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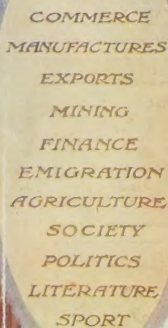
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There is available for settlement along the line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway hundreds of thousands of acres of lands suitable for mixed farming, grain or fruit growing and cattle raising. Information respecting these lands can be obtained on application to the Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, or the Land Commissioner of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company at Victoria or Vancouver. The line is at present operating between Squamish and Lillooet, a distance of 125 miles. From Lillooet to Prince George the grade is completed, and track laying proceeding. The entire line between Vancouver and Prince George is expected to be in operation by the end of the present year.

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CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Photographs of officers and men of various units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have appeared regularly in "CANADA" since the beginning of the War. Copies of these issues can be obtained from the publishers of "CANADA," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C. Below is given the list for the first half of 1916 :—

1916.		1916.		1916.	
Jan. 1	Army Dental Corps (officers).	Feb. 26	13th Infantry Reserve Brigade (Commander and Headquarters Staff).	April 22	45th Battalion (officers and men and bugle band)
	7th C.F.A. Brigade (O.C. and Headquarters and Subordinate Staffs).	Mar. 4	Military Hospital, Shorncliffe (staff).	" 29	46th Battalion ("C" Co.).
	School of Signalling (officers, N.C.O.s and men of 26th class).		C.A.S.C. (O.C. chief instructor, officers, warrant officer and sergeants).		50th " (sergeants).
	5th Artillery Brigade (Horse Lines of 17th Battery).		47th Battalion No. 5 Platoon (officers and sergeants).		Ordnance Corps, Bramshott.
	Machine-Gun School (Pack Horses and Limbers).		36th (Central Ontario) Reserve Battalion.		Farmers' School, No. 2 Veterinary Hospital.
	5th Infantry Brigade Staff at Front.	" 11	3rd Pioneer Battalion (band).		Shorncliffe (officers and staff).
	Headquarters Staff, 12th Military District.		46th Battalion.		45th Battalion ("D" Co.).
" 5	Machine Gun School.		Military Police (commandant and officers, Folkestone).	May 6	44th Battalion (Machine Gun Section).
	Army Dental Corps (officers, N.C.O.s and men).		47th Battalion (cooks).		46th " ("D" Co.).
	Divisional Artillery (O.C. and Headquarters Staff).		" " (orderly room staff).		Exercise Depot (officers and staff, Casualties "B" Co., School of Stenography).
	7th Field Artillery Brigade (O.C. and Headquarters Staff).		" " (No. 4 Platoon).		C.A.S.C. (quartermaster and staff).
" 15	Divisional Artillery (O.C. and Headquarters and Subordinate Staff).		" " (No. 14 Platoon).		50th Battalion (bombing squad).
	14th (Manstral) Battalion, at Front.		Moore Barracks Hospital (quartermaster and warrant and N.C.O.s and men).	" 13	44th Battalion (band).
" 22	3rd Pioneer Battalion (sergeants).	" 18	46th Battalion (signallers).		4th Battalion (officers and staff, signallers).
	11th Infantry Reserve Brigade (Commander and Headquarters Staff).		" " (men).		Casualty/Discharge and Exercise Centre, Bath.
" 29	11th Infantry Reserve Brigade (Headquarters Subordinate Staff).		1st Pioneer Battalion (officers).		C.A.S.C. Horse Transport.
	11th Infantry Reserve Brigade (Commander, Headquarters and Attached Staffs).	" 25	12th Reserve Battalion (officers and Association football team).	" 20	Canadian Army Pay Corps Football Club.
	7th Artillery Brigade (26th Battery); officers, N.C.O.s and men).		46th Battalion (officers and band).		C.A.S.C. (director, officers and staff, Folkestone).
Feb. 5	Grenade School (officers and N.C.O.s.).		2nd Pioneer Battalion (officers)		C.A.S.C. (officers, N.C.O.s and drivers, Folkestone).
	Cavalry Brigade Ammunition Park.		9th Battalion (bandmen).		54th Battalion (Bombing Section, Machine Gun Section, Bramshott).
	37th Battalion (band).		11th Reserve Battalion (band).	" 27	4th Training Brigade (officers and men).
	Canadian Medical Officers, Bramshott.		12th Reserve Battalion (band and bugle band).		54th Battalion ("B" Co. and scouts).
" 12	15th Battalion (officers and N.C.O.s.).	April 1	47th Battalion.		50th " ("D" Co.).
	2nd Divisional Train.		Inspection by Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes.		Pioneer Training Depot (officers).
	Canadian Contingents Association Football Club (officers and men).		50th (Calgary) Battalion.		Military Police, Folkestone.
	11th Reserve Battalion.		C.A.D.C. (Director and his Headquarters Staff, Folkestone).	June 3	46th Battalion (men, Hut C4).
	7th Cavalry Field Ambulance.		C.A.D.C. (Staff of the Dental Laboratory).		54th Battalion (stretcher-bearer section).
	Paymaster and Clerical Staff Canadian Headquarters, Aldershot Command.		46th Battalion (warrant officers and N.C.O.s).		3rd Training Brigade, Machine-Gun Base (officer, instructional staff and men).
	16th Canadian Scottish Battalion (officers, warrant officers and sergeants).	" 8	50th Battalion (corporals, Orderly Room staff).		9th Field Co. Engineers.
" 19	Medical Service (Assistant Director and Headquarters and Subordinate Staffs, Shorncliffe, and Bramshott).		C.A.D.C. (director, warrant officer and staff).		Central Military Hospital (O.C., Staff and Attached Staff).
	C.A.S.C. Training Depot (officer).		Recruiting and Organisation, Staff and Sub-Staff, Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone.		Canadian Military Choir.
	No. 2 Field Ambulance (officers).		50th Battalion (pipe band).	" 10	Machine-Gun Base, 3rd Training Brigade (officer and instructional staff).
" 26	Military Police (officers, N.C.O.s and men, Shorncliffe).	" 15	45th Battalion (10 Platoon, "C" Co.).		3rd Training Brigade (signallers).
	Moore Barracks Hospital Staff.		50th " (signallers, scouts, football team).		50th Battalion (Platoons "A" and "B" Cos. (band)).
			C.F.A. and R.C.H.A. 1st Reserve Brigade (Gunners Instructional Staff).	" 17	54th " "C" and "D" Cos.).
		" 22	46th Battalion (Platoons of "A" and "B" Co.).		3rd Training Brigade (signallers).
			10th (Alberta) Battalion.		Salvation Army Soldiers.
			4th Battalion (sergeants and corporals).		I.O.E. Annex, Maple Leaf Club.
					School of Signalling, Sandgate (officers and men).
					Signalling Training Depot (instructional staff).
					Canadians at the Front.

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Lead . . .	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper . . .	10,006,000	6,121,319
Zinc . . .	1,555,000	346,125
Coal . . .	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke . . .	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	\$29,300,000	\$26,388,825
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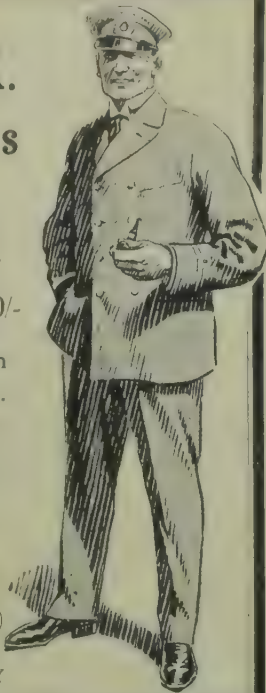
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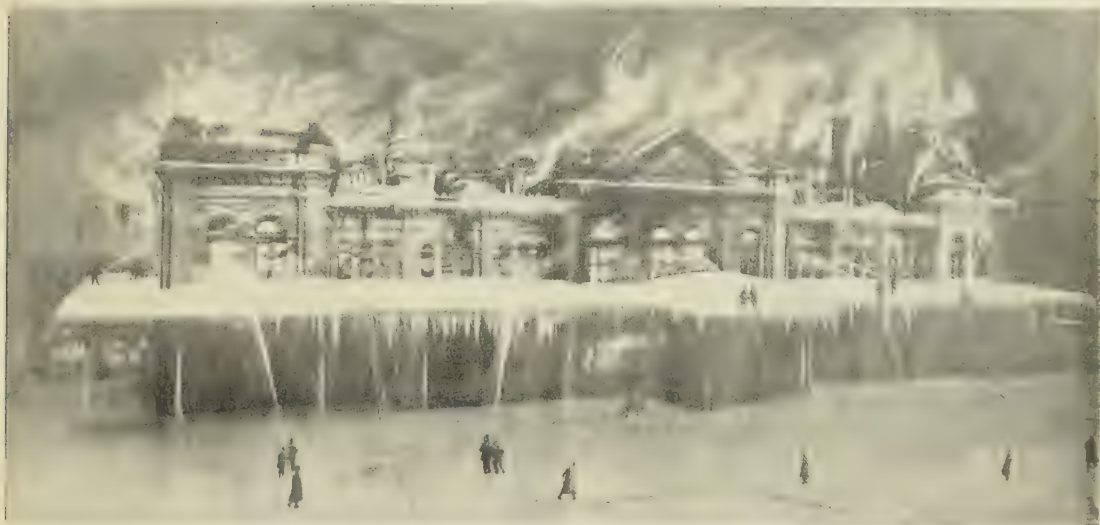
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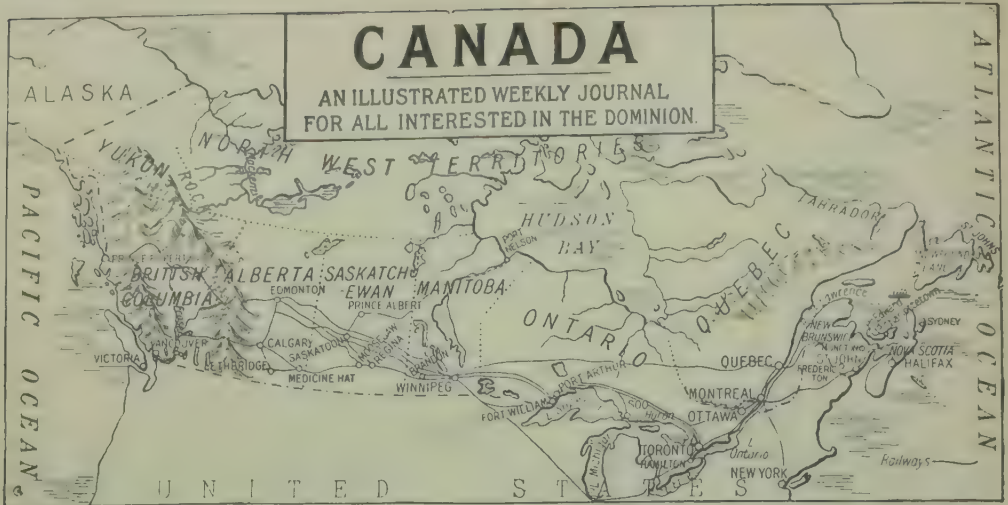
A CANADIAN SENTRY IN WINTER GARB.

Photo: Toronto "Saturday Night."



CANADIAN TROOPS CROSSING THE ATLANTIC ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT, VIA ENGLAND.

Photo: Ser. G. K. H. Duce, 47th Batt.



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Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

THE magnificent way in which Canada is helping the common cause is being made more and more clear, and is being met with more and more widespread acknowledgment and appreciation. The presence of Sir Sam Hughes in England has helped to draw fresh attention to the Dominion's splendid achievement in raising nearly 300,000 men, with another 200,000 still in view, for service in the field. Last week we recorded the establishment by the Canadian banks of a credit of \$75,000,000 to enable the British War Office to finance payments for munitions, this being in addition to the credit of \$50,000,000 supplied by the Dominion Government last year. The action has evoked from Mr. Lloyd George an expression of his sincere thanks and admiration, and also his thanks to the directors and managers of the Canadian banks for the patriotism and public spirit they have shown. Sir Robert Borden's acknowledgment contains a pledge that Canada has by no means diminished her determination or exhausted her efforts. "I need hardly assure you," he says, "that to the utmost extent of our ability the Government and people of Canada are pre-

pared to co-operate with his Majesty's Government in every effort to meet the exigencies of the existing situation."

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His resort to immediate taxation was influenced by considerations of the interests of trade and commerce on the one hand, and of immigration on the other, and this led to the important dictum that resort would not be made to taxation upon the farms, personal effects, or incomes of those engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture. The well-informed Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter which appeared on Tuesday, bears witness to the fact that the new taxes have been accepted with cheerful submission "even by very many of the banking, financial, commercial, and manufacturing institutions affected," it being admitted that Sir Thomas White has shown courage and ingenuity.

The *Times* correspondent also draws attention to the evidence of the temper of Canada as shown in the agreement between the political parties to extend the life of Parliament. The feature of the debate on the floor of the House was undoubtedly the eloquent and inspiring speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which proved that he has not yet lost his old fire and his old force. The Liberal leader was able to point to the fact that he had never deviated—despite "the taunts of foes, and sometimes the doubts of friends"—from the path of which he had had a clear vision when the war broke out. When the German Chancellor, speaking in the name of his nation, contemptuously stated that treaties were nothing but scraps of paper, declared Sir Wilfrid, "there was nothing for England to do but to march to Berlin with victory and honour." And as for Canada:—

"Under such circumstances, there was nothing for Canada to do but to do what she did, to place at the disposal of England all our resources in men and money. Men there are to-day who sneer at the thought of Canada exhausting her resources to defend the Empire. Sir, who talks of the Empire to-day? There are other things greater even than the Empire, great as it is. Civilisation is greater than the Empire, and civilisation is the issue. . . . I speak my whole soul and heart when I say that if Germany were to win I would be grateful to Providence for closing my eyes before the sun would rise on that day."

—**—

THE VIGOUR OF YOUTH.

UP to the present time more vigorous policy and greater constructive statesmanship has been apparent Overseas than in the Mother Country.

In Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa the leaders of the people and the people themselves have shown a bolder spirit and greater unanimity in their participation in this great war than has been shown at home. The old British spirit has renewed its youth in these younger lands, and the Mother Country would do well to use their vigour. The noteworthy and vigorous speeches of the Premier of Australia have profoundly moved the people of this country and have been welcomed and applauded by all that section of the British Press to whom the Empire is more than a mere name. The other section of the Press, which has no real counterpart Overseas, rejects all advice and warnings, and when confronted with a definite suggestion to protect and consolidate the Empire's trade, mutters, parrot-like, "Wait and See."

This abhorrent admonition, which for years past has glibly frustrated every attempt to discover the Government policy of this country, is used again to-day at this crisis of the Empire's fortunes. The time has gone by for all timorous indecision and the chicanery of disingenuous words. The time and the opportunity is here and now. Is England too blind to see it? Australia has plainly said that Germany should never be admitted as before to the freedom of our markets. She has done more—she has already taken very drastic steps to excise the cancer of Germany's commercial intrigues.

Canada has taken just the same view of the matter. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a fine speech at Ottawa recently urged the importance of closer trade relations within the Empire and the necessity of definitely curbing Germany's commercial ambitions and the need for prompt action. A general policy on broad lines agreed on between ourselves and our Allies now—the smaller details can be adjusted later—and published to the world would be a source of strength to the Allies and of confusion to our dishonourable and scheming foe.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

To Represent the Empire.

In advocating last week that Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, should be one of the delegates representing the British Empire at the forthcoming Trade Conference in Paris, *Canada* voiced a feeling subsequently expressed strongly both in the Press and in Parliament. The refreshing candour and the strong common-sense shown by Mr. Hughes in his speeches captured the sympathy not only of the vast majority of those who heard him, but of the millions who read the reports of his speeches. There are numerous signs both inside and outside Parliament that the people are grimly disgusted with the tortuous verbiage of the home-grown politicians, and warmly welcome a straightforward lead from a strong and sensible man. Mr. Hughes is with us. Other sincere and plain-spoken leaders from Overseas will shortly be in London. For the sake of the Empire we should keep them here in case of a collapse of the Coalition *ménage*.

The Radical Press as usual deprecates any plain speaking. *Truth* opines that "if the Australian Premier is not careful he will do harm with his refreshing candour." The awful smugness and timidity of the Little England Press is answerable for much already, and if its cowardly bleatings should at this grave crisis influence our policy we should deserve our inevitable fate.

* * *

A Stirring of Dry Bones.

It is not only in the Mother Country that a very strong feeling is shown by the more thoughtful citizens against the old and detrimental methods of party politics. In Canada Sir George Foster, one of the shrewdest and most experienced Canadian politicians, recently made a strong appeal against the evils of political patronage. In the course of his remarks he stated that for thirty-four years he had been in public life, and he could not point to a single instance in which patronage had helped the status of the Bench, the Civil Service, or the public administration.

Many things will be changed as a result of the fiery trials through which the Mother Country and the Daughter Nations are making their way to a finer conception of individual liberty and of Imperial responsibility, and the different portions of the Empire have much to learn each from the other.

* * *

The Acquisition of Initiative.

It will, we think, be generally conceded that the troops from the Overseas Dominions have shown rather more individual initiative, both among men and officers, than the regiments raised in the Mother Country. This can be partly accounted for by the fact that they are less trammelled by precedent, but it is also due to the greater stimulus to individual initiative obtained by Colonial experience. A very large percentage of the first units from Overseas were British born. Many had spent but a few years in the land of their adoption, but the freer life in these wide Dominions had already had its effect on their character. Life in these new countries does unquestionably stimulate initiative, and a clear proof of this fact has been given wherever Overseas units have been engaged. It is not possible to mix up Overseas men and British-raised troops in the same regiment, as Mr. Balfour seems to advocate—nor perhaps would it be desirable—but the influence of their methods has not been without effect on the Western front, and Home-raised regiments are learning useful wrinkles from those raised in the Dominion.

* * *

Prohibition in Canada.

In Canada the restriction of the drink traffic is no longer a question which it pays the party politician to play with. The introduction by the Dominion Government of a Bill which will prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquor into any one of the Provinces which has adopted prohibition is, indeed, a natural corollary of much Provincial legislation. The powers reserved to the Provinces at the time of Confederation by the British North America Act, 1867, included such local government regulations as are expressed in Prohibition or Temperance Acts. On the other hand, to the Dominion Government alone is reserved

the right to deal with Customs and Excise. The result has been that into areas declared by certain Provinces legally "dry" it has been possible to import, legally, from surrounding areas, with the result that, except as regards the open sale of intoxicants, much of the drink evil it was desired to eradicate remained.

Nothing has been more remarkable in the public life of Canada than the progressive growth of the feeling in favour of legally restricting the sale of drink. Indeed, in many areas where partial prohibition was the original aim, total suppression is now favoured. Area after area has placed itself under the Scott Temperance Act, which provides for a local referendum upon the question. Province after Province has adopted either the Act or one on similar lines. Manitoba, which declared in favour of prohibition last month by a 2 to 1 majority, makes the sixth of the nine Provinces to come in line upon the question. In the other three Provinces at each election this issue forces itself into greater prominence, and in British Columbia in June it will figure on the platform of both parties. The text of the Dominion Act is not yet before us, and much depends upon its actual phrasing; but difficult as the subject is, and much as it may affect vested interests in which large capital (much of it British) is invested, it has long been evident that the will of the Provinces must be endorsed by the power of the Dominion. A resolution demanding Dominion-wide prohibition during the war was at Ottawa on Tuesday defeated by 66 votes against 46.

On Taxing Films.

At the present time, when every method of raising revenue for war purposes is under review, we would like to suggest that Canada could with advantage follow the example of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and tax the importation of cinematograph films. The object of the new taxation is twofold—to encourage thrift and to prevent money going out of the country. In the case of many articles imported, the country has a tangible asset in its purchases, but in the case of films there is no tangible asset whatever. The money goes out of the country, and nothing whatever remains except the memory of some sensational, often foolish, and not infrequently questionable motion pictures.

Some cinematograph films have valuable educational value, and those might be moderately taxed, but all drama films might with great advantage to the public be entirely kept out by an insuperable tariff. A large number of the American films are either foolish or objectionable, and yet the owners draw weekly thousands of pounds from Great Britain and Canada—money which we can very ill spare. There are quite enough home-made films to supply moderate requirements during the war. If there is less variety at the "movies," so much the better, for less money will be squandered. There is a danger, too, that German films have been sent over from America. Let us impose such prohibitive rates that no more money goes outside the Empire for such flimsy merchandise during the war.

Divorce: A Need for Reform.

The peculiar anomaly of the procedure regarding divorce proceedings in Canada was the subject recently of very outspoken comment by the Hon. W. S. Fielding in the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*. British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces have ordinary judicial divorce, but in the case of the other Provinces it is necessary for the petitioners to present their case before the Senate, who decide whether a Divorce Bill shall be allowed or not, a method so expensive that it is prohibitive to any but the wealthy. In addition to this, as Mr. Fielding points out, this procedure "is open to any amount of wire-pulling, lobbying, and solicitation, that the interested parties may be willing to resort to." Mr. Fielding, who urges strongly that ordinary Divorce Courts should be established, points out that the attitude of the Canadian Parliament in maintaining its present attitude towards divorce is entirely illogical, and imposes a great injustice on the poorer classes of the people.

The Roman Church is unwilling to grant divorce, and it is the influence of the Quebec vote which maintains the present cumbrous and inequitable procedure. As the Roman Church is entirely capable of controlling its mem-

bers, it does not require such obstructive legislation as this to protect its tenets. There appears, therefore, to be neither sense nor justice in maintaining a procedure described by Mr. Fielding, one of the most prominent members of the last Liberal Cabinet, as "the most unreasonable, most expensive, and most unjust way of dealing with the question."

OBITUARY.

The death is announced, at Ottawa, on March 15, of the Rev. E. M. Saunders, D.D., a leader in the religious life of the Maritime Provinces, aged 86; at Toronto, on February 25, of Mr. Justice Edmison, K.C., aged 82; on March 6, of the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., aged 85; on March 7, of Mr. John G. Riordon, Vice-President of the *Mail and Empire*, and a Director of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., aged 51; also of Mr. Robert Davies, the millionaire brewer and owner of King's Plate winners, and of Mr. Burgess, Vice-President of the Toronto Ball Club.

The revenue from the postal war tax of 1 per cent. for the current year is estimated at \$5,000,000.

For the first time in half a century the whole southern portion of Lake Huron is solidly frozen over.

The Allan Cup for the World's Amateur Hockey Championship is retained by the 61st Machine Gun Squad, who defeated Regina at Winnipeg.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, has received an enquiry for a bandmaster for a Canadian regiment shortly arriving in England.

The Canadians beat Portland (Oregon) by 2 to 1 in the second game of the World's Hockey Championship. In the first game Portland defeated the Canadians.

The Postmaster-General has told the Canadian Parliament that returned soldiers are to have preference over others in application for appointments as Post Office employees.

The Alberta Legislature has passed an Act for the relief of volunteers and reservists to cover a period including one year after the war, during which no proceedings for debt, taxes, or other liability can be taken.

At the regular meeting of Marble Craft Masonic Lodge (No. 3,522), held at the Lodge Room in the Imperial Hotel on Monday evening, 20 Canadians in khaki were entertained, nine-tenths of whom had been wounded and were recovering.

The Ontario Government has introduced a Bill in the Legislature prohibiting the sale of liquor during the war, and providing that a vote of the people be taken after the war to determine whether the prohibition shall continue or not. The Act comes into force on September 1.

At a recent meeting of the Newfoundland Patriotic Association, when it was decided to raise two battalions of the Newfoundland Regiment for active service, the total casualties were reported to have been 517—killed in action or died of wounds, 30; died of disease, 15; wounded, 80; in hospital and not yet fit for duty, 392.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CLINTON MARTIN.—On March 21, at 82, Sutton Court, Chislewick, W., the wife of S. H. Clinton Martin (Brandon, Man., 11th Inf. 1st Canadian Cont.), of a son, JELLARD.—On March 23, the wife of Gordon Jellard, of Pentlven, B.C., of a daughter.

NEWILL.—On March 16, at 330, Prud'homme Avenue, Notre Dame de France, Montreal, Canada, the wife of George E. Newill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EARLE—STREET.—On March 23, at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Lingfield, by the Rev. A. Dickier, Rector of Lowick, Northants, and of the bride, Lawrence Matthew Earle, Army Service Corps, youngest son of Arthur Earle, of Childwall Lodge, Waverley, Liverpool, to Helen Elizabeth Dunkin, youngest daughter of the late Frederic Street and Mrs. F. Street, of Victoria, B.C.

FINLEY DANKEREAU.—At Montreal, on March 4, by the Rev. Abbé Achaneault, Samuel Arnold Finley, youngest son of the late Samuel Finley, to Minerva Danseman, second daughter of Arthur Danseman, both of Montreal.

JACKSON—PAWLETT.—On March 20, at the Parish Church, Bampton, Oxon, by the Rev. J. Jackson, Vicar of Lew, Oxon, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Vicar of the Parish the Rev. G. B. C. Rodwell, H. A. L. C. Jackson, Royal Canadian Dragoon, the younger surviving son of the Rev. J. Jackson and the Canadian Dragoon, the bride, Emma Annie Pawlett (duley), only daughter of J. Pawlett, Esq., of Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba.

DEATHS.

HAYTER.—On March 25, at 26, Middle Road, Bournemouth, Sophie Margaretta, the wife of Ross W. Hayter, Esq., late of Toronto. Aged 72.

TACHE.—At 34, St. Mark Street, Montreal, on March 3, Marie Louise Taschereau, beloved wife of Louis H. Tache, barrister, of Montreal, and daughter of the late Sir Elzéar Taschereau, ex-Chief Justice of Canada, in her 56th year.

TRIGG.—On March 10, at Hamilton, Ontario, Alfred Triggs late Capt. his Majesty's 60th and 100th Regiments, of Nicolet, Canada. Aged 22.

ON SERVICE.

GRAVES.—Killed in action, Geoffrey Joseph Graves, Lieut. 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, aged 22, beloved only son of the late Augustus Graves and Mrs. Graves, of Bath, grandson of the late Joseph Robinson, of Crockham Hill, and cousin of Lord Graves.

MACFARLANE.—Died of wounds in Belgium, Second Lieut. R. G. Macfarlane, R.E., late 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force. (Australian papers, please copy.)

IN THE BATTLE LINE.—III.

With the First and Third Divisions—A Visit to a Field Ambulance and Hospital.

(By Our Special Representative.)

ON Saturday morning, after our night in the trenches, we made for our rendezvous, where the cars were to pick us up. A wet snow was falling heavily, which made walking difficult, and it was necessary to pick one's steps carefully as the paths were full of holes. We were then driven to First Divisional Headquarters to lunch with General A. W. Currie, and on the way we were able to compare notes with other correspondents as to our experiences in the trenches. One of our party had been fortunate enough to see some shelling, and was rather put out that he had been unable to secure a souvenir bits of some of the shells which had fallen in his vicinity, but the rest of us did not experience any direct attentions from the gentle Hun.

At the First Divisional Headquarters.

From the commander of the First Division we received a hearty welcome. The General is young to be in command of a Division, but he has shown marked ability from the time when as Lieutenant-Colonel he brought his regiment to Flanders. From him we heard of other instances of Canadian initiative besides those I have previously referred to which have proved useful as models for other corps. One of these was the admirably designed and executed offensive prepared by Lieut.-Col. Odium, which proved so successful and brought well-deserved decorations to himself and others concerned in the enterprise. This has not yet been quite adequately dealt with in the Canadian Press. At this lunch we met, in addition to the General's Staff, Major-General Morrison, the gunner who made his name in South Africa, and in civil life was identified for many years with the *Ottawa Citizen*. We have not yet had the opportunity of seeing the Canadian Artillery, but hope that may be included in the programme of a future visit.

All kinds of professions are found in the Canadian Army, but it does not yet appear that any one civil occupation has proved outstandingly better than any other in leading to high military distinction.

A Canadian Field Ambulance.

After lunch we left Divisional Headquarters to visit a Canadian Field Ambulance. The afternoon was dull, with constant rain showers, and the dreary outlook was suddenly enlivened by the sound of pipes. Our car slowed down to allow a detachment of the 43rd Cameron Highlanders from Winnipeg to pass. The jaunty air of the men clearly showed that they were in no way discouraged by the unpleasant weather.

Soon we arrived at the 6th Canadian Field Ambulance, which naturally contains few of the amenities of a Stationary Hospital, and there is an absence of white sheets and trimly dressed nurses. In these clearing hospitals everything is concentrated on speed and organisation. We were carefully shown the whole routine, which enables this one small hospital to admit 180 patients an hour. This is at the rate of three a minute, and when it is remembered that all these are brought up in motor ambulances, it shows the high degree of efficiency and organisation of the staff. Full particulars of every case have to be entered. Cards are attached to the patient which enable the doctors at the next hospital to see at a glance the condition of the patient, so that urgent cases receive immediate attention. Very slight injuries are kept here and not passed farther back, and of course those very seriously injured would remain until they were fit to be moved, but all other cases are quickly evacuated.

We learnt here of the extreme importance of registering all entries with the greatest care, as otherwise it is extremely easy for a man to be "lost." If by any chance a man's correct name and number were not notified to the Divisional Headquarters he might easily be reported as missing, and cause unnecessary anxiety to his relatives and friends. Therefore the greatest care and accuracy is imperative. The pressure this means on a small staff at the time of a heavy engagement can be easily imagined, and the great wonder is that the work is so efficiently done in the face of so many difficulties. Attached to this hospital there was a laundry, which cleans and mends the clothes of the patients.

The Supply Column's Travelling Workshops.

On our way to dinner with General Mercer at the Headquarters of the Third Division we passed a long line of motor cars belonging to the First Divisional Supply Column, and we left our cars to inspect their travelling workshops. The officers in command of this Supply Column are responsible for the maintenance and efficiency of seventy great motor lorries, each of which represents a value of between \$2,000 and \$2,500. The enormous number of motor lorries belonging to the whole

British Expeditionary Force is an amazement to all visitors to the front, and we were told that in this respect the British Army is far better supplied than any other, and consequently is less dependent on railways for the movement of munitions and supplies. All kinds of repairs are undertaken by the travelling workshops attached to the Canadian Divisional Supply Column, and we saw one lorry which had recently been brought in with one of its front wheels smashed by a shell the night before. Repairs were then proceeding, and in a very short time the car would be ready for the road again. The drivers of the motor transport wagons, which in the daytime are drawn up by the side of the roads, endeavour to protect their wagons from the mud of flying motor-cars by screening them with cloths and by exhibiting notices at the head of the column asking drivers to go slow. The most effective appeal appeared to be a banner stretched across the road with "Please" on one side and "Thank You" on the other. The mud of Flanders has to be seen to be appreciated, and it is easy to sympathise with the transport men in their attempt to evade it as far as possible.

The C.M.R. Brigade.

After this we paid a short and necessarily hurried visit to the Headquarters of the 8th C.M.R. Brigade, under General Victor Williams. . . . The General deserves much credit for its



A QUIET SPELL: NEWSPAPERS IN THE FRONT TRENCHES.

marked efficiency and discipline. . . . The casualties of these regiments . . . in the trenches have been very low, a satisfactory proof of their training and discipline. The time at our disposal was much too short to enable us to visit the whole brigade, but we were just able to pay flying visits to Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, 5th Batt., C.M.R.; Major Usher, acting O.C. of the 4th Batt., C.M.R.; and Lieut.-Col. Shaw, 1st Batt.

At the Third Divisional Headquarters.

We had a very cheery dinner at General Mercer's Headquarters, and it was late before the party broke up. In a chat with the General he strongly deprecated any attempt by Press correspondents or others to magnify the achievements of the Canadian troops at the expense of their comrades in arms: "If we can say that our men have maintained the best traditions of the British Army, it is the highest praise that could be given, and it is all that they would ask or desire." In discussing the atrocities and brutalities of the enemy and his frequent violation of the honourable rules of war, the General reminded us that in the Flying Corps the Germans had hitherto fought fair. This may be attributed to the fact of their airmen being picked men and of a finer quality of courage, or, as the General whimsically put it, "Being up in the air they fight nearer to Heaven." It was typical of our host to be generous in his appreciation of his enemy. He is in command of the latest of the Canadian Divisions to be formed at the front, but he and others of his Staff saw great fighting in the earlier days of the war with the First Contingent, and it is certain that under his command the Third Division will give a good account of themselves when the time comes.

Among various instances of the force of high explosives and the erratic behaviour of shells, one officer told me that he had seen the thin flat base of an exploded shell driven clear through five sand-bags.

The Indomitable Fighting Spirit.

It is impossible to refer to the many deeds of coolness and gallantry which we heard of during our chats with officers and men, but an instance of the indomitable fighting spirit

was typified in the case of Major Godson-Godson. In the second battle of Ypres he was badly shot through the throat, but continued to carry on in spite of his wound. Later, when they got him down to the ambulance, he insisted on writing his report before he would have his wound dressed, and he just succeeded in completing it before he lost consciousness. After many months in hospital he insisted on getting back again to the front, although his voice was almost inaudible, and succeeded at last in finding a sympathetic doctor who enabled him to do so, and he is acting now as Camp Commandant, and his voice is slowly coming back to him.

The next day, which was the last on our programme, was, owing to the kindness of Major Manley Sims, D.S.O., very profitably utilised. We started in our cars at nine o'clock, and did not get back till nearly midnight, during which time we covered some 150 miles. It was Sunday, and in all the towns and villages we passed through the large number of church-goers was noticeable, an indication of the change which has come over France in this respect since the storm of war burst upon its old cities and prosperous countryside.

The Cavalry Division.

We lunched with Major-General Seely, in command of the Canadian Cavalry Division. . . . On the way to his Headquarters we saw a number of Indian cavalrymen, whose picturesque turbans looked strange in the French streets. We were told they got on excellently with the civil population, and their marked kindness to children added to their popularity. The regiments under General Seely's command . . . have all done



A CANADIAN TELEPHONE OPERATOR IN THE FIRING LINE.

their time in the trenches, and have given a very good account of themselves. . . . Arriving before lunch, General Seely took the opportunity of showing us a most interesting chateau in the neighbourhood belonging to a descendant of Henry of Navarre, which contained some very interesting tapestries and valuable old furniture. With such charming a first luncheon was a very pleasant meal, and we were much interested to hear an account of our gallant French Allies, whose lines had recently been visited by General Seely.

One might have imagined that after their long experience of the trenches these brigades that are now some distance from the front line would appreciate their rest in comfortable billets, but we gathered from both officers and men that they are already tired of inaction, and looking forward eagerly to getting closer up to the scene of action, but there is no doubt that their time will come quite soon enough.

A Visit to General Leckie.

Our party divided after lunch to visit different hospitals, and my route lay towards Le Touquet, where General Leckie is in hospital. It was an interesting ride, as we had no map, and we took a short cut off the main road in order to save time. It was rather later than we expected when we arrived at the sumptuous building, formerly the Casino, and now known as the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital. Lately this hospital has been reserved for officers, and its upkeep has been taken over by the War Office. These huge and lofty rooms surrounding a magnificent vestibule form probably the most sumptuous hospital in France. Every bed is contained in a little curtained cubicle, and the appointments are so perfect as to evoke admiration from every visitor.

We were able to see General Leckie only for a few minutes, as he was obviously still very weak. The surgeon was able to give us an encouraging report, for although the wounds are serious, and it had been feared at one time that he might have to lose a leg, that danger, he hoped, had then passed. The General was engaged in a reconnaissance during bright moonlight when he was shot by a sniper, the bullet passing through both thighs and cutting the main artery. The news of his mi-

fortune will be received with great sympathy in Vancouver, where, apart from his wide circle of personal friends and business acquaintances, he is well known as Colonel of the Seaforth Highlanders. His regiment greatly distinguished itself in the early days of the war, and later on the brigade under his command did very good work.

We got back to our beds late that night, and embarked for England next morning.

Courtesies Acknowledged.

Our thanks are due to General Sir Edwin Alderson and his Divisional Commanders for the many courtesies which were shown to us and the facilities which enabled us to see as much as was possible in the time allotted. To Colonel Sir Max Aiken, Canadian General Representative in France, who arranged the details of our visit, the fullest acknowledgments are due; and also to Major Manley Sims, of G.H.Q., who took charge of the party, and to whose forethought and kindness we are all greatly indebted.

High Efficiency and Quiet Confidence.

The impressions formed during this visit will have been but poorly conveyed if the reader of these articles fails to realise the magnificently steadfast manner in which the Canadian forces are facing their job. It is apparent that the months of trench warfare, although wearisome beyond description, have not dulled the keenness of either officers or men. On the contrary, the work of the Canadians—as in trench building, which has already been mentioned—is of the highest merit. No visitor to the Canadian troops at the front can fail to be impressed with the high efficiency of both officers and men; their excellent physical condition, despite the soul and body wearying nature of trench warfare; the excellent relations which exist between all ranks; and the firm, though quiet and unassuming confidence which permeates the whole force.

[Passages marked thus: . . . indicate deletions by Censor.]

(Concluded.)

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WIT AND HUMOUR FROM THE TRENCHES.

From the Canadian Regimental Journals.

First Private: "Why are there so many ex-real estate operators amongst the officers of the Canadian Contingent?"

Second Ditto: "That's easy. They have spent their lives working for 'commissions.'"—*Dead Horse Corner Gazette* (4th Batt.).

A Modern Munchausen.

Who is the modern Munchausen among the R.A.M.C. orderlies attached to the 14th Motor Ambulance Convoy who climbed the mast of a ship to light the lamp, but upon coming down again found that the ship had gone? (After that the aforesaid hero spent eleven hours afloat in the water although he could not swim.)—*Iodine Chronicle* (No. 1 Field Ambulance).

Barbed Wire (From an "Encyclopædia of Military Terms").

Someone has written that this was invented by Mephisto. After what we have heard about him it is surprising that he should invent anything of such an affectionate and "clinging" nature. At the front it is used for giving an artistic finish to a trench. No trench is complete without it. It is planted at night in order that the artillery may plough it up in the morning. A good crop of barbed wire has been known to prevent opposing armies from arguing the "point." When a soldier gets tangled up in it he says things which are not taught at school. This may be the reason why the Padre never goes on a wiring party or leads an attack.—*Listening Post* (7th Batt.).

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Two Newfoundland naval reservists on the armed cruiser *Alcantara* were killed in the fight with the Gorman raider *Greif*—Seamen W. H. Dawe and N. Muggford—and two slightly wounded.—Qualified Seamen A. A. Andrews and J. C. Tucker.

A body of Canadian wounded soldiers attended the funeral of the five child victims of the Ramsgate air raid and placed a wreath on the graves. They have opened a subscription list for the erection of a monument.

The case against Lieut.-Col. Robert Mills Simpson, C.A.M.C., was adjourned last week in order to give him an opportunity of piecemealing voluntarily to Canada, and there surrendering himself upon the charge of stealing and receiving \$100,000 belonging to the King "in the right of the Province of Manitoba." Bail was fixed at two sureties of £1,000 each.

■ SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films or prints to the sender.

SPIRITED INCIDENTS AT THE FRONT.

Good Work by Men of the Montreal and British Columbia Battalions and the Royal Canadian Regiment.

DESCRIBING the experiences of the Canadians during the week February 23-March 1 in a despatch received by the Minister of Militia at Ottawa, Col. Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P., Canadian General Representative in France, says:

"The most interesting event of the week was the attempt made by a patrol of 20 Germans to bomb the lines of our 42nd (Montreal) Battalion. Our sentries were on the alert, and as the enemy party approached our wire they opened on it with bombs and rapid fire. The Germans threw a considerable number of bombs; but a bombing section of our 42nd Battalion was quickly on the scene. At the end of six minutes, after a lively interchange of bombs, the enemy withdrew and his retreat was hastened by an intense rifle fire from our trenches. Our patrols then went out and discovered one dead and one badly wounded German lying close to our wire. An unwounded German who had failed to make his escape was taken prisoner. The wounded German was carried back to our lines, where he died. Our men suffered no casualties in this affair.

"Later in the night a small hostile patrol, while endeavouring to examine the scene of the fight, stumbled upon one of our listening posts. The Germans threw bombs, but our men used the bayonet, and drove them back, wounding two of them.

An Explosion in the Enemy Trenches.

"Hostile artillery fire was weaker than usual throughout the period, but enemy working parties were exceedingly numerous and afforded many targets for our artillery. In several instances casualties were observed as the result of our fire. The top was blown off an enemy machine-gun emplacement by a direct hit from one of our shells. Another of our shells caused a great explosion in the enemy trenches, followed by flames which rose for twenty minutes to a height of ten feet above the parapet. Sixteen shells fired into an accumulation of enemy engineer stores wrought considerable damage to the material.

"On the night of February 25-26, while an enemy relief was in progress, our field batteries and howitzers, in conjunction with our machine-guns, rifle batteries, and grenade stands, opened and maintained for two hours a heavy fire on the enemy's communication roads, paths, and trenches. In spite of the severe punishment the enemy's reply was very feeble.

"On several other occasions our machine-guns did excellent work in hampering the enemy's working parties and interfering with his movement. Opposite our First Division a hostile working party was caught in front of its trenches. As the Germans scrambled back over their parapets several of them were seen to be wounded.

"For four consecutive nights enemy working parties were dispersed at this same point. One night an enemy transport was heard moving. A prolonged burst of fire from our machine-guns was apparently effective, as the sounds of the transport galloping away were accompanied by a considerable screaming and groaning.

"The alertness of our snipers was responsible for several casualties in the ranks of the enemy. Hostile snipers were somewhat less active than usual.

"At various times a number of bombs and grenades were used by the enemy and sections of our trenches were bombarded with mortar shells. In every case our retaliation in kind was heavy and effective.

"On February 26 our trench-mortars shelled a German strong point. Much damage was done to the enemy's work, the debris being scattered over a twenty-yard radius. On another occasion, on the front of our Second Division, thirty grenades were fired into the German trenches at a point where a large party was at work. Cries and groans testified to the effectiveness of this bombardment.

Activity of Canadian Patrols.

"There was no diminution in the activity of our patrols. On the night of February 23 a patrol of our First Division threw twelve bombs among a party of Germans engaged in construction of new trenches. No retaliation resulted. An enemy patrol was also observed, but returned at the approach of our patrol.

"On the night of February 25 a patrol of six men of our 14th (Montreal) Battalion, under Lieut. Worrall, went out to examine a house that had been demolished by our artillery fire some days previously. Four enemy posts, each of three men, were located, and a German flare revealed a hostile party of twelve in extended order in front of the building. Sounds of a large working party in the ruins were heard. Our patrol was not detected, and on its return the enemy posts and working party were dispersed by salvoes from our 18th Field Battery and enfilading machine-gun fire.

"On the same night Sergt. Merston and L.-Corpl. Berry, of our 7th (British Columbia) Battalion, observed two Germans some yards in front of their own wire. Our men threw hand grenades at the enemy, both of whom were wounded and retired at the double.

"On the night of February 27, a patrol of our Royal Canadian Regiment, consisting of L.-Corpl. Pope and Ptes. Morrice and Priestly, worked their way close up to the enemy's trenches and, waiting for the flash of discharge, bombed some fixed rifle positions so effectively that several of the rifle bat-



Photo]

INSPECTION OF CANADIAN TROOPS ON TUESDAY BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SAM HUGHES. (See page 9.)

Typical.

teries were silenced. The men were out two hours and a half, during which time they successfully shot off a German sniper and bombed an enemy machine-gun emplacement."

A Feint Attack.

The communiqué relating to the week March 1-7 records most valuable co-operation rendered by the Canadian artillery in a heavy bombardment of a section of the enemy's line which was taken by British troops, and other good work by Canadian gunners.

One morning recently, it proceeds, a feint attack was arranged and successfully carried out by our 2nd Infantry Brigade. A mine was exploded and smoke was sent up from our trenches. The enemy took alarm at the demonstration, and rapidly manned his trenches, opening and maintaining a heavy fire of artillery, machine guns, rifles and grenades in anticipation of an attack. Our only casualty was one man accidentally wounded in the hand, but it is probable that the enemy, who swarmed into his front trenches, suffered considerable loss from our fire.

"Our patrols were as active as usual in reconnaissance and in taking enemy positions. During the past seven days lines were cut by our patrols through the enemy's barbed wire entanglements in nine different places, making gaps through the enemy's wire wide enough to afford passage to twelve men walking abreast. Three hostile patrols were observed, but retired at the approach of our men.

Attack on Enemy Patrol.

"In the early morning of March 4 a small patrol, under Lieut. W. E. McFarlane, of our 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders), encountered an enemy patrol of nine men. Our patrol advanced and attacked with bombs. At this moment German flares revealed the position of the enemy patrol very clearly, and Lieut. McFarlane opened on it with rifle fire. The enemy retreated with fire from five or six rifles, but was finally forced to retire to the cover of a barbed wire with at least two casualties. Our patrol returned safely.

"On the night of March 2 a patrol of our 10th (Western Canada) Battalion, under Lieut. Kent, bombed a German listening post.

"On the same evening two scouts of our First Division observed a long file of men entering a German trench. Word was sent back and our artillery immediately opened fire with shrapnel. A little later several parties of the enemy were seen leaving the trench, and as they exposed themselves on a road behind the German lines they were again caught by our fire.

Through the German Wire.

"A patrol of our 2nd (Eastern Ontario) Battalion, consisting of Lieut. Pym, Corporal Nicholls and Lance-Corporal Jensen, passed through German wire and worked its way up to the enemy parapet. Hearing no sounds of sentries, the patrol climbed up on to the parapet, and Lieut. Pym remained there watching while the two scouts entered the trenches. A careful examination was made of three bays, but none of the enemy were encountered although the Germans were heard moving and working in their second line trenches about twenty-five yards to the rear. Our patrol withdrew without being discovered and returned to our lines after an absence of over three hours.

"On the night of March 3 Sergt. Fournier and Scouts Domet, Label, Morin and Caron, of our 22nd (French Canadian) Battalion, went out to the German wire and brought back samples of the wire and a German wire cutter. While returning this patrol was fired on by two German machine guns, but eventually reached its trenches, one man being slightly wounded.

"Lieut. H. J. McLaughlin, of our 16th (Canadian Scottish) Battalion, made a daring reconnaissance of an enemy listening post on the morning of March 5, crawling from our trenches along a hedge to the post occupied and surrounded by wire. He then crawled around the post, the same postmen finding the postmen, and he made a report on the wire and the postmen's position.

"In the early morning of March 7 an enemy patrol of twelve men was noticed approaching the trenches of our 15th Battalion (Cape Breton). The patrol was driven off by our machine guns, who subsequently went forward toward the German lines and bombed the enemy's front line.

Brig.-General Armstrong's Accident.

"Brig.-Gen. C. J. Armstrong, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Corps, while returning to the front from the Canadian base in France, was unfortunately injured in a railway accident. The last three coaches of the train was teleported by an express, and the General, sitting in the rear compartment, narrowly escaped death. He was thrown forty feet from the track and suffered a fractured skull, a fractured arm and a fractured leg. He was taken to a hospital at the front, where he is now recovering. The train was completely destroyed by fire. The General is reported to be doing well."

FRENCH DECORATIONS

For Canadian Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men.

The President of the French Republic has conferred the following decorations on officers, n.c.o.s, and men of the Canadian Corps:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL (Commandant): Lieut. Col. Charles H. Mitchell, Headquarters; Lieut.-Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) F. O. Loomis, 13th Batt.; Lieut. Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) S. Tuxford, 10th Batt.
LEGION OF HONOUR: CROIX DE CHEVALIERE.—Major F. A. Creighton, 1st Batt.; Major H. Barre, 14th Batt.; Lieut. H. Quintal, 14th Batt.; Capt. G. T. Richardson, 2nd Batt.; and Capt. G. A. Cline, 1st Div. Signal Co.

MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.—Sergt. J. A. Barnhill, 12th Batt.; Signal Sergt. A. K. Clifton, 3rd Batt.; Sergt. J. A. Scroggie, 16th Batt.; Corp. B. C. Hall, 1st F.C. Can. Eng.; L.-Corp. E. A. Barrett, 3rd Batt.; L. Corp. M. T. Greer, 10th Alberta Dragoons; L. Corp. A. J. Houston, 29th Batt.; Pte. A. Deblou, 22nd Batt.; Sapper J. T. Duffy, 3rd F.C. Can. Eng.; and Pte. P. A. Lambert, 22nd Batt.

CROIX DE GUERRE. Major W. H. Clark Kennedy, 17th Batt.; Capt. J. A. Culham, 28th Batt.; Capt. G. H. R. Gibson, Headquarters, 1st Division; Lieut. E. A. Baker, Can. Engrs.; Lieut. E. Poplar, 3rd F.C. Can. Engrs.; Sergt. D. Bissett, 5th Batt.; Sergt. A. Cardigan, 1st Batt.; Corp. W. J. Maxwell, 2nd Batt.; Corp. H. R. Smith, 10th Batt.; and Pte. G. F. Clarke, 3rd Batt.

"SUMMER" AT THE FRONT.

Reflections on War in the Sunshine.

A member of the staff of the Canadian Emigration Office writes to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith from "Somewhere in France" under date March 19:—

"Summer has come, and let's hope to last. Weather has been great—quite hot, cloudless sky, and not too cold at night. No rain or snow for eight days, and all snow has disappeared. A great hardness on top of the mud stream seems to have also stopped the various aromas from spoiling the surroundings. Oh! it's great, but very funny to have such lovely weather for fighting; the two hardly go together, and seem unnatural.

"To-day I was riding over some new routes we have to go over in our next move in eight days' time, and really I am not given to pondering much, but to have a glorious sort of August day spoiled by continual shell fire and aeroplane fire seems a crime. I was on a ridge shaped letter Y, little ruins of villages inside the fork at my feet, and on the tail top stood a dear old windmill, which is the only mill for miles round, and grinds the flour for a large district. The Germans were putting high explosive shell one after another around the windmill, and yet the two old people—man 72 and wife 75—refused to budge. Germans thought it was an observation post, but are wrong. One of the last shells knocked an arm of the windmill off and set part on fire, and killed two cows and a horse. The land all round is 'caved' by huge explosions of shell.

Aeroplanes and Guns Busy.

"One could see for miles, and with my glasses I could see the Germans bringing up polished material (sun showing it up). The aeroplanes were busy all around, discharging their machine guns at one another and 'playing for position,' and the sun kept playing on their wings and made it very interesting, and every now and then up would come a shell (shrapnel) from anti-aeroplane guns at them, the German shells bursting far too low and throwing out black cotton wool effect, while the English guns give out a pure white cotton wool effect. In the nearest village at my feet the sun showed up all that was left of its church—just the little pointed steeple, 'body all in ruins' but the sun playing on the brass rails around the altar seemed to say, 'It's not a done in.' In some of these ruins it is wonderful to see crucifixes standing out unharmed, and, as you know, they are very common here; and at intervals along roads a cross is erected at many corners to challenge one to be able to sit and watch shell bursting at your feet. It is strange and thoughtful work, of course, these are about 500 to 300 yards away, but they throw up such huge varied coloured and shaped smoke volumes from which tumble finders, large stones, trees set on fire, etc. etc. Then suddenly a great noise by word there is a terrific roar, and a whole battery of our guns or French 75's start laying out fire into the sky above there, and one sort of feel pleased, and hopes every shell will find its billet and spill more blood and cause more trouble somewhere. It's a run game, isn't it? . . .

"The shells are now coming right over us and hitting 400 yards away. Will get some tea before one puts the fire out; but it's a pity to be done in fine weather like this."

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Belyea, Maj. W. H., 26th Battalion.
 Ferguson, Lieut. H. W., 26th Battalion.
 Graves, Lieut. G. A. J., 1st Mounted Rifles.

Died of Wounds

Bates, Maj. W., 25th Battalion.

Wounded.

Bauld, Maj. D. S., 25th Battalion.
 Davis, Lieut. W. W., 2nd Pioneer Battalion.
 Delancey, Lieut. J. A., 25th Battalion.
 Doryal, Lieut. C. O., 22nd Battalion.
 Lewis, Lieut. J. T., 2nd Divl. Signal Co.
 Napier, Capt. R. R., 1st Divisional Headquarters
 Peters, Lieut. H., 1st Pioneer Battalion.
 Sampson, Capt. H. A., 1st Battalion (W. Ontario).
 Woolsey, Lieut. A. G., 24th Battalion.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Major W. Bates.

Major W. Bates belonged to the Lashburn squadron of the 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, and was one of the original

officers of the 32nd Reserve Batt., C.E.F., which came to Shorncliffe from Winnipeg a little more than a year ago. After spending the summer and autumn in training work at Risborough Barracks, he was transferred to the 26th New Brunswick Batt. at the front. From this battalion he afterwards transferred to the 25th Nova Scotia Batt., and it was whilst in command of a company of this battalion in the trenches that he received the wounds from which he died. It is reported that a shell penetrated and exploded in his dug-out, causing serious injuries to his chest.



THE LATE MAJOR W. BATES.

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exploded in his dug-out, causing serious injuries to his chest.

Major W. H. Belyea.

Major Belyea belonged to the Newcastle (N.B.) Company of the 73rd Northumberland Regiment, being appointed a captain in April, 1908, and obtaining his majority in February, 1915. He was slightly wounded by shrapnel a little over a month ago.

Capt. A. M. Cleghorn.

Capt. Allan M. Cleghorn, C.A.M.C., whose death at Bramshott Military Hospital was announced in *Canada* last week, belonged to a Scottish-Canadian family long associated with Bramford and with London, Ontario. His great-uncle, Mr. Allan Cleghorn, after whom he was called, was made a Chief of the Six Nations, in recognition of his untiring efforts on behalf of the Indians, an honour which he shared with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and a few other gentlemen.

Second-Lieut. E. H. Copeman.

Second-Lieut. Ernest Hugh Copeman, 6th Service Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment (killed in action in France on March 19), was the fourth son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Copeman, of Aylsham, Norfolk. Aged 27, Lieutenant Copeman was educated at Hurstpierpoint, at Bedford, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1909. He was farming in Vancouver Island when war broke out, and with another brother he immediately came home and enlisted in the 11th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment. He obtained a commission in the 8th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, being transferred to the 6th Battalion, which he joined in France last October. His four brothers all hold commissions in the Army.

Second-Lieut. S. D. Ellis.

Second-Lieut. S. D. Ellis, R.E. (reported died), belonged to Victoria, B.C. He obtained his commission in September, 1915.

Lieut. H. W. Ferguson

Lieut. Ferguson belonged to the Campbellton Company of the 73rd Northumberland Regiment, in which he received his commission in March, 1915.

Lieut. G. J. Graves.

Lieut. Geoffrey Joseph Graves, 1st C.M.R., was the only son of the late Mr. Augustus Graves and of Mrs. Graves, of Bath, and a cousin of Lord Graves. He received his commission soon after the outbreak of war, and was in training with his regiment at Winnipeg and Brandon during the winter of 1914-15, and was afterwards stationed at Shorncliffe, leaving for the front last September. Lieut. Graves was an old Badminton, and was 22 years of age.

Second-Lieut. J. F. Lambert.

Second-Lieut. Jack Fellows Lambert, 9th King's Royal Rifle Corps, reported missing on July 30, 1915, at Hooze (as already recorded in *Canada*), is now officially reported killed, although no further details have been received. He was the only surviving son of the late Ernest O. Lambert and of Mrs. Lambert, of 23, Terlingham Gardens, Folkestone, and grandson of the late Hon. James J. Fellows, of New Brunswick. He spent two years in Malay, where he became manager of an important estate, returning early in 1915 to serve his country.

Second-Lieut. R. G. Macfarlane.

Second-Lieut. R. G. Macfarlane, R.E. (died of wounds in Belgium), came to Europe with the First Canadian Contingent, from which he received his commission last year.

Capt. G. E. Ram.

Capt. George Edward Ram, 4th (attached 2nd) North Staffordshire Regt., who died on March 25 of pneumonia contracted on service, was the eldest son of the Rev. Prebendary Ram, and was A.D.C. and private secretary to Sir C. Cavendish Boyce, K.C.M.G., when the latter was Governor of Newfoundland. He was 35.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Bauld, of Halifax, N.S. (wounded in chest and thigh), is in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Lieut. Davis (gunshot wound in shoulder and breast), No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux; Lieut. Lewis, of Ottawa (gunshot wound in thigh), No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux; Capt. Napier, of Victoria, B.C. (gunshot wound in left leg), 47, Roland Gardens; and Lieut. Peters, of Victoria, B.C. (severe bullet wound in right leg), Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Lieut. Woolsey, of Maxville, Ont. (bomb wound in right thigh), No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne.

Lieut. J. A. Dalton, 20th Batt., is now at 47, Roland Gardens, and Lieut. J. C. Manson, Can. Engrs., at Endsleigh Palace Hospital.

Brig-General Leckie is still in hospital at Le Touquet; Brig-General Macdonell has been moved to the Convalescent Hospital, Cimiez, near Nice.

Second-Lieut. Ronald H. Kidd, R.F.A. (reported wounded under date March 21), received his commission in February last from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario.

Second-Lieut. J. P. Teahan, 11th Sherwood Foresters, reported wounded under date March 16, received his commission from the Royal Canadian Dragoons in January last.

SIR SAM HUGHES IN ENGLAND.

Since his arrival in London Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has had conferences with Lieut.-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson and several of the commanders of the Canadian troops in England with regard to the conditions at the front and in the training camps.

On Friday of last week he visited the camps at Shorncliffe and Hythe, accompanied by Major-General Sam Steele, and on Tuesday journeyed to Bramshott to inspect the camps there and at Hounslow, etc., and held a review.

Sir Sam Hughes spent the week-end in the country, dining on Sunday with Lord Rothschild. On Monday Sir Max Aitken gave a dinner in his honour at the Marlborough Club, when the guests included Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Frederick Smith, and Sir George Perley.

Three hundred wives and children of Canadian soldiers arrived at Liverpool last week by the Allan liner *Pretorian*.

The Dominion Government has decided to inaugurate a campaign to encourage thrift and increased production in Canada.

One Canadian Highlander was in the arrest barracks at Giessen, Hesse, when visited by the United States representative in February, because he had refused to wear trousers.

The total Canadian enlistments for service abroad now amount to 280,000 men. During the last fortnight men have been enlisting at the rate of 1,000 daily (says the *Morning Post*). Toronto district leads for the war period, with a total of nearly 65,000. Ontario leads the Canadian Provinces with a total of over 117,000 men.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Thursday, March 23.

Killed and Died, 50; Wounded, 83.

Killed.

1st Divl. AMM. Col.—Taylor, 85436 Gnr. W.
4th BATT. (CENTRAL ONTARIO).—Antonenko, 19363 M.; McKay, A36185 E.; Myers, 453088 C.
5th BATT. (W. CANADA R.).—Ferguson, 21598 J.
13th BATT. (5th R. HIGHERS.).—Davie, 408061 G.
14th BATT. (R. MONTREAL R.).—Bedard, 448103 R.
18th BATT.—Baas, 406252 J.; Gageby, 406719 R.; Gardner, 54020 Sgt. H. S.; Hadley, 412764 J.; Hillson, 54227 J.; Munro, 54282 G.
24th BATT.—Grenier, 416278 A.
31st BATT.—Skelly, 446805 G.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Killed.

4th BATT.—Kelly, 10665 T. E.
13th BATT.—Thomson, 24085 Sgt. J. H.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

4th BATT.—Latimer, 11256 W.
13th BATT.—Finn, 24940 D. J.; Henderson, 24331 C.; McDonald, 24155 N. W.
15th BATT. (48th HIGHERS.).—Davis, 27742 Cpl. H. V. V.; Glead, 27769 Cpl. J.; Hyde, 27813 H.; Millard, 27725 W. H.

Died of Wounds.

R. CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—Cockerill, 545 Act. Sgt. J.
4th BATT.—Gidden, 23660 G. F.; Kesson, 63524 L.-Cpl. J. R.; Lenk, 406116 J.
5th BATT. (90th WINNIPEG RIFLES).—Honey, 460802 C. H.; Moore, 460235 S.
10th BATT. (W. CANADA).—Porter, 20356 J. L.
13th BATT.—Dunbar, A14446 C.; Sutherland, 24212 M.
14th BATT.—Beggs, A44140 B.; Jarvis, A44188 J. D.
16th BATT. (CANADIAN SCOTISH).—McKay, 77055 L. A.; Nearing, 46330 M.
18th BATT.—Stanley, 53510 W.
19th BATT.—Dickens, 55830 E. P.; McNulty, 56107 J.
20th BATT.—Swait, 57731 F. C.
22nd BATT.—Leblanc, 61145 A.; Poirier, 61394 O.
25th BATT.—McElhiney, 69677 J.
29th BATT.—Kelly, 75824 E. A.

Accidentally Killed.

1st DIVL. MACHINE GUN Co.—Ayotte, 416617 A.; Craigie, 406276 A.

Died.

4th BATT.—Pepperell, 10609 W. C.

Previously Reported Prisoner, now Officially Reported Died as Prisoner.

7th BATT. (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—Maybin, 16580 J. M.

Wounded.

4th Brio. C.F.A. Lueky, 83140 Cpl. E. R.
6th Brio. C.F.A. Hawthorn, 30039 Bombr. W. T.; Nuth, 89284 Gnr. G.
4th BATT. Abernethy, A36036 T.; Best, 11106 W.; Checkel, 19380 M.; Gavin, A36338 T. R.; Hetherington, 406058 Sgt. F.; Jackson, 11250 F. S.; Kovich, 19415 E.; MacNaughton, 18369 R.; McLeod, 18852 A.; Merrifield, 8000 W.; Paterson, 11027 D.; Rodger, 11179 A.; Sartin, 11869 J. S.; Storey, 463992 A. D.; Taylor, 11023 J.; Telford, 10947 A.
7th BATT. Box, 94266 G. M.; Dally, 446508 W. G.
8th BATT.—St. Louis, 1332 A.; Wells, 65021 S.
13th BATT. Brougan, A14655 H.; Docherty, 63293 H.; Kild, 24732 W.; Pyke, A14738 H.; Waite, 47974 J.
14th BATT. Buchanan, 43108 Sgt. R.; Ferguson, 404336 Sgt. W. M.; Miedema, 23023 P.; Reddington, 2536 J.
15th BATT.—Hart, 23093 H. D.
17th BATT. Dickson, 46997 E.; Thomas, 420688 J. S.; Trainer, 47051 R. E.
18th BATT. Anderson, 54670 A. S.; Aikens, 54125 W.; Asher, 53653 W.; Bartolo, 53196 C.; Baldwin, 54189 C.; Carton, 53441 A.; Davis, 53791 L.-Cpl. A. G.; Fielder, 406302 G.; Hutchinson, 53461 W.; Lawson, 54186 L.-Cpl. E.; McCausland, 53708 J.; Moore, 53938 L. W.; Rowland, 54118 W. T.; Ross, 54349 D. M.
19th BATT. Biele, 55782 C. H.; Elliott, 55609 L. Cpl. S.
20th BATT. Phenix, 58176 L.; Rahmer, 57915 J.
21st BATT. Bultion, 59124 M. B.; Comery, 59190 A.; Dagnall, 59233 L.-Cpl. C.; Lindsay, 413021 J. W.; Sutton, 69940 W.; Wood, 60093 G. E.
22nd BATT. Cole, 61763 O.; Couillard, 61139 P.; Jacob, 61702 A.; Simard, 4740 J.
24th BATT. Daylue, 62521 R. J.; Mott, 65646 E. A.
25th BATT. Covey, 68384 M.; Oakley, 67780 P.; Walton, 68373 Cpl. P. W.; Williams, 68180 Sgt. E. J.
26th BATT. Gray, 41287 W.; McDonald, 418060 A.; McGowan, 49658 A. M.
28th BATT. Turner, 74078 W.
29th BATT. Pratt, 72653 H.
31st BATT. Gillespie, 80268 J. A.; Jackson, 79331 A. H.; Newton, 79868 Sgt. J.
43rd BATT. Brewer, 153128 J. E.; Dawson, 163020 T.; Fairbairn, 153547 W. M. R.; Warrander, 153324 D.

Wounded and Missing

4th BATT. Hall, 11093 T.

List of Tuesday, March 28.

Killed and Died, 50; Wounded, 64

Killed.

R. CANADIAN REGT. Kornick, 477492 J.; Knox, 477500 F.
P.P.C.L.L. Millen, A10493 Cpl. J. E.; Parratt, A11100 R. E.
18th BATT. Vincombe, 54230 A.
19th BATT. Bernier, 454246 J.; Platt, 55425 R. V.
20th BATT. Smith, 4762081 I.; Slavov, 57302 J.
25th BATT. Fleming, 412223 J. C.; Jeffery, 415590 A.; McKay, 46710 M. M.
27th BATT. Hodgins, 430781 D. H.
42nd BATT.—Gox, 418738 G.; McLeod, 418484 C. J.; Smith, 418171 J.

Died of Wounds.

4th C.M.R.—Oldfield, 113465 F. J.
R. CANADIAN REGT.—Leenyer, 477529 L.-Cpl. E.
P.P.C.L.L.—Colin, 21351 R.; Parlett, A11087 A. E. L.
18th BATT.—Phint, 406715 G. R.; Newman, 424413 S. G.
19th BATT.—Skinner, 55705 G. G.
22nd BATT.—Kinnaird, 61576 G. A.
24th BATT.—Mow, 65646 E. A.
42nd BATT.—Cameron, 408037 A. J.

Died.

6th C.M.R.—Woskaver, 111515 G. W.
42nd BATT.—Chambers, 418453 W. J.
C.A.S. Evans, 35, Sgt. Maj. E. F.; Saintry, 30252 Sgt. Maj. H. St. J.

Wounded.

4th C.M.R.—Burdon, 111062, H. A.; Burpee, 111067, Sgt. F. W.; Randall, 10561, Sgt. J. W.; Steele, 109719, F.
5th C.M.R.—Lange, 112278, G.; Harrison, 110227, C. J.
R. CANADIAN REGT.—Best, 401763, E.; Gibson, 477338, A. F.; Mason, 477578, E.; McMurdo, 477657 D.; Revel, 477769, R.; Smith, 477869, L.; Vandeveld, 413120, H.
P.P.C.L.L.—Corey, A-11170, H.
18th BATT.—Clarke, 54012, R. H.; Flett, 54268, A.; Hodges, 53925, T.; Hudson, 423372 E. J.; Jones, 53815 Lance-Corp. A. H.; McAleese, 53363, D.; Myers, 406869, H.
19th BATT.—Tate, 55520, W.
20th BATT.—Case, 50081, T. A.; Stephens, 57042, G.; Thurmer, 58071, Sgt. J.
21st BATT.—Clement, 5718, J.; Hayward, 59448, C.; Stewart, 59920, G.
22nd BATT.—Dunlop, 61356, E.; Rozza, 61167, T.; St. Pierre, 416245, L.
Therrien, 61897, B.
24th BATT.—Hamer, 412183, F.; Hurley, 66127, C. J. H.; Redpath, 65814, Sgt. T.
25th BATT.—Hatchard, 412236, C.; McMaster, 415079, D. C.
26th BATT.—Kent, 69492, Lance-Sgt. G. B.; Ryer, 69805, Sgt. W. C.
27th BATT.—Brown, 426534, H. D.; Mawer, 71287, W. A.; Thurlow, 71741, F.
28th BATT.—Blenden, 427083, A. H.; Donaldson, 73884, P.
29th BATT.—Holloway, 75659, J.
31st BATT.—Casine, 467092, J.
42nd BATT.—Bailey, 418789, W.; Beauchamp, 418485, E.; Bowman, 419126, P. C.; Chandler, 24464, S. E.; Cleland, 418329, C. C. K.; Moore, 418247, H.; Mills, 418682, J.; Parker, 418328, J. V.
45th BATT. Barcroft, 435686, R.; Chalmers, 434949, W.; Edmond, 436380, G. P.; MacDonald, 432082, Sgt. A. M.; McDonald, 432999, J. M.; Mason, 432843, R. S.; Stratton, 432295 H. M.; Vickerman, 432916, Corp. S. T.; Ward, 434951, J. E.; Wood, 446540, A.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

A.D.C.—Lieut. S. A. Flavell, 21st BATT.; Capt. G. S. Sparkes, 21st BATT.; Capt. T. M. Ferguson, P.P.C.L.L. (Sutherland).
GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.—2nd Grade.—Maj. W. H. Bell, R. Can. Dgns., from staff capt. 3rd Grade.—Maj. G. G. Morris, 32nd (Res.) BATT.; Maj. N. D. Perry, 19th BATT.
A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s STAFF.—Maj. A. and Q.M.G.—Lieut. Col. C. F. de la F. de Salis, 30th (Res.) BATT. D.A.A.G.—Capt. C. Moorhead, 30th (Res.) BATT. D.A.A. and Q.M.G.'s.—Maj. C. C. Bennett, 21st BATT.
STAFF CAPT.—Lieut. R. G. Thackray, Can. Art., vice Capt. C. S. Hanson; Maj. J. P. Foulkes, C.A. Pay. Co.
R. CAN. DOSS.—Lieut. F. H. Wilkes to be adjt., vice Capt. F. H. M. Codville.
L. STRATHCONA'S HORSE (R. CAN.).—Maj. J. A. Heskeith, D.S.O., to command regt. and be temp. lieut.-col. (Dec. 23). Capt. A. C. Critchley to be temp. capt. (Dec. 23). Capt. W. H. P. Elkins, Lieut. C. F. Inches. To be temp. lieut. H. J. Ralph, A. A. Gillis, V. R. P. Primmer. Sec. Lieut. (on prob.) C. L. Weldon, R.F.A. S.R.
MOTOR MACH. GUN SERV.—Lieut. F. A. Wilkin to be temp. capt.
7th BATT.—Capt. L. M. Thomas to be temp. maj.
2nd BATT.—Lieut. A. N. Poerless, 13th BATT., to be temp. lieut.
3rd BATT.—Capt. D. H. C. Mason to be temp. maj.
7th BATT.—Capt. W. F. Gilson to be adjt. (Sub. for notification in "Gazette" of Feb. 21.) J. D. Dunn to be temp. lieut.
4th BATT.—D. K. Turner to be temp. lieut.
15th BATT. M. Beck to be temp. lieut.
21st BATT.—E. G. Marks to be temp. lieut.
27th BATT.—To be temp. lieut. D. A. Egan, C. Dolphin.
25th BATT.—Lieut. E. R. Fletcher, 2nd BATT., to be temp. paymr.
31st BATT.—Lieut. W. F. Sealton to be adjt., vice Capt. A. E. Myatt. To be temp. lieut. R. Downie, H. N. Petty.
42nd BATT.—W. H. Thompson to be temp. lieut.
49th BATT.—Lieut. O. A. Critchley, L. Strathcona's H., to be temp. lieut.
1st PIONEER BATT.—Lieut. J. D. Rutlan to be temp. capt.
3rd PIONEER BATT. Lieut. to be temp. capt. A. F. Whiteside, F. B. Howarth, J. Campbell.
C.A.S. To be temp. lieut. R. W. Whitmore, C. S. Elliot.
C.A.M.C. To be temp. hon. maja. N. C. Wallace, C. J. Stewart, M.D. F. J. Riving to be temp. capt.
C.A. DENTAL Co.—W. M. Armstrong to be temp. qmr., with hon. rank of adjt.
C. ORD. C. Lieut. P. B. Gilson to be temp. capt.
MEMORANDA. Lieut.-cols. to be temp. cols. whilst commanding Training Brigade (Sept. 20). Lieut. E. N. Rogers, E. C. Hughes, H. J. Cowan. Temp. Sec. Lieut. M. McNeill, R. Irill, R. L. to be temp. lieut.

IMPERIAL ARMY.

ADMINISTRATIVE HQRS. Rly. Transport Officer (graded as Staff Lieut., 2nd Class) W. J. Hardman, 16th BATT., to be temp. lieut. Asstt. Equipment Officer: Temp. Sec. Lieut. J. Inwood.
R. FLYING CORPS. Flying Officer: Lieut. H. V. Aeland, 3rd Can. Pioneer BATT. Sec. Lieut. on prob. R. H. Lane, W. C. Gage.
R.A.M.C. Temp. Lieut. E. N. Driver relinquishes commission on account of ill-health. Temp. Lieut. P. S. Pope, M.D., relinquishes commission. Gordon HQRS. Ple. G. R. Sutherland to be Sec. Lieut.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Notes on Officers—Appointments and Movements—Commissions for N.C.O.s.

THE 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Canadian Pioneer Battalions have been transferred Overseas.

Two officers and about 100 rank and file of the 41st French-Canadian Batt. have been transferred from the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott, to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Five officers and some 30 rank and file base details of the 60th Montreal Batt. have arrived at Shorncliffe from the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott, and are now attached to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Ten officers and some 400 rank and file of the 37th Central Ontario Batt., Bramshott, have been transferred to the 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Capt. C. Woollard (Vancouver), C.A.M.C., has returned to his duties at the Office of the Director of Medical Services, London, after illness, and has been appointed to the D.M.S. Standing Medical Board, London.

Major G. H. Ralston (Peterborough, Ont.), O.C. 4th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., has been promoted to the command of a brigade of the 3rd Divl. Art. He came to England with the First Contingent, and has been at the front for over a year.

Miss F. A. Page has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the C.A.M.C.

Lieut. H. S. Simpson (Winnipeg), 43rd Cameron Highlanders Batt., who returned to Canada on special leave on January 14 last, has reported at Shorncliffe for duty again, and is now attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Chaplains for Boulogne.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. T. McCarthy and the Rev. R. Penfold (Salvation Army) have been transferred to duty at the Canadian Hospital, Boulogne.

Major A. J. Markham (Sussex, N.B.) has been transferred from the 5th C.M.R. to the Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. R. L. Kerr, C.A.S.C., has been transferred Overseas from the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. P. B. Tabernacle, P.P.C.L.L., who was promoted from the ranks, is now attached for duty to the 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Capt. G. O. McNair (Milton, Ont.) has been transferred from the 35th Central Ontario Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to the 58th Central Ontario Batt., Overseas.

The C.A.M.C. Training School.

Capt. F. C. Clarke, C.A.M.C., has been appointed to the command of the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Capt. D. C. P. Maturin (Calgary), 50th Calgary Batt., Bramshott, has been transferred to the General List of Officers for duty with the 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Hon. Capt. J. H. Wallace, Y.M.C.A. Officer, has been transferred from the 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to duty with the Y.M.C.A., Overseas.

Capt. P. G. Ferguson (Sudbury, Ont.), 1st Divl. Train, C.A.S.C., has been transferred to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. G. P. Weir has been transferred from the 1st C.M.R. Batt., Overseas, to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.

Major W. A. Burgess (Sarnia, Ont.) has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to No. 10 Field Ambulance, Bramshott.

Two Veterinary Appointments

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, C.A.V.C. (Principal Veterinary Officer, 1st Divl. Area, London, Ont.), A.D.V.S., Shorncliffe, has been temporarily transferred to the duties of A.D.V.S., Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott, in the place of Lieut.-Col. T. J. de M. Taschereau, C.A.V.C. (Permanent Force), who has been temporarily transferred from Bramshott, where he was A.D.V.S., to the duties of A.D.V.S., Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Capt. S. H. Wilson (Winnipeg) has been transferred from employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation to the 27th Winnipeg Batt., Overseas.

Lieut. G. W. R. Simpson, 13th Royal Highlanders Batt., attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the General List of Officers and posted to the Canadian Pay Office, London. Lieut. Simpson came to England with the First Contingent as a private in the 13th, and was promoted from the ranks "on the field." He was soon afterwards wounded at Festubert.

Lieut. W. E. R. M. Stono (Quebec), Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Adjutant of the Res. Brig., C.F.A. He is an ex-Cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Capt. C. E. Preston, C.A.M.C. (Ottawa), has been transferred to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. E. G. Waller (Virden), 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt., who has recovered from wounds in the head and back received

in January last, and on reporting for duty again was attached to the 12th Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain, has been transferred to the 32nd Res. Batt., of which he was one of the original officers, and from which he was drafted to the 2nd after the fighting at Langemark, eleven months ago.

Lieut. V. A. Curmi (11th Res. Batt.), attached to Headquarters Pay Office, Shorncliffe, has been appointed Paymaster with No. 4 Stationary Hospital, Overseas. Lieut. Curmi came to England with the First Contingent as a private in the 11th Western Canada Batt.

The Rev. H. E. Letang has been appointed a chaplain (Hon. Capt.), and has been posted for duty with the 9th Art. Brig., Bramshott.

Lieut. W. R. B. Humphries, C.A.S.C., has been appointed to command the Divl. Ambulance Workshop, C.A.S.C., for ambulances of a Divl. Field Ambulance.

Lieut. D. R. Smith (Corps of School Cadet Instructors, Edmonton), 49th Edmonton Batt., attached to the 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the Engineers Training Depot, Shorncliffe.



AN OFFICER OF THE 41ST (FRENCH-CANADIAN) BATTALION, STATIONED AT BRAMSHOTT, AND THE BATTALION MASCOT "QUEBEC."

(Photo: Capt. the Rev. Thurlow Fraser.)

In addition to his duties as Paymaster at Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, Capt. H. A. McComb (Edmonton), 12th Res. Batt., has been appointed Paymaster to the Canadian Army Dental Corps, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. T. D. Leonard, 5th Western Cavalry Batt., attached to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been granted special leave to return to Canada until June 14.

Lieut. L. K. Greene (Montreal), 5th C.M.R., has been transferred to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. N. A. Prentice (Montreal), C.A.S.C., has been transferred from the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Laird (Regina), C.A.S.C., has arrived from Canada and taken up duties at the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Capt. S. D. Mackenzie, C.A.M.C., has resigned his commission in the C.E.F.

Capt. H. Wynne-Jones (Vernon, B.C.), 16th Can. Scottish Batt., has returned to duty, and is now attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

To Command an Artillery Brigade.

Major H. G. Carscallen (Hamilton, Ont.), O.C. 11th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., has been promoted to the command of one of the brigades of the 3rd Divl. Art. He came to England with the First Contingent, and has been at the front for the past twelve months.

Major Stewart, 9th Res. Batt., has been temporarily appointed Second in Command of the 40th Nova Scotia Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Hon. Major R. A. March (Sussex, N.B.), Qmr., 6th C.M.R., has been transferred to the Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. H. A. Proctor, Eaton Machine Gun Battery Details, attached to the Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been trans-

ferred to the General List of Officers for employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone.

Lieut. I. H. Gillies (London, Ont.) has arrived from Canada, and has been posted to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Capt. H. J. P. Davison (Toronto) has returned to the Canadian Pay Office, London, from duty in Canada. He was one of the original officers of the 3rd Toronto Batt.

Lieut. C. J. Stephenson, C.A.S.C., has been transferred from the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Lieut. J. W. Yuile (Montreal), 42nd Montreal Highland Batt., attached to the 17th Res. Batt., has been transferred to the General List of Officers, and is now attending a School of Instruction of the Royal Flying Corps.

Capt. R. V. Conover (Acton, Ont.), 4th Central Ontario Batt., who was wounded at Festubert, and sailed for Canada on special sick leave on December 31 last, has been retained there for duty.

Dr. R. Howey has been given a commission in the C.A.M.C., with the rank of Captain, and posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

The Work of the Dental Corps.

A recent report prepared by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Armstrong, Director of Dental Services, Canadian Contingents, whose head-



DENTAL OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS AT THE C.A.D.C. DENTAL CLINIC, ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN, SHORNCLIFFE.

Capt. P. E. Hiotte, C.A.D.C., is busy in the foreground, and Capt. W. A. Burns, C.A.D.C., is about to operate on a case in the background.

quarters are at Folkestone, shows that from July 15 last, when dental clinics for the Overseas Canadians were first established by the Corps, up to December 31, 101,474 operations had been performed.

Major G. R. Hall (Peterborough, Ont.) has been transferred from the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Pay Office, London. Major Hall was formerly in command of the 26th Patty, 2nd Divl. Art.

Capt. J. R. Giroux (St. Justin, P.Q.) has been transferred from the 12th Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain, to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Capt. J. E. MacDermid (105th Saskatoon Fusiliers), 11th Res. Batt., employed under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., has been transferred to the Canadian Discharge Centre, Bath.

Capt. F. O. G. Wood (late Paymaster, Eaton Machine Gun Battery), attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been temporarily appointed Paymaster of the details of the Canadian Pioneer Battalions, Shorncliffe.

Capt. F. Jackson, C.A.M.C., has arrived from Canada, and has been posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. A. H. M. Copeland (C.A.S.C. Military District No. 10, Winnipeg), C.A.S.C., has been transferred Overseas from the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Capt. T. M. Creighton, C.A.M.C., having been passed as medically fit for general duty again, has been posted to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, for duty.

Promoted on the Field

Lieut. E. J. Gook (5th Western Cavalry Batt.), who was promoted from the ranks of his battalion on the field, and was afterwards wounded at Festubert, and on sick leave to return to Canada during convalescence, has been retained there for duty.

Lieut. A. F. Whiteside (88th Victoria Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.), 3rd Pioneer Batt., has been promoted to the rank of Captain. Capt. Whiteside saw active service during the South African campaign, and a few years later, during the Zulu Rebellion in Natal.

Major A. D. Irwin (R. Can. Art.) has been transferred from the Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone, to the Pay Office, London.

Lieut. E. A. Finn, 9th Res. Batt., has been transferred from Headquarters Staff, C.T.D., Shorncliffe, back to his battalion.

Capt. H. E. Hodge (Cobourg, Ont.), Machine Gun Officer of the 2nd Eastern Ont. Batt., attached since his return from the front to the 12th Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain, has been appointed Acting Brigade Machine Gun Officer of the 10th Res. Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe, in place of Lieut. S. P. Stewart (95th Saskatchewan Rifles, Regina), 11th Res. Batt., who has been transferred Overseas.

Capt. G. M. Ross, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley.

Lieut. A. E. Jukes (Vancouver), 1st Pioneer Batt., has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Capt. E. A. Burke (13th Scottish Light Dragoons, Waterloo, P.Q.) has been transferred from the 148th Batt. (in Canada) to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Capt. C. E. McMechan (Divl. Area, No. 1), C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, to Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate.

Lieut. W. B. Shaw (5th B.C. Regt., Can. Garrison Art., Victoria, B.C.), 1st Divl. Artillery, C.E.F., has reported for duty at Shorncliffe, after special leave, and is now attached to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.

Returning to Canada.

The following officers and nursing sisters of the C.E.F. returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, by the R.M.S. *Missanobie*, which sailed on Saturday of last week:—Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison (employed under the D. of R. and O.), Permanent Conducting Officer; Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore (Commanding the 9th Res. Batt.), Paymaster for party, and on leave until April 25; Lieut.-Col. C. D. Spittal (C.A.S.C.), to a new post in Canada; Capt. R. A. Matthews (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer with party; Capt. S. D. Mackenzie (C.A.M.C.); Capt. R. Giroux (12th Res. Batt.); Lieut. M. M. McNeill (12th Royal Irish Regt.), to a post with the 160th Batt.; Lieut. G. L. Bull (1st Can. Cavalry Regt.), to a post in a new battalion; Lieut. G. W. Harris (15th Toronto Highland Batt.), on leave till June 14; Lieut. T. D. Leonard (5th Western Cavalry Batt.), on leave till June 14; Lieut. L. A. Wilmot (29th Vancouver Batt.), on leave till June 1; Nursing Sister E. M. Johnson (C.A.M.C.), on conducting duty, and on leave until June 6; Nursing Sister F. C. West (C.A.M.C.), on conducting duty, and on leave until April 26.

The following rank and file also returned by the above steamer:—Sergt. G. T. Morrison (6th C.M.R.), to accept a commission in the 104th Batt.; Act. Sergt. R. P. Cromarty (C.A.M.C.), to resume his medical studies in Canada; Coy.-Sergt.-Major J. Hay (11th Res. Batt.), to become Regt.-Sergt.-Major of the 181st Batt.; Pte. W. F. Smith (36th Res. Batt.), to accept a commission in the 198th Batt.; Pte. G. Thompson (34th Batt.), under military age; Pte. E. Cloutier (41st French-Canadian Batt.), under military age.

The usual weekly party of N.C.O.s and men, medically unfit for further military service, which sailed by the *Missanobie*, totalled 176, and was in charge of Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, with Capt. R. A. Matthews as Medical Officer.

Major C. A. Young (Ottawa), C.A.M.C., has returned from duty in Canada, and has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Major J. C. Harris (Victoria, B.C.), 47th B.C. Batt., Bramshott, has been transferred to the General List of Officers for attachment to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Commissions for N.C.O.s and Privates.

During the past few days the following N.C.O.s and privates have been given commissions in the C.E.F., and promoted from the ranks to be Lieuts.:—Sergt. R. J. Ingraham, 6th Batt., 1st Divl. Art. (to Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe); Pte. H. G. Murray, C.A.M.C., No. 4 Gen. Hosp. (to Res. Brig., C.F.A.); Act.-Bomb. A. H. Brien, 118th Brig., R.F.A. (to Res. Brig., C.F.A.); Q.M.-S. J. B. Mackay, C.A.M.C. (Hon. Lieut. and Qmr.); Act.-Sergt. A. T. Neale, 1st Divl. Amm. Col. (to Res. Brig., C.F.A.).

The arrangements whereby the 35th Res. Batt. was to have been transferred from the Howitzer Lines, St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe, to the old 11th Res. Batt. lines in the same camp, to make room for the new Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, have been cancelled; instead, the Pioneer Depot has been established in the old 11th Batt. quarters, and the 35th Batt. quarters remain unchanged.

Major J. Reid Hyde (6th Brig., C.F.A., Montreal) has been appointed to the Canadian Pay Office, London.

Lieut. C. D. Chisholm, 7th B.C. Batt., Overseas, is now attached for duty to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Hythe.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lieut.-General Alderson, the Commander of the Canadian Army Corps, had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace last Saturday morning, when his Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Military Division.

His Majesty decorated with the Military Cross on Wednesday of last week Major Arthur Wright, Canadian Artillery, and last Saturday Lieut. Albert Northover, 26th Batt.

The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, is at Nassau, Bahamas, for the benefit of his health.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Alex Hutchison, M.D., who was recently appointed Chairman of the Pensions Medical Board, has left Montreal for England. Dr. Hutchison is Professor of Surgery at McGill University, and is also chief medical adviser to the Grand Trunk Railway.

Miss Louise Grimmer, daughter of the Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, has applied to be allowed to go to the front as a chauffeur.

Capt. C. B. Costin, 1st West Yorks, who was recently awarded the Military Cross, was born in Ottawa. He belonged to the Royal Canadian Regt., and coming to England with the First Contingent, was Orderly Officer at the 3rd Infantry Brigade Headquarters before receiving his transfer.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute last week, an illuminated address, signed by the President, Chairman, and Councillors, was presented to Mr. Harry Brittain, a member of the Council, expressing their appreciation of the very valuable services he had rendered to the Institute during his recent tour in the United States and Canada.

The Bishop of Qu'Appelle arrived by the s.s. *St. Paul* last week.

Major Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I., has returned from Canada, and is now on his way to the front.

A paper on "Next Steps in Empire Partnership" was read by Mr. Percy Hurd before the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday.

Mr. Fred C. Salter has so far recovered from his recent operation that he was to leave his residence at Richmond on Friday for the Bay Hotel, Falmouth.

Capt. the Rev. A. P. Shafford underwent an operation for a slight throat complaint at the West Cliff Hospital, Folkestone, on Tuesday. This involves the cancellation of an engagement to preach in Westminster Abbey.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Victor Anderson, R.C.E., appointed Commanding Royal Engineer, 3rd Divisional Engineers, C.E.F., was born on July 4, 1881, graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., in 1900, and after serving with the 14th Regiment, of Kingston, Ont., for nearly three years, joined the Royal Canadian Engineers (Permanent Force), with the rank of Lieut.



LIEUT.-COL. T. V. ANDERSON, R.C.E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer, 3rd Divisional
Engineers.

Copyright Photo : J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

tenant, in June, 1905. He was given his captaincy in 1910, and his majority in 1913. He has been at the front for practically a year with the 1st Divisional Engineers, C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. John A. Gunn, O.C. 24th (Victoria Rifles) Batt., is in London on a week's leave.

Sir H. Montagu and Lady Allan are moving from "Encombe," Sandgate, to Bath this week, in which city Sir Montagu will continue his work in connection with the Canadian Pension Claims Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan have moved from The Rookery, Staunmore, to their London residence, 32, Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch.

Mr. Hume Cronyn, General Manager of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Co., of London, Ont., is in England, and has gone on a visit to the North.

Mr. E. H. Cooper, in charge of the London office of the Auto-Strop Razor Co., and Assistant Secretary of the Canada Lodge, has received a commission in the 128th Toronto Regt., of which his brother, Lieut.-Col. J. N. Cooper, is O.C. Mr. Cooper, who will train at Shorncliffe, was formerly Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Many Canadians were among those present at a large reception given at the Ladies' Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, last week in honour of guests from the Outer Empire connected with the Overseas Forces. The ladies receiving in the drawing-room were Mrs. Yorke Trotter, President of the United Empire Circle of the Club; Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener; and Mrs. Smedley, whose daughter, Miss Constance Smedley, the novelist, founded the club. The dining room, where tea was served, was decorated with flags from the various parts of the Empire, that of Canada being draped across the railing of the little gallery where the ladies' orchestra played. A delightful programme of music and recitations in the drawing-room was contributed to by Madame Vandervele, wife of the Belgian Minister, who has many Canadian friends, Miss Ada St. John Wright, Mrs. Gomes, Mme. Ratmirova, Mme. Argentine Alchemi, Mme. Delune, Miss Bromhall, and Miss peg.

Among the Canadians who accepted invitations, many of whom were present, were Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady Drummond, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Sir Richard McBride, Mrs. Porter, Col. and Mme. Pelletier, Miss Vivian Tremaine, Miss Ermine Taylor, Mrs. Ruddick, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Cole, Miss Caverhill, Mr. Lindsay, Miss Kohl, Mrs. C. H. Hervey, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. David Fraser, and Miss Bovey.

The Canadian members of the Club assisting during the afternoon included Mrs. McLaren Brown, Mrs. A. T. Watt (Victoria, B.C.), Miss C. Van Buskirk and Miss MacLeod Moore. Among other hostesses were Mrs. Mary Gaunt, the author and traveller Miss Winifred James (Mrs. de Jan), whose books are well known; Lady Bruce, wife of Surgeon-General Sir David Bruce, who is celebrated in connection with his sleeping sickness investigations; Miss Mary Mosely, of Nassau, Bahamas; Miss Goodridge, of Newfoundland; and Mrs. Jopling Rowe, the artist.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. W. L. Jarvis, of the 115th Battalion, St. John, and Miss Doris Clarke, daughter of the Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick, who was unable to attend the opening of the Provincial Parliament on March 9 owing to illness.

The marriage will shortly take place of Lieut. George Bryan Atkinson, 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers, younger son of the late Rev. Thomas Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, of Whiston Rectory, Rotherham, to Mary Penelope, only daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Noel, of 33, Redcliffe Square, London, S.W.

The engagement is announced of Lieut.-Col. Alfred John Hamilton Bowen, D.S.O., 2nd Monmouthshire Regiment, T.F., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bowen, of Usk, Monmouthshire, to Jean Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilton, of Polson Avenue, Winnipeg.

At Ottawa, on March 6, the marriage was solemnised in St. Alban's Church of Mrs. Victor Gerrish Grey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clayton, to Mr. John S. Robertson, of Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Vera Constance MacLauchlan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. MacLauchlan, Quebec, to Major Frank Bennett Young, of the 140th Canadian Expeditionary Force, took place in St. Paul's Church, Quebec, on March 14.

Photographs
from
the
Camps :



CAPT. F. R. VINCE, C.E.F.,
Appointed to the command of a Field Co.,
1st Div. Engrs., C.E.F.

Captain Vince (Woodstock, N.B.), came to
England with the First Contingent, and went
to France with the 1st Divisional Engineers.
He was awarded the Military Cross at the ter-
minating of the year for distinguished service
in the field.



A PORTION OF THE 50TH (CALGARY) BATT., RESTING IN
MAJOR J. L. R. PARRY

Photo: Co



Copyright photos THE DIRECTOR OF DENTAL SERVICES AND HIS HEADQUARTERS
STAFF, C.A.D.C., FOLKESTONE.
Sitting, left to right: Major O. K. Gibson (Ottawa), A.D.D.N., Bramshott; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Armstrong (Ottawa),
Director of Dental Services; Major A. A. Smith (Cornwall, Ont.), Third in Command; Capt. A. W. Winnett
(Kingston, Ont.), Acting Adjutant.
Standing: Sergt. J. L. Stevens (Vancouver), Corpl. W. E. Weeks (Ottawa), Despatch Rider; Sergt. J. E. Dore
(Niagara Falls, Ont.), Pte. R. H. Emmisnore (Ottawa), Sergt. H. M. Woolford (Ottawa), Sergt. H. Fuller (Montreal)



LIEUT. W. M. ARMSTRONG, C.A.D.C.,
Recently promoted from the ranks and
appointed Quartermaster. A son of Lieut.-
Col. J. A. Armstrong, and for some time
past stationed at the C.A.D.C. Clinic, Havre,
as Q.M.S.



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Top Row: Sergt. P. J. Lee, Sergt. W. R. Jones, Sergt. B. Seal, Sergt. S. Sergt.
Second Row: Sergt. L. A. Lee, Sergt. R. Brown, Sergt. W. J. Foulke, Sergt. J. E. Lamb, Sergt. F.
J. Appleby, Sergt. W. Simpson, Sergt. J. S. Anderson, Sergt. L. J. Campbell, Sergt. F. R. Moffitt,
Third Row: Sergt. K. S. Russell, Sergt. H. H. Wright, Sergt. E. N. Bowles, Sergt. F. S.
Dass, Sergt. J. P. Gordon, Sergt. C. Clarke, Sergt. W. E. Minnion, Sergt. J. Lees, Sergt.
F. J. Fullport, Sergt. C. L. Cogan, Sergt. F. S. H. Lewis, Sergt. A. T. Semple,
Fourth Row: Promoted Sergt. K. Ingherton, Sergt. H. P. Wrennan, Sergt. E. H. Henley,
Arm. Sergt. J. T. H. Vogel, Ord. R. Sergt. J. P. Hamilton, Band Leader, Sgt. M. J. Smith, Sgt. J. M. Smith,
Drummer G. Allen, Signel Sergt. H. W. Hopkins, Sergt. Shoemaker R. A. Eden, Sgt.
Sergt. W. G. Chapman, M.G. Sergt. R. J. Gwynne, Hospital Sergt. D. H. D. Anderson,
Fife Row: C.Q.M. Sergt. J. C. Swift, C.S. Major D. Redmond, C.S. Major E. M. John,
R. O. M. Sergt. O. C. Clarke, R. S. Major H. G. Stanger, Lieut. Col. H. Snell (O.C.), C.
and Adjt. G. A. Dunn, Bandmaster G. B. McCellan, C.S. Major J. H. Ingram, C. Q.
Fifth Row: Sergt. A. R. Walker, Sergt. J. Adderley, Sergt. P. Malone, Sergt. F. W.
Sergt. J. E. Lidgett, Sergt. W. Bonfille, Sergt. Master Tailor J. C. Adair, Sergt. H. Bayne



WEATHER DURING A ROUTE MARCH FROM BRAMSHOTT:
COMMAND) IN FOREGROUND.

one Fraser.



IS,
and (5th Batty.
ank, and posted
Shorncliffe.



LIEUT. C. J. MCCOOL,
Recently promoted from the rank of Lance-
Corporal in the 10th Canadian Scottish
Batt., and appointed to the C.A.S.C. Train-
ing Depot, Shorncliffe.

Canadians at Shorncliffe and Bramshott.



CAPT. J. B. P. DUNBAR, R.C.I.
Appointed to the command of a Field Co.
3rd Divl. Engrs., C.E.F.



STAFF OF THE C.A.D.C. DENTAL
LABORATORY, ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN, SHORNCLIFFE.
Sitting, in centre of Front Row, is Capt. W. A. Burns, C.A.D.C. (St. Thomas, Ont.); on his right, Capt. P. E. Picotte,
C.A.D.C. (Montreal); and on his left, Lieut. and Q.M. W. M. Armstrong, C.A.D.C. (Ottawa).



CORPORALS AND LANCE-CORPORALS, 16TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.
First Row: L.-Cpls. R. E. Jones, A. W. Murphy, W. C. Arthur, J. S. Hawkins, G. Inrie, H. A. Eady, F. T. Stevens, R. Marshall, C. Sturgeon, G. Tackaberry, G. S. Murray, H. Campbell, S. Elwell.
Second Row: L.-Cpls. G. H. Fisher, J. Wally, S. Purvis, H. M. MacCruc, H. A. V. Clayton, J. J. d, J. Bird, A. Quinn, W. R. Verden, H. Taylor, J. H. Neal, J. S. Nimmo.
Third Row: L.-Cpls. H. Thomson, S. J. Huntley, H. H. Black, J. Serymgeour, E. J. Tindale, S. Beveridge, A. W. Flint, N. L. McLelland, E. J. Rhoez, Cpl. E. Gard, L.-Cpls. S. G. Riley, J. Dickson, C. P. Radcliffe, A. W. Piddock.

Montreal and Liphook.
Third Row: L.-Cpls. R. Douglas, A. C. Coulter, Cpls. D. H. Cameron, R. D. Nelson, M. Thomson, O. R. Regan, R. McLelland, C. J. French, D. Carmichael, S. B. Johnston, J. Sammon, F. H. Portnall, H. McCreath.
Fourth Row: Cpls. E. H. Wright, T. Ramsey, H. R. Simpson, A. Maquard, T. H. Hewitt, G. S. Parker, F. Craddock, B. Gracie, J. McKellar.
Fifth Row: Cpls. J. S. Ramsey, D. B. Sinclair, J. Martin, G. H. Skinner, Reg.-Sgt.-Major H. Monzer, Lieut.-Col. H. Snell (R.C.), Capt. and Adj. G. A. Dunn, Cpls. E. B. Carpenter, F. Ryder, A. W. Day, E. J. Buckle.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The civic estimates provide for the tax rate for 1916 to be 19.30 mills (including public schools), a reduction of two mills on the dollar.

—Commissioner D. C. Lamb, who has charge of the Salvation Army scheme to settle gradually 5,000 war widows in the Overseas Dominions, has had a long discussion on general immigration subjects with Mr. W. D. Scott, the Superintendent of the Immigration Branch.

TORONTO.—On March 8 the Hon. T. W. McGarry, Provincial Treasurer, introduced his Budget, and announced a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of \$271,000. Ordinary receipts were \$12,975,732, and ordinary expenditures \$12,704,762. The receipts exceeded those of any one year by \$1,200,000. The total assets of the Province are given as \$535,000,000, against debts of \$40,000,000, and other liabilities amounting in all to \$59,000,000. Mr. McGarry announced that for war purposes the revenue must be increased. To this end running race-tracks would pay \$1,250 for each day of race meetings instead of \$500, bringing in a revenue of \$100,000, instead of \$40,000 a year. Patrons of all theatres, moving picture shows will be taxed one cent per ticket, bringing an increased revenue of \$350,000 per annum. Provision was made for raising the tax as high as twenty-five cents by Order-in-Council.

Mr. McGarry announced that as the result of the investigation into the Cox estate, the succession duties on the estate of the late Senator Cox and his son amounted to \$592,000.

—The city's total expenditure for schools will be \$3,270,000, according to the new estimates. This is a saving of nearly \$1,000,000 as compared with last year.

LONDON.—Mr. William Gray, M.P., has secured for a canning company here an order for 1,000,000 cases of pork and beans for the British Army. The order amounts to \$3,000,000. The factory will have to be enlarged.

BELLEVILLE.—At the fourth annual convention of the Canadian Produce Association, Montreal was selected as the next place of meeting. The new officers are:—President, Mr. A. H. Dalrymple, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. E. Silverwood, London; and J. J. Fee, Toronto; Secretary, Mr. A. Vailancourt, Montreal.

ST. CATHARINES.—A bronze tablet to the memory of Lieut. J. Albon Chestnut, who died from the effects of gas at Ypres last December, while serving in the Royal Field Artillery, has been unveiled in Knox Church.

WINDSOR.—By a vote of 342 to 29, the by-law to give tax exemption, with the exception of school and local improvement rate, to the Maxwell Motor Company, of Detroit, in exchange for the erection of a \$65,000 factory in the municipally-owned industrial district here, has been carried.

FORT WILLIAM.—The Grand Trunk Pacific elevator here established a wonderful record for the handling of grain during the past season. Between October 1 and December 23, 21,994,000 bushels were unloaded, or 241 carloads per average day of 12½ hours.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Alderman H. E. Lavigneur has been unanimously elected Mayor.

—Mr. J. G. Scott has succeeded Mr. Joseph Picard as President of the Board of Trade here, which, he said, is the oldest Board of Trade in Canada, having been established in 1809. Mr. T. Levasseur is Secretary of the Board.

—The Hon. J. E. Tessier, Minister of Roads, states that nearly 148 miles of the Quebec-Montreal road are complete at a cost of \$2,766,998, and that the work will be finished this year.

—An exemption from municipal taxes for a period of ten years to the Ross Rifle Co. has been unanimously approved by the Civic Finance Committee.

—On March 10, by a vote of 22 to 21, the Legislative Assembly rejected the proposal of Mr. Cannon to allow women to practise law in this Province. Sir Lomer Gouin, the Premier, and Messrs. Honoré Mercier and Walter Mitchell supported the Bill. The Ministers opposing it were Messrs. Allard, Caron, Decarie, and Taschereau.

MONTREAL.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke has been appointed Brigadier of the 12th Infantry Brigade, which is made up of the 1st Grenadier Guards, 3rd Victoria Rifles, 5th Royal Highlanders, and 65th Carabiniers Mont Royale.

The G.T.R. are rapidly erecting a temporary station on the site of the burnt Bonaventure dépot. No decision has been arrived at regarding elevating the tracks and putting up new large terminals.

The city now has 198 miles of paved streets, out of 486 miles of roadway within the city limits.

Freeman's Hotel, in liquidation, will pay 15 cents in the dollar. The total liabilities are \$143,000.

—The Board of Trade announces that Mr. C. Cambie, the London Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has accepted the position of representative of the Board on the British Imperial Council of Commerce.

For the first two months of 1916 the Customs receipts for this port exceeded those for the same two months in 1915 by \$1,368,584.

—At the 46th annual commemoration of the Grand Lodge of Quebec tribute was paid to members of the Lodge fallen on the field of honour. They were: Major John W. Warminton, Capt. Richard Steacie, Capt. R. Darche, Major William H. Evans, Lieut. Wilfrid C. Brotherhood, all of Montreal Lodges; Lance-Corpl. Stanley Marchant, St. John's Lodge, Quebec; and Corpl. Andrew Muir, Angus Lodge, East Angus. Mr. E. A. Evans, of Quebec, was re-elected Grand Master; Mr. W. W. Williamson, Montreal, D.G.M.; Mr. W. H. Whyte, Montreal, Grand Secretary; and Mr. Isaac H. Stearns, Grand Treasurer.

—Plans submitted to the Board of Control show the estimated cost of constructing a tunnel under the Lachine Canal at the Wellington Bridge to be \$1,200,000.

SHERBROOKE.—His Majesty's Theatre was crowded with an enthusiastic audience on the occasion of the second performance of the military drama, "L'Espionne," written by Mr. J. H. Lemay, of this city. The performance was in aid of the funds of the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association.

ST. JOHNS.—Mr. L. J. Pinsonneault has been elected Mayor by a majority of six votes over Mr. A. N. Deland, N.P.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial Government is considering a comprehensive scheme of immigration to assist the settlement of several hundred families, at an expenditure of over \$1,000,000. The Province owns hundreds of acres of fertile lands along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Kent Northern, and other lines of railway, and it is probable that some of these lands will be set apart for this purpose. The Provincial immigration authorities favour a scheme suggested by Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army.

On March 9 the Speech from the Throne delivered by his Honour Josiah Wood, Lieut.-Governor, announced that legislation will be introduced providing for the early completion of the St. John Valley Railway, ensuring not only direct connection with the east and west sides of the harbour of St. John, but, as well, an independent route from that city to the New England States and a new channel for the port of forest productions from northern New Brunswick. The Valley Railway will be connected by a spur line with the Maine Central system. The Speech referred to the marked activity in commercial and industrial circles. The lumber cut was much larger than expected, and the revenue from this source the largest in the history of the Province.

By a vote of 498 to 415 Mayor Mitchell was re-elected for the third successive term. His platform was the rigid enforcement of the Scott Temperance Act.



NEW BRUNSWICK *(continued)*

ST. JOHN.—The lumber cut in New Brunswick will be much larger this winter than was anticipated.

On March 4 fire caused a loss estimated at \$35,000 in the Prince William Street building of Dearborn and Co., Ltd.

Proposals are being considered for utilising power from the tides of the Bay of Fundy and the Reversing Falls.

Cannors Bros., of Black's Harbour, have contracted to supply an English mining company with 5,000 cords of pit-props. Up to February 29, 125 ocean steamships arrived here this season, compared with 94 in 1914-15.

Col. H. H. McLean, M.P., has assumed his duties as commandant of the new military district of New Brunswick. His staff includes Lieut.-Col. Powell, Halifax; Major Stetham, R.C.D., who was invalided home last year; and Capt. G. Earle Logan, of this city.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Major W. H. Muirhead, R.C.D., who has returned from the front, has been chosen commanding officer of the new 112th Battalion, now being recruited in this Province. He is a grandson of the late Senator Muirhead, of Chatham.

Prohibition is to become operative in this city on June 30 next.

By the will of Mr. John McNab the School for the Blind, Pine Hill Presbyterian College, and Dalhousie University each receive one-sixth of an estate of about \$250,000. By the will of Mr. Wiley Smith, who was the third largest shareholder in the Royal Bank of Canada, this Province will receive about \$75,000 in succession duties.

Recruiting for the Highland Brigade is proceeding vigorously. The Brigade will consist of four battalions, the 85th (which was recruited in a month), the 185th, 193rd, and 209th. Acadia University, Wolfville, will raise a complete company of 250 men, and the head of the college, President Cutten, has joined as an officer.

During the first week in March 1,700 men enlisted for active service, of whom 1,500 were attached to the Highland Brigade.

SYDNEY.—Mr. W. A. Richardson has been re-elected Mayor, defeating Mr. A. N. McLennan by 353 votes.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The headquarters of the fur department of the Hudson's Bay Company is being moved from here to Montreal, and the records are all being packed for shipment there also.

Mr. Blair Robertson, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia here, died suddenly on March 4 in his 51st year.

The Bill repealing the bilingual clause of the Public Schools Act has passed the Legislature by 36 to 8, after a long debate, and much protest from French-Canadian constituencies.

Dr. T. H. Crotty has been appointed Western Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in place of Mr. Charles P. Webster, the Industrial Commissioner here, who has just succeeded Mr. C. F. Roland.

The Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer, has introduced a Bill to amend the Corporation's Taxation Act. It provides for increasing the taxes of express companies and street railways. The taxation of express companies will be put on the same level as in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. J. D. McArthur has joined the Directorate of the Winnipeg Electric Company in place of the late Sir W. Whyte.

Grand Rapids and Churchill-Nelson, two constituencies in Manitoba's added territory, are to be merged in one under the name of Rupert's Land, and an election will be held in the new constituency in the summer.

A tablet has been dedicated in St. Cuthbert's Church to the memory of Private Fred Hefferman, who was killed at Festubert.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The site of the new Imperial Oil Company's new refining plant occupies 55 acres just outside the city limits, skirted by the C.P.R. and G.T.P.

The women of Saskatchewan will have an opportunity to exercise their franchise before their Manitoba sisters. By an amendment to the Sales of Liquor Act the referendum as to whether the dispensary system shall continue or whether there shall be total prohibition will be voted on next December.

Two more Royal Commissions have been assented to by the Provincial Government, in connection with charges of corruption against the Speaker and members of the Cabinet and other officials.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The new Prohibition Bill, which goes into force on July 1, absolutely forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors in Alberta, except in so far as it is required for medicinal and mechanical purposes. When the Act comes into force 281 wholesale and retail licences become inoperative. At the time the referendum was passed on July 31 last by 19,500 majority, there were 253 hotels, 13 club and 55 wholesale licences in operation.

Mr. E. Michener, leader of the Opposition, in supporting the Equal Suffrage (Women) Bill, introduced by the Premier, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, said that he hoped women would soon be elected to the Legislature and to other bodies on which they would now be entitled to sit.

By 30 votes to 14 the Legislature defeated the motion of Dr. Stanley, M.P.P. for High River, for a Royal Commission to investigate charges against the liquor licence branch of the Attorney-General's department.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Lady McBride has given to the Vancouver Red Cross Society the yacht *Tannis*, valued at \$15,000.

On March 2 the new Provincial library was formally opened at a *conversazione* given by the Premier and Mrs. Bowser. A collection of historical pictures, maps, charts, and manuscripts has been arranged by Mr. E. O. S. Schofield, Provincial Librarian.

The final session of the 13th Provincial Legislature opened on March 2. The speech of Lieutenant-Governor Barnard referred briefly to the war and the splendid part taken by this Province. Provisions for a guarantee for building lumber ships; for the completion of the farmers' loan plan; for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, separating that Department from the portfolio of Finance; for a Workmen's Compensation Act; for the prohibition of the sale of liquor; and for rendering assistance by way of a loan for the completion of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway were foreshadowed in the speech. The address in reply was moved by Mr. H. B. Thomson, M.P.P. of Victoria, seconded by Mr. J. A. Fraser, M.P.P., Cariboo.

Mr. H. C. Brewster, leader of the Opposition, polled 4,824, and the Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, Minister of Finance, 2,427 votes at the by-election here on March 4. The latter has resigned.

The public accounts show a reduction of nearly \$4,000,000 during the fiscal year ended March.

The Premier, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, has agreed to the Prohibitionists' proposal to frame an Act during this last session of the Legislature, and to submit a referendum, based probably on the Manitoba Act, to the electors at the coming general election.

Sir C. Hibbert Tipper denies that he has any intention of leading an independent Conservative party in this Province, adding that if he re-entered the political arena it would be in that of Federal politics.

CANADA

WOUNDED CANADIANS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Princess Arthur of Connaught presided over the Canadian section, containing 110 wounded soldiers, at the second of the entertainments given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week. Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal, and Princess Arthur willingly agreed to sign the invitation cards of the Canadians, and were kept busy at this pleasant task. "The Maple Leaf" was one of the songs rendered by the choristers of the Temple Church. Sir George and Lady Perley and Sir Sam Hughes were present.

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THE CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

During the week before last the Canadian War Contingent Association despatched the usual large regular supply of writing paper and envelopes to the First and Second Divisions at the Front; 116 parcels of current magazines were also sent to each of these Divisions, and 30 bales of used magazines were despatched to the First and Second Divisions, the Army Corps



MOUNT CAVELL (11,020 FEET) IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Named by the Minister of the Interior after the heroic British nurse. This photograph, secured by the official photographer to the Canadian Northern Railway, is believed to be the first picture of the mountain ever taken. An excellent trail has been cut from the railway which gives easy access to the mountain, and the peak is visible from the observation cars on the Canadian Northern line for about twelve miles. It was climbed by two Americans, Dr. Gilhoir and Professor Holloway, who are said to be the only two to have scaled the peak. Formerly it was known as Mount Golvike.

Troops, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 General Hospitals. Eight parcels of current magazines were sent both to Bramshott and Sandling for use in the regimental institutes, and two each to the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, and the Convalescent and Exercise Depot at Bath. These consignments are, of course, additional to the large supplies of general comforts which are sent to the troops every week by the Association.

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The Dominion House of Commons last week agreed that a Committee of three members from each side of the House be named by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to act with the Minister of Public Works in making arrangements for the rebuilding of the Parliament Houses. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his approval of the new plans, particularly as they involved no change in the outside appearance of the building.

In the King's Bench Division last week the action came up for re-trial the first jury having disagreed in which Mr. W. T. R. Preston, author of "The Life and Times of Lord Stathena," sued Mr. F. A. McKenzie, journalist and war correspondent, for damages for alleged libel, in respect of references to his book in a cable message the defendant sent to Canada. Both the plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person. The jury stopped the case, and returned a verdict for the defendant. Judgment was given accordingly, with costs of both actions.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

IV.—Waterloo Place and the Haymarket.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

Down the broad continuation of Regent Street into Waterloo Place, where we may pause a moment on our journey eastwards. The Crimea statue, which seems to represent a classical feminist engaged in throwing quoits over the unoffending heads of members of the Athenæum Club—that learned institution itself on the one hand and the United Service Club on the other and dominating the whole a high pillar, on the top of which stands a royal prince, out of whose head grows a lightning conductor—it is an historic little square, if that term can be applied to it, and is the home of much historic anecdote. The royal prince who towers so high above London was a brother of George IV., the Duke of York, an impetuous and extravagant individual, like his royal brother, and so in making his effigy it was said that it had better be placed high up in the sky, "out of the way of his creditors." Formerly Waterloo Place was the site of Carlton House, George IV.'s residence, the scene of many lavish entertainments, and the fine terrace that branches off from Waterloo Place to-day is called Carlton House Terrace.

The Athenæum Club.

"A score of grave gentlemen are taking their tea at the Athenæum Club," wrote Thackeray; "as many grisly warriors are garrisoning the United Service Club opposite." Thackeray was always a great devotee of the Athenæum, and at one time had a private room there, where he wrote much of his novels. I am always reminded as I pass the steps of this institution of a pathetic incident in the life of Thackeray and his great contemporary Dickens. They quarrelled comparatively early in their careers over some trifling journalistic contemps in which the late Mr. Edmund Yates was concerned. For many years they never addressed a word to each other. One day, as Thackeray was coming out of the Athenæum, Dickens walked in. Thackeray paused a moment, and then walked back and extended his hand. They shook, but said nothing. Not many days afterwards Thackeray was found dead in his oriel window at Palace Gardens. The Athenæum is still one of the most difficult clubs to enter in London; all the Cabinet Ministers are members of it, and at times of great national crises Cabinet meetings have been held there.

A Famous Horse.

Just opposite is a statue of Lord Napier of Magdala, an equestrian statue of which rather a curious story is told. The horse, it will be noted, has its head turned with an enquiring look up to a window on the first floor of the United Service Club. Here its master, Lord Napier, used to stand looking out into Waterloo Place, and the horse, when it was held waiting for him below, had its eye always on the window till the time when he left the club. The horse became quite famous for this habit, and the sculptor in immortalising the courage of the master has also immortalised the intelligence of the steed.

At what is now the entrance to the so-called "Opera" Arcade just by the Carlton Hotel (tea in the Palm Court at the Carlton is an event worth remembering) took place the famous Koningsmark murder, when a gentleman called Thynne was murdered with a blunderbuss as he was returning from a house in St. James's Street. Koningsmark, a Swedish count, had designs on the lady to whom Thynne was engaged, and hired three foreigners to dispose of him. Thynne was otherwise quite an inconspicuous person, rather a foolish fellow from the best accounts, but the sensation caused was so immense—there were political issues involved—that he was buried with much solemnity in Westminster Abbey and had a monument raised to him. Such was fame in the days of Charles II.

His Majesty's Theatre.

I fear that by no stretch of the imagination can the interesting region of Pall Mall be described as on our route, so we must faithfully make our way up Cockspur Street towards Trafalgar Square. At the top of the Haymarket stands His Majesty's Theatre, on the site of the original Queen's Theatre built in 1705 by Sir John Vanbrugh. The Haymarket was a legitimate mart for hay as late as the eighteenth century, and had no existence as a road till 1692. Indeed, when in 1705 Sir John Vanbrugh built this theatre, shrewd people said it was too much "off the route," and that he could scarcely expect so suburban an undertaking to pay. They spoke the truth. The Queen's Theatre ended its unsuccessful career in flames. On the same site have been built two other theatres before the present, associated for the most part with opera and all the great Italian singers and ballet dancers. In more recent days it was famous for its connection with Jenny Lind, Christine Nilsson, and Fittens. When under the direction of Mapleson Her Majesty's had a reputation as great as, if not greater than, Covent Garden.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

As some criterion of the change which has taken place during the last two years in the financial situation, it is interesting to note that an issue of 6 per Cent. Debenture stock of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has just been offered to Canadian investors at 95 and interest. At this price the annual yield is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which even to-day must be considered an attractive return from an industrial investment of such high standing. It will be remembered that the company's recently-published report for 1915 showed net earnings for the year of \$2,094,169, of which only \$327,974 was required for sinking fund and interest on its 5 per Cent. Bonds. The balance applicable as interest on the 6 per Cent. Debenture was therefore \$1,766,195, whereas the amount required for interest on the Debentures now being issued is only \$189,452. In connection with the present issue, it is pointed out, after payment of all prior charges, including allowances for depreciation and betterments to plant, the company's earnings have averaged 45.20 per cent. on Debenture stock outstanding each year since the time of its issue. The company, by the way, was reported recently to have sold a considerable block of its Common stock to New York interests.

* * *

Another current item of financial news, viz., the sale by the district of Burnaby, B.C., of \$1,000,000 Twenty-year 6 per Cent. Debentures to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co., at 95.66 per cent., is not without significance. At this price the yield is approximately 6.5 per cent. It is interesting to note that four other bids were made for the bonds, the lowest bid being 92.50. The purpose of the new issue is to provide funds for meeting obligations which fall due this year.

* * *

In its latest monthly circular the Canadian Bank of Commerce mentions that "the advance in prices of lumber in British Columbia, caused by an increase in the cost of production as well as by the demand from the Prairie Provinces, has put new life and hope into the lumber industry in that Province." Evidence of this is discernible in the improved earnings of the Canadian Western Lumber Co. for December, 1915, as compared with December, 1914. In December, 1915, the company sold 6,401,344 feet of lumber for \$85,546, as compared with 3,143,414 feet for \$39,936 in December, 1914. A glance at this company's comparative monthly earnings for the past two years shows plainly the improvement which occurred in the latter months of 1915. In the earlier part of the year great decreases were shown every month. Sales for January, 1915, for instance, were only \$30,047, as compared with \$139,918 in January, 1914, but the improvement from August onwards was such that total sales for 1915 very nearly equalled in value the sales for 1914.

* * *

The \$5,100,000 of limited Preferred stock of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co. has now become Common stock in accordance with the arrangement under which this change was to take place when dividends totalling 10 per cent. had been paid upon it. It is believed that the Common stock will be placed upon a 4 per cent. dividend basis. As shown by the annual report, the company's earnings in 1915 were somewhat below those of the previous year. In estimating the company's prospects for 1916, it is noteworthy that the decline in last year's earnings mainly occurred in the earlier part of the year, and that there was a very marked recovery in the later months. It is also mentioned that the decrease was due partly to "jitney" competition. From the improvement towards the close of the year it seems fair to infer that not only was the company's business reflecting the general improvement in Canadian conditions, but that also the form of competition alluded to was becoming less troublesome.

* * *

The report of the Winnipeg Electric Railway for 1915 shows how seriously that company also was affected by the adverse conditions which prevailed for a year after the outbreak of war. The company's earnings in 1915 applicable to the Common stock only equalled 5.5 per cent. on the stock, as compared with 11.05 per cent. in 1914, and 14.08 in 1913. The dividends paid during 1915 were, therefore, only a little more than half earned, and to make up the balance \$388,898 was withdrawn from the company's large surplus funds, which even after that withdrawal stand at \$782,598. As we have already noted in this column, the returns for November and December, 1915, showed marked improvement. Those for January, 1916, were equally encouraging, and this improvement is believed to be likely to continue, in which case the company should, without difficulty, be able to earn the 8 per cent. per annum dividends which it is now paying.

On receipt of 25/-, "CANADA" will be posted to you immediately on the day of publication for one year. Make cheques payable CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

CANADIAN LOAN SUCCESS.

Subscribed Four or Five Times Over.

The Dominion of Canada \$75,000,000 loan here (says the New York correspondent of the *Times*) has been subscribed apparently four or five times, though the banks were open only a few hours on Saturday. The biggest demand was for the 15-year maturity, which was offered on a $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis; the 10-year maturity was offered on a $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., and the 5-year on a 5.10 per cent. basis. Applications came from as far west as Denver, where bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 were wanted.

In financial circles (says *Reuter's* Ottawa correspondent) satisfaction is expressed at the terms of the loan. Sir Thomas White is congratulated on its success. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in an interview, expresses his opinion that the terms of the loan reflect the greatest possible credit upon Canada. He regards its achievement as beyond criticism, and adds: "No other foreign country in the world could borrow on such favourable terms from the United States." He says that it will correct the New York exchange, which has been adverse to Canada for many months.

—**—

PLOUGHING STARTED IN THE WEST.

According to a telegram from Mr. George Bury, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg (received at Ottawa, and forwarded to the High Commissioner's Office in London), spring ploughing was to start in Western Canada at the southern end of the MacLeod sub-division of the system, and on the Crow's Nest sub-division, by the end of last week, and should be general this week. Some ploughing had already been done this year at Taber, Alberta, and it was expected that ploughing will be general in the Lethbridge sub-division by March 24. A great deal of ploughing will probably be done throughout Southern Alberta this week.

—**—

QUEBEC HOUSE, WESTERHAM.

Owing to the death of Mr. J. B. Learmont, who purchased Quebec House, Westerham, Kent (Wolfe's early home), with the object of presenting it to the Canadian people, the transfer was never properly completed. Meanwhile the cost of maintenance (£100 per annum) has been defrayed by the Learmont estate. At the beginning of the war both Mrs. Learmont and the Canadian Government, acting as prospective owners, authorised the use of Quebec House for patriotic purposes, and at one time forty soldiers were quartered there. Since then it has been used as a War Hospital Supply Depot by a local committee of ladies, now working exclusively for the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, Kent.

It is now felt that unless definite steps are at once taken to legalise the transfer, in spite of the goodwill of both parties, the Wolfe house will be lost to the public. Offers have lately been received by the Learmont trustees from Americans and others to acquire the property. The vicar of Westerham feels that if only the facts were known to the Canadian people some means might be found of carrying Mr. Learmont's intentions into effect and making Quebec House a shrine in England for Canadian visitors and objects of Canadian interest.

—**—

Lieut.-Col. D. W. McPherson, C.A.M.C., of Toronto, O.C. the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Woodcote Park, Epsom, and formerly at the front with No. 2 Field Ambulance, has been given the command of the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, Kent.

Roy Beavis, a Canadian private soldier, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Hythe on Monday for illegally wearing the uniform of a major and the ribbon decorations of the D.C.M. and the French Legion of Honour, and a month's imprisonment for fraudulently obtaining food and lodging.

Mr. Robert Lindsay, formerly of Montreal, is presenting a billiard table to the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, 11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, and Mrs. Shearwood Watson has sent an additional piano to the Club. The demand for residential accommodation in the Club by soldiers on leave is continuous.

ENGLISHMAN (officer's son), of small independent means, ineligible for military service, considering visiting Canada, wishes to meet in London educated Canadian (who may be returning in few months) to discuss Canadian life and problems, either for mutual benefit or for small remuneration; kindly give useful particulars, and say when and where interview could be arranged in City; offers direct from Canada (in towns or country) of HOSPITALITY as PAYING GUEST also very welcome. Reply to "T. H.," c/o Canada, Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, April 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Apl. 11.	Wed., Apl. 12.	Thurs., Apl. 13.
Wed., Apl. 26.	Thurs., Apl. 27.	Fri., Apl. 28.

There has been a continuance of strength and activity on the Stock Exchange during the past week, though at the time of writing quotations in some directions appear to be getting somewhat top-heavy.

In the Canadian group general conditions have remained irregular, and only a few specialities have shared in the forward movement recorded in many other directions. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the Old Fours have not varied at 80, but the 4½ per Cents. at 95½ are ½ down despite the success of the new £15,000,000 Dominion Loan in New York.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacific have again been held in check by Wall Street advices, but at 177 are slightly higher on balance. Grand Trunk stocks, on the other hand, have shown to advantage, and light real buying has often lifted quotations ½ to 1½. The First Pref. at 64½ is 2 higher. Earnings in both cases remain satisfactory. Canadian Northern issues have see-sawed, but record no net change.

Support for Hudson's Bays among land shares persisted during the first part of the week, but the quotation is now under best, and only a shade higher on balance at 6 9-16. Lower-priced issues have been steady, without pronounced tendency either way.

Peace talk adversely affected "war" industrials at one time, but they are now steadier. Canadian Cars show no net change at 75. The Preferred at 95 has fallen a point. Steel of Canada and Dominion Steels are both without net change. Nova Scotia Steels have receded to 109.

Brazilian Tractions have advanced over a point to 53½, but other South American tractions have been more or less idle.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 13.

When I last wrote you the local stock markets were just recovering from the feeling of uncertainty induced by the new War Budget. Since then a considerably firmer tone has become apparent. For one thing, it was felt that decline due to the liquidation on account of the new taxes left stocks in a much sounder position. Another very powerful influence towards optimism is to be found in the strong financial statements which have recently been issued by several concerns and the continuance of most favourable estimates in regard to others.

The report of Penmans, Ltd., for instance, shows that that company in 1915 earned its Common stock dividend more than six times over. Canada Steamships also shows net earnings about 85 per cent. above those for 1914. This company, by the way, has declared a quarterly payment of 1½ per cent. on its Preferred stock. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has also declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on its Preferred stock. Both these declarations have naturally caused a good deal of satisfaction, as they represent

the resumption of dividends which have been suspended since June, 1914, and April, 1914, respectively. Dominion Steel Foundry has also declared a cash bonus of 10 per cent., payable March 18, which makes a total of 20 per cent. paid by this company since the beginning of this year. Scotia is said to be earning 10 per cent. on its Common stock from its ocean tonnage alone. Fresh reports also are again current in regard to phenomenal earnings by the Steel Co. of Canada, whose report, due soon, is expected to show earnings equal to about 14 per cent. on the Common stock. The Steel Co.'s earnings for January, 1916, alone are believed to have been in excess of the amount required for a full year's dividend on the Preferred stock, which is a pleasing contrast to the deficit of about \$50,000 shown in respect of January, 1915.

Both in Toronto and Montreal the Steel group has been the most active. Scotia and Steel of Canada have recently been in good demand. In Montreal Lyall has made a strong advance on talk of large structural contracts and profits from munition work. Among non-munition shares Laurentide and Montreal Power have been active. The former has been influenced by the strong expectation of an announcement that the company will take early steps to double its output. This, of course, would be a great thing also for the Laurentide Power Co., as so much more power would be needed. Montreal Power's net earnings for January were 8.7 per cent. above those for January, 1915, while for the first nine months of the current fiscal year the net increase equals 5.2 per cent. In Toronto local stocks were in fair demand last week. Maple Leaf rose to 82 and Mackay to the same figure. Russell Motors made a strong advance in both Pref. and Common. Stocks of several loan companies also changed hands, trading being reported in Canada Landed shares at 157½, Canada Permanent 183, and Hamilton Provident at 140.

Among current quotations Ames-Holden Common is 20½ and Pref. 70; Canadian Car 63; Canada Cement 46½; Canadian General Electric 111; Canada Steamships Pref. 74, Common 16; Dom. Bridge 210; Dom. Steel Corp. 46; Scotia 100; Laurentide 183½; Mont. Power 222; Penmans 62½; Steel Co. of Canada 42½; Russell Motors Common 45, Pref. 74.

Mr. W. G. Gooderham, Vice-President, has been elected President of the Bank of Toronto, in succession to the late Mr. Duncan Coulson.

There is nothing very striking to relate in connection with the mining market. Dome Mines production in February amounted to \$163,500. Hollinger has declared the regular four-weekly dividend of 4 per cent., payable March 24. In the Porcupine group Hollinger is \$27; Dome Mines \$24.75; McIntyre 93; Jupiter 21½; Dome Extension 37. Among the Cobalt Coniagars are \$4.12; Crown Reserve 42; Temiskaming 53; Nipissing \$6.25.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, (Incorporated 1884.)			
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,400,000		
PAID UP	2,400,000		
RESERVE FUND	2,400,000		
TOTAL ASSETS (including unutilized capital)	7,200,000		
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.			
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers, Chief Agents in Great Britain, 144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.			

ALGOMA RAILWAY SCHEME.

Last Week's Meetings.

Mr. Beckwith Smith presided on Friday of last week at a meeting of holders of the First Mortgage 5 per Cent. 50-Year Gold Bonds of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Committee to consider the scheme of arrangement. He said that the scheme had been mainly criticised because it admitted the priority of the Terminal bondholders for 3 per cent., instead of litigating to establish that they were not entitled to priority at all; and, secondly, because there was not an attempt to make the Lake Superior Corporation pay under its guarantee. If, however, they litigated with the Terminal Company, which would probably take two years, they might get back the properties which had been bought from them; but those would be of comparatively little use to the Railway Company without the additional properties which the Terminal Company had bought from other persons, and while the litigation was in progress no one would know to whom the earnings of the line belonged.

They had been approached by the Defence Committee, with the suggestion that the meeting should be adjourned for a month. They could not agree to that, because the Session of the Legislature in Canada was fast drawing to a close, and any postponement would mean deferring the whole of the arrangements until possibly the beginning of next year. As regarded the future of the line, he remarked that conditions in Eastern and Middle Canada had improved very rapidly lately; had there been no war he believed there would have been no default; and while he did not want to raise false hopes, he did not want any bondholder to sacrifice his bonds needlessly.

The Defence Committee's Views.

In course of the protracted discussion which followed, Mr. Robb, on behalf of the Defence Committee, urged that the proposals were unduly favourable to the Terminal Company; that it placed the Railway Bondholders in the position of Second instead of First Mortgagees; that the scheme rode roughshod over the small investor, and, if pressed, would prejudice Canadian finance generally. If English investors, who had advanced their money on the strength of a specific First Mortgage on Canadian property, found, without their consent, that a portion of their security could be sold and a prior charge created on the remaining property, this would create a feeling of great insecurity.

An amendment that the meeting be adjourned for a month in order to see whether better terms could not be arranged with the Terminal Committee was carried by a large majority, on a show of hands. However, on a poll being demanded 420 votes were recorded in favour of the amendment and 11,143 votes against, the latter representing about £1,112,000. The resolutions carrying acceptance of the scheme were then submitted and carried.

The Terminals Meeting.

Mr. A. F. P. Rogers presided at a meeting of the holders of Algoma Central Terminals. He said that the Committee did not pretend that the settlement arrived at was ideal in every respect, but he felt they had arrived at an equitable compromise, and had secured for the holders of the Terminals the maximum possible benefits, bearing in mind that the Railway Company must carry their scheme with their bondholders.

The resolutions carrying acceptance of the scheme were passed unanimously.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

22

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

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Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

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Creston	Greenwood	Nakusp	Penticton	Salmon Arm	Victoria
Cumberland	Kamloops	Nanaimo	Phoenix	South Hill	(3 offices)
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Carmanagay	Halford	Lewvan	Peace River	Swan River	Willow Bunch
Central Butte	Hanna	Lloydminster	Pincher Creek	Swift Current	Winnipeg
Champion	Hardisty	Longbeed	Macleod	Ponoka	(8 offices)
Charlestown	Hawarden	Macleod	Macleod	Portage la	Wisconsin
Coleman	Herbert	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	Prarie	Yellowgrass
Crossfield	High River	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	Prarie	Yorkton
Cudworth	High River	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	Prarie	Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale	Belleville	Blenheim	Chambly	Collingwood	Danville
Asbestos	Beloeil	Brantford	Chatham	Compton	Dixville
Aylmer	Berlin	Brookville	Chicoutimi	Cochite	Dresden
Ayr	Bic	Brome	Circuville	Cornwall	Dundas
Bedford	Bishop's	Cambridge	Costicook	Cowansville	Dunham
Beebe	Crossing	Cayuga	Cobalt	Crediton	Dunnville

East Angus	Leaside	Point aux	St. George	Sutton
East Hatley	Lennoxville	Trembles	St. Thomas	Thedford
Eastman	Lindsay	Port Arthur	St. John's	Thetford
Emo	London	Port Colborne	St. Joseph de	Thetford
Exeter	Madoc	Port Perry	Beausé	Thetford
Farnham	Maros	Port Stanley	Beausé	Thetford
Ford	Mansville	Qubec	St. Rmi	Three Rivers
Forest	Marlton	(2 offices)	St. Thomas	Tilsonburg
Fort Frances	Marquette	Rainy River	Sarnia	Timmins
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Goderich	Niagara Falls	Roxton Falls	Scotstown	Warkenton
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Hemmingford	Ottawa	Valois	St. Forcupine	Weedon
Howick	(2 offices)	St. Felix de	Stanbridge E.	West Shefford
Huntingdon	Iberville	St. Ferdinand	Stratford	Windsor (Ont.)
Iberville	Parkhill	d'Hallifax	Stratford	Windsor (Que.)
Jagersoll	Park Sound	St. Gabriel de	Stratford	Windsor
Joliette	Peterboro'	Brandon	Sudbury	Woodstock
Kingston	Phillipsburg			

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Amherst	Charlottetown	Moncton	Shelburne	Sydney, C.B.
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Capital, Paid Up	...	...	...	\$6,000,000	—	Reserve Fund	...	...	...	\$7,000,000
Total Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$87,475,126

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1869.

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Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

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Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Another Interesting Comparison.

Our recent comments on the question of 3 and 3½ per cent. Canadian Terminable stocks has aroused so much attention that we have decided to publish a list of similar 4 and 4½ per cent. issues, showing the dates of redemption, the last markings at which business was done, the yield at those prices, and the percentage increment in capital value at maturity:—

	Redeem- able.	Last marking.	Yield at current price.	Profit % on redemption.	Redemption profit % on stock bought at present price.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
Alberta 4 ½ 10 yr. Debs. ...	1922	92	4 7 0	3 0 0	8.8
Manitoba 4 ½ Stg. Debs. ...	1928	85½	4 13 7	14 10 0	16.9
Montreal 4 ½ Stg. Cons. Debs. ...	1932	84	4 16 3	16 0 0	19.0
Newfoundland 4 ½ Ins. ...	1913-38	80½	4 19 6	19 10 0	24.2
Quebec 4 ½ Bonds ...	1928	85	4 14 2	15 0 0	17.6
(City of) 4 ½ Stg. Debs. ...	1923	91½	4 7 8	8 15 0	9.5
Saskatchewan 4 ½ 10 yr. Debs. ...	1922-28	80½	4 9 0	10 17 6	12.1
Toronto 4 ½ Stg. Bonds ...	1932	70	5 14 4	30 0 0	42.8
Vancouver 4 ½ 40 yr. Gold Bonds ...	1910-36	78	5 2 7	22 0 0	28.9
Winnipeg Stg. 4 ½ Debs. ...	1928-37	87	5 3 0	18 0 0	14.9
Calgary 4 ½ Stg. Debs. ...	1917-29-49	76½	5 17 8	23 10 0	30.7
Edmonton 4 ½ Debs. ...	1919	99½	4 13 0	3 5 0	7.7
Saskatchewan 4 ½ 5 yr. Debs. ...	1919	99½	4 13 0	3 5 0	7.7

It will be observed from a glance at the above table that prices, yields, and profits on redemption naturally move in an inverse ratio to the number of years between now and the date of redemption. This list presents a number of attractions for the investor who can afford to lock up his capital for ten to fifteen years, with the reassuring knowledge that as the date of maturity approaches there will be a corresponding reciprocal movement in the price of his security, and that when his securities are redeemed the capital increment will not be reduced by any deductions for income tax, as the profit is in the nature of a capital return, and not a payment which comes under the heading of income. A revision of this table in 1926 should prove interesting and very profitable to those who have courage enough now to look beyond the present abnormal condition of the financial world.

National Trust Co. of Canada's Prosperous Year. The eighteenth annual report of the Toronto, is a model of what such documents should be. Comprised within its covers are the annual statement of the Directors, the auditor's certificates, the report of the Inspection Committee of the Board of Directors, the personnel of the company, and a report of the proceedings at the eighteenth annual meeting. The high position occupied by this company in the Dominion may be gathered from the fact that its own assets and the accounts it controls reach the huge total of nearly £12,200,000, an increase over the preceding year of £1,569,412, and over 150 per cent. in excess of those six years ago. The directorate is composed of some of the most eminent men in the business world of Canada, and justifies the highest confidence in the administration of this important undertaking. The net profits for the year under review were £47,086, equal to rather more than 15 per cent. on the company's capital, and after paying a 10 per cent. dividend, writing over £10,000 off premises account, setting apart £2,000 odd to Patriotic, Red Cross, and other funds, there is a balance of £15,115 to carry forward, as compared with £11,230, brought into the last year's accounts. Mr. J. W. Flavelle, the President, in his illuminative speech, referred at length to the magnitude of the task involved in the administration of the vast assets under the company's control, and showed that the large increase in the assets indicated the continued confidence reposed by Canadians in its capacity as executor, trustee, etc. He also alluded to the superlative benefits due to Canada's record crop last year, and to the conservative attitude of the Board in regard to the valuation of its assets and to the handling of its funds employed in call loans. We note, by-the-by, that while the Directors regret the death of their colleague, Mr. Alexander Laird, who was associated with the company for many years and always took an active interest in its affairs, his name remains in the list of Directors in the small pamphlet issued in London. This is one of those discrepancies which only need to be called attention to to be rectified.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Showing Excellent.

Amongst Canada's loan companies none is better known than the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. This concern has an authorised capital of \$20,000,000 in 810 shares, of which \$6,000,000 has been subscribed and paid up. The net profits for 1915, after providing for war tax and contributions to the usual funds, amount to \$872,105, which is only \$4,660 under the results achieved for

1914, and in all the circumstances a very creditable performance. The Directors are able to maintain the dividend on a 10 per cent. basis, and add the usual \$250,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at \$4,750,000, equal to 79.1 per cent. of the paid-up capital. The balance carried forward, \$179,526, is about \$20,000 in excess of the amount brought into the present year's accounts. The company's record all round has been an excellent one, and even in the abnormal times through which we have been passing since 1914 it has managed to substantially increase the funds under its control. Ten years ago the dividend was 6 per cent., which was maintained for 1906 and 1907; 7 per cent. was paid in 1908; 8 per cent. for the three years 1909-10-11, 9 per cent. for 1912, and 10 per cent. since. It is interesting to note that the greatest factor which has contributed to the Canada Permanent's prosperity in 1915 was Canada's splendid harvest for that year. The price of the company's shares, which was 130 in 1905, fell in 1907 as a result of the exceptional financial conditions of that year to 11½, and reached 20½ in 1912, and is now in the neighbourhood of 183.

* * *

A Speculative Canadian Land Debenture.

In view of its chequered career and obscure outlook, few people would probably care to regard the Southern Alberta Land Co. as anything but a monument of inefficiency and an example of bad financial methods. Whilst we recognise to the full the improbability of the company's shares ever recovering the high position they occupied when the company was first formed, we think that the two Debenture issues have speculative merits for the speculative investor at their present modest quotations. How the market gauges the respective values of the 5 per Cent. Redeemable Debentures and the 6 per Cent. "A" Redeemable Debentures we cannot discover. Apparently they consider that the difference between the two should be appraised at £10 per cent., for the last markings in the 5 per Cents. at £30 to £31, and in the 6 per Cents. at £20 to £21, the former being still at about six points below their end-July 1914 quotation, and the latter at approximately their level at that date. Due allowance being made for the possibility of the financial rehabilitation of the company necessitating the creation of a new security which will come before the 5 per Cent. Debentures, the latter are not unattractive as a speculative lock-up at the current quotation, and the margin between the two classes should certainly be greater than it is at present. Whilst neither class could be recommended to the investor, the 5 per cent. issue might some day reward the purchaser with a capital increment commensurate with the risk attaching to a discredited debenture of this character.

* * *

An Interesting Forecast and A Useful Antidote.

The interesting forecast of the *Money Market Review and Investors' Chronicle* as to the results likely to be achieved by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in 1916 comes as a very useful antidote to the ultra-optimistic estimate of a correspondent in a contemporary with which we dealt last week. The more conservative estimate of the weekly publication places the total net revenue gain of the Grand Trunk Railway at £700,000 for the present year, and points out that about £132,000 of this will be required for increased prior charges. The First and Second Preference issues require £297,500, and the full 4 per cent. on the Third Preference calls for £286,720. Our contemporary considers that the two first-named, which are about 30 and 20 respectively below their pre-war levels, should appreciate, "although the entirely speculative factor of the Grand Trunk Pacific guarantees has yet to be defined." It adds, "Even the Third Preference . . . would have possibilities if this incubus were removed as the outcome of negotiations still in progress with the Government." Whilst we regard the dividend prospects of the Ordinary as decidedly remote, we consider the Third Preference one of the safest lock-ups in the official list for a long time.

—*—

All eligible men in the Canadian Civil Service between the ages of 17 and 45 have been asked to register. Indispensable men will be starred.

The Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association have invited the branches in the Overseas Parliaments to send representatives—ten in the case of Canada and two in that of Newfoundland—to visit London for the month of July to see what has been done in the way of organisation, and to exchange opinions informally with their fellow-members. The Canadian branch has gratefully accepted the invitation.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Lest We Forget."

The publication of another book dealing with German atrocities may cause the man in the street to exclaim: "Why produce more records of these ghastly crimes? All the world knows about them." This latest publication ("German Atrocities," London: T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.; pp. 128; 1s. net.) is useful from many points of view. It is an official investigation made by Professor J. H. Morgan when acting as Home Office Commissioner with the British Expeditionary Force. He had the assistance of French officials, and had access to documents collected both by the French and Russian Governments, and he himself is exceptionally fitted for the work he has carried out. The book contains eighty hitherto unpublished documents and a very valuable critical analysis of the official German reply to their atrocities in Belgium. We should like to see this book in the hands of every public man in Canada and in every newspaper office in the Dominion, and we should like to see it obtain the same distribution throughout the United States and the South American Republics. Much stern work will have to be done before the monstrous evil of German militarism is completely destroyed. It is well that our memory should be quickened by these proved and deliberately organised crimes against humanity and the law of nations. It will assist the Allies towards carrying out their task to its final and necessary conclusion if neutral opinion be properly informed. Professor Morgan in his book clearly shows the guilt is not only that of the higher officials, but is guilt of the German people, and this should be remembered both by the Allies and by neutrals. "It is the fondest of delusions," Professor Morgan reminds us, "to imagine that all this blood-guiltiness is confined to the German Government and the General Staff. The whole people is stained with it. The innumerable diaries of common soldiers in the ranks which I have read betray a common sentiment of hate, rapine, and ferocious credulity."

The same fact is demonstrated with much circumstantiality of detail in "Degenerate Germany," by Henry de Halsalle (London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.; pp. 260; 2s. net). It is a scathing indictment of the whole German social system and a sordid picture of national depravity.

The terrible account of the sufferings of English prisoners in Wittenburg camp in Germany has been recently published in the *Morning Post*. Such fiendish indifference to the dictates of a common humanity show only too clearly that as the result of the deliberately brutalising policy of Prussian Junkerdom the whole German people are now so tainted with ferocious materialism that they can no longer be received in the society of decent men.

A Disappointing Book.

"OF WALKS AND WALKING TOURS," by Arnold Haultain.—Considered—as offered—as "an attempt to find a philosophy and a creed," this is a disappointing book. The philosophy on examination turns out to be little more than a re-statement of the merest commonplaces of the Kantian system; while the creed resolves itself into a fusion (one had almost said a confusion) of Wordsworthian pantheism, Spinozic immanence, and an implied if unexpressed agnosticism. As a thinker Mr. Haultain is neither profound nor consistent. On one page he speaks of the moral progress of mankind, and on the next he is to be found expressing the conviction that man is a clothed savage. He entertains a comfortable notion of phagocytes that would certainly suffer disturbance at the hands of Professor Lankester; and he tenders a theory of Conscience remarkable in that it offers the reader a choice between "an inherited instinct," "a spiritual shouting in our psychical ears," and "an absolute and categorical imperative." As a nature-lover, as a follower of Thoreau and Jeffries, Mr. Haultain is on firmer ground; and if he possesses little of their charm of simplicity he has all of their enthusiasm. His chapters on walking breathe the passion of a sedentary man, and of a dweller in cities, for fresh air and the open road. He has much excellent advice for those who have the leisure and the right sanity of disposition to betake themselves to the most natural and healthful of all forms of exercise. He has a mind for the mood, and an eye for the beauty, of Nature at large; and he writes of spring, autumn, and winter in Canada with effect. But it is a pity that in this sketching of landscape, where his pen ought to work with the precision and economy of an etching tool, he should allow himself to slip so frequently into an irritating preciosity. "Depicture," "chiminal," "epimethan," "distal," "indiscrutable," "roun"—these are among his affectations, culminating in the final absurdity of describing a rubber watering pipe as a length of "caoutchouc hose." And after all this labour at the dictionary Mr. Haultain will surely be greatly vexed to discover that the plural of "chrysalis" is not what he thinks it is. As generous of quotation as he is careful and exact in acknowledgment, it is curious to note, whether as a mere coincidence or as an instance of unconscious memory, that the idea touched upon on pages 188 &

was fully worked out by Jeffries, and published among his posthumous papers a dozen years ago. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. Pp. 230.

"THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY."—Mitchell's "Newspaper Press Directory" stands out among others of its class by reason not only of the fulness of its information and its handy classification, but of its informative special articles. In the 1916 issue Capt. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G., writes on "Closer Trade Relations Between Great Britain and the British Dominions as the Result of the War"; George Edgar on "Things That Matter in Advertising"; and Hugh Fraser, LL.D., on "The Legal Year in its Relation to the Press"; while there is also an article on "The Trend of the Modern Press." A survey of Inter-Imperial trade induces the "Colonial" section, which has been greatly extended and has been made additionally attractive by the inclusion of photographic views. London: C. Mitchell and Co., Ltd. Pp. 649. 2s.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1915.

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting the report of the Company's business for the year 1915, showing such a substantial increase in the profits.

Your Directors are pleased to report that the profits for the year amounted to \$427,049.27
From this must be deducted the amount allowed
for Reserve for Depreciation \$69,862.44
Also Interest paid during the year 64,628.21

134,490.66
Balance, being Net Profit \$292,558.62

The Net Profits for the year were \$45,480.02 more than for 1914. The money which the Company have been expending during the last two years on improvements and enlargements of the plant at Hawkesbury has resulted in the reduction of the cost of manufacture and an increased output. This has helped materially, in spite of the unusually low prices prevailing during the greater part of 1915, in making larger profits, and the effect of these improvements will be shown, we trust, in a material increase in profits during the present year.

Your Directors beg to report that a very substantial part of the Company's output both in pulp and lumber is to be manufactured during the present year has been sold at very good prices, and the outlook for the sale of the balance of the Company's product at satisfactory prices is extremely good.

Your Directors also report that they have arranged for the installation of a bleaching plant at the Company's mill at Merriton, Ontario, which should be in operation about July 1 next. It is intended to bleach the whole of the sulphite pulp produced at this mill, which will give the Company a much wider field in which to market this pulp, and which we feel sure will also increase the profits to the Company from the operation of this plant.

On behalf of the Board.

Montreal, March 2, 1916. C. RIORDON, President.

Balance sheet, December 31st, 1915.

Assets.

Properties—		
Timber Limits, Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, etc., at the values adopted June 1, 1912, with subsequent additions, less Depreciation		\$5,870,887.71
Investments in Stocks of Other Companies		48,325.90
Current Assets—		
Inventories of Logs, Lumber, Supplies and Expenditure on Logging Operations, Season 1915-1916	\$1,456,871.06	
Cash	138,701.50	
Accounts Receivable, Less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Accounts	386,016.70	
		1,981,589.34
Insurance, etc., Paid in Advance		34,274.03
		\$8,935,076.98

Liabilities.

Capital Stock—		
Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preferred—		
Authorised	\$1,500,000.00	
Issued		\$1,000,000.00
Common—		
Authorised and Issued	4,500,000.00	
		\$5,500,000.00
Six Per Cent. Thirty Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Debentures, due June 30th, 1942—		
Authorised	\$2,500,000.00	
Issued		\$1,975,000.00
Less—Redeemed for Sinking Fund ..		78,000.00
		\$1,897,000.00
Less—Deposited as Collateral Security for Loans and Advances	\$365,000.00	
Bonds in Treasury	9,000.00	
		364,000.00
		1,533,000.00
Current Liabilities—		
Bank and other Loans and Advances	\$889,860.54	
Accounts Payable	257,588.70	
Bills Payable	80,465.50	
Accrued Liabilities	43,016.03	
		1,270,929.77
Surplus Profit—		
Balance, December 31, 1914	\$244,380.23	
Earnings for year, after deducting Bank Interest	292,558.62	
		\$536,938.85
Deduct—		
Bond Interest	\$91,304.38	
Dividend on Preferred Stock for year ending December 31st, 1915	70,000.00	
		161,304.38
		\$375,634.47
Contingent Liabilities—		
Bills under Discount	\$305,217.68	
		\$8,935,076.98

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

W. D. (Folkestone).—We understand that all operations are deferred until after the war has ended. Only time, therefore, can solve your problem. Meanwhile we can hardly counsel you to let your interest go at the present rubbish prices.

COMMON STOCK.—The position was carefully discussed in *Canada* last week. The company's position is already much strengthened and is steadily improving; but we regard the suggestion, to which you allude, as being somewhat too optimistic as yet.

J. W. S. (Warwick).—It looks as if patience will have to be exercised for some time yet. We do not regard any dividend declaration as being probable before the end of the company's current year. Another good harvest this year would bring the resumption of the dividend much nearer.

C. G. (Ewell).—Yes. Prior to the war at least half of Canada's export of asbestos went to Germany or Austria, and for a time the trade was severely handicapped. In a short time new and larger markets were found, with the result that the Asbestos Corporation of Canada has shown an increase of 12½ per cent. over its sales for 1914, while the Black Lake Asbestos Company turned a deficit of \$32,000 in 1914 into a profit of \$20,000 in 1915.

R. F. A. (Lewisham).—The stock was originally very largely, if not entirely, water. The company has, however, steadily maintained a very conservative policy, and we should imagine that a valuation of the company's assets to-day would show the stock to have a break-up value not much below the present quotation. There is every reason to believe that that policy will be continued, and, as the company's business is a very steady one and well organised, the high yield of the stock makes it attractive as a somewhat speculative holding.

CRRY.—(1) We could not attempt to advise you without taking steps to secure very thorough local information. This advantage your present advisers possess to the full, and, as they are a very reputable firm, their advice will very likely prove to be sound. (2) In this case also local advice is essential; you may have noted that we are always ready to procure this for our regular subscribers, free of charge. Meanwhile we may express the opinion that, in view of the location of the property and its apparent real value, it would seem unwise to let it slip from you on account of the taxes.

SHAREHOLDER.—We do not know of any reason to be found in the condition of the company for the recent decline in the quotation for its shares. Rather the other way, indeed, for the company is itself very strongly established, and there is a stronger demand than ever for its products and at much higher prices than have ruled hitherto. It seems probable that the recession may have been caused by some sales occurring in a market in which there was very little, if any, buying interest. We

shall not be surprised to see the price recover soon, as at the present quotation the shares are undoubtedly interesting to investors.

J. L. (Cardiff).—(1) We are afraid that, until we are in possession of more definite information as to how watered stock will be valued, we cannot estimate with any accuracy what the effect of the new taxation will be upon the company in question. We are inclined to think that the amount in this case will be more, rather than less, than the figure which you suggest, as your computation takes the Common stock into account at its market price, which we hardly think is admissible. (2) The stock can hardly be classed as an investment yet, but it is one which possesses distinct possibilities, and we believe that in course of time it will work its way into a sound position. If you are prepared to face the moderate amount of risk involved, we see no reason for advising you to sell at present.

GENERAL.

S. B. L. (Romford).—Both the *Star* and the *Gazette* are published in Montreal. The London offices of the former are at Grand Trunk Building, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W., and of the latter at Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

RECRUITING.—According to a statement made in the Dominion House of Commons last month by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the population of the Dominion is 7,206,643; male population, 3,821,995; male population from 10 to 19 years, inclusive, 706,155; ditto from 20 to 29 years, inclusive, 756,349; ditto from 30 to 39 years, inclusive, 568,214. Thus, 62 per cent. of the male population from 19 to 40 years of age will remain in the country after the recruiting of 500,000 men of that category.

KINGSWAY THEATRE.

A revival of "L'Enfant Prodigue," the famous play without words, is drawing many people to this theatre. We can strongly advise a visit by Canadians who are spending their leave in town, or, in fact, to any of our readers who appreciate a charming and original little French play.

The s.s. *Empress of Midland* (2,224 tons), which has been torpedoed, was owned by the Canada Steamship Lines.

To-day, at 3.30 p.m., Mark Hambourg gives his ninth and last performance of pianoforte masterpieces (fourth recital of second series) at the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W. (Michell and Ashbrooke).

The Over-Seas Club and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, which have collected over £250,000 for war purposes up to date, are making a special Empire Day appeal on behalf of the British Red Cross Society. The organisation of patriotic meetings and concerts is advocated, while subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Evelyn Wrench, the Hon. Organiser, the Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.

An Order in Council has been passed at Ottawa prohibiting the export of nickel, nickel ore, and nickel matte to other than British countries, except under licence. This object is to prevent certain exports to the United States, the ultimate destination of which could not be traced.

The *University Magazine* (Montreal) for February maintains its high standard in both articles and poems. Among the contents are "A New Imperial Allegiance," R. A. Falconer; "Cosmopolitanism and Nationalism," H. Symonds; "Sir William Van Horne," W. Vaughan; and "A Chaplain at the Front," R. Bruce Taylor.

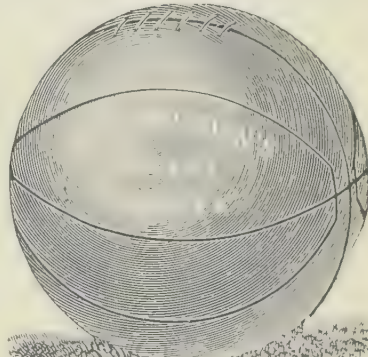
In addition to fiction and attractive illustrations, the *Canadian Magazine* for March contains articles on "Batoche, a Forgotten Capital," by H. W. Hewitt; "The Real Strathcona: An Empire Builder and Patriot," by Rev. Dr. George Bryce; "Dreams and Their Causes," by Prof. H. L. Stewart; "London Poor in War Time," by Margaret Bell; and "Refugees in Paris," by Mona Cleaver.

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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 534. April 1, 1916.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Kaminitiquia Power.—January earnings, \$27,412; increase, \$2,597.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—Gross earnings for January, \$160,000; increase, \$10,000.

Toronto Railway.—A dividend of 2 per cent. for the quarter ending March 31, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum is declared, payable on April 1.

Calgary Stock.—Coupons falling due on April 1 on the 4½ per cent. Debentures should be presented at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dawson, Grand Forks, and Stewart River Railway.—Resolutions for winding up voluntarily have been passed and confirmed, and Mr. H. J. Almond, of 119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., has been appointed liquidator.

Twin City Rapid Transit.—The total income for 1915 amounted to \$2,725,809, as compared with \$2,874,385, and after providing for the usual dividend of 6 per cent., and setting aside \$100,000 for reserve, there remained a surplus of \$82,359, increasing the credit to profit and loss to \$764,890.

B.C. Telephone.—The accounts for 1915 show a profit, including \$4,457 brought in, of \$403,882. The sum of \$10,000 has been placed to the accident fund, \$30,000 to fire insurance fund, and \$50,000 to contingent reserve, and a dividend of 8 per cent. declared on the ordinary shares, carrying forward \$5,504.

Central Canada Loan and Savings.—Net earnings for 1915 amounted to \$214,051, which have been disposed of by payment of four quarterly dividends, making 10 per cent. for the year, and by adding \$39,051 to profit and loss account, to which there is now \$123,242 at credit, \$100,000 being reserved against depreciation of assets.

Ontario Loan and Debenture.—The report states that the net earnings for the year 1915 are \$55,599 and \$8,866 was brought in, making \$64,465. Dividends (quarterly) at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum have been paid, and after transferring \$20,548 to reserve \$10,276 is carried forward.

Home Investment and Savings Association (Winnipeg).—The net profits for 1915 were \$127,843, and after payment of four quarterly dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum a balance of \$26,508 is carried forward, against \$15,295 the previous year. The new loans made during the year amounted to \$522,191.

National Trust.—The report for 1915 shows a net profit (including \$11,231 brought forward) of \$58,317, appropriated as follows:—Four quarterly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, \$30,822; write off office premises, \$10,274; subscriptions to patriotic, Red Cross, and other funds, \$2,106; carry forward, \$15,115. The usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has just been declared.

Bell Telephone.—Gross earnings for 1915 amounted to \$9,634,673, as compared with \$9,599,026 in 1914. Operating expenses were reduced by \$85,839 to \$3,370,206. The sum of \$1,587,058 was charged to current maintenance, and \$2,170,000 written off depreciation, as compared with \$2,010,000 a year ago. The net earnings amounted to \$2,221,985, against \$2,212,617 a year ago, an increase of \$9,368. After deducting interest of \$558,136 the balance carried forward was \$1,663,848. Dividends took \$1,440,000, and the surplus carried forward was \$223,848, against \$210,837 in 1914.

Alliance Trust.—The Directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 19 per cent. per annum, less tax.

Canada Company.—The total revenue for 1915 was \$24,085, against \$29,294 in 1914, and the net result of the year's business enabled the payment of two half-yearly dividends amounting to 35s. a share. The extent to which purchases were completed by conversion of leases to freehold was 3,163 acres, against 4,390 in 1914. The acreage of sales and leases issued with the right of purchase in 1915 was 8,950, comparing with 6,360 acres in the previous year. Prices were good, averaging \$16.65 per acre, being 19 per cent. over the valuation of 1912, as compared with a 14 per cent. increase the previous year.

Dominion Power and Transmission.—The annual statement shows that gross earnings for 1915 were \$2,355,956, and net profits \$1,001,955. Of the gross profits bond interest absorbed \$384,771, \$386,613 was required for dividends, \$109,640 provided for unexpended renewal and maintenance reserve, and \$2,075 was provided for bad debts. The balance of \$113,856 added to the balance from the previous year, \$1,020,405, made a total balance of \$1,139,260 at credit of profit and loss. Of this amount \$500,000 has been placed to reserve, leaving a balance forward of \$639,260. In accordance with the provision, under which the company's \$5,100,000 of limited preferred stock became Common stock, when dividends totalling 10 per cent. had been paid upon it, the limited Preferred stock has disappeared from this year's balance-sheet, in which a corresponding increase is shown in the junior security.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—The report for 1915 states that the profits amounted to \$427,049. From this must be deducted the amount allowed for reserve for depreciation \$69,862, also interest paid \$64,628, leaving balance, being net profits, \$292,558, an increase of \$45,480, or over 18 per cent., as compared with 1914; and, as profits for 1914 were \$19,005 in excess of those for 1913, the steady progress which the company is making is apparent. Of the profits for 1915, bond interest absorbed \$91,304 and dividends on the company's \$1,000,000 of 7 per cent. Preferred stock, \$70,000, leaving a balance of \$161,304, which, added to the surplus from 1914, makes a total surplus of \$375,634, in addition to \$255,512, being the surplus at re-organisation. The President's report points out that the improvements and enlargements of the plant at Hawkesbury effected during the past two years have both increased the company's output and reduced its manufacturing costs. A very substantial part of the company's output both in pulp and lumber to be manufactured during the present year has been sold at very good prices, and the outlook for the sale of the balance of the company's product at satisfactory prices is extremely good. The Directors also report that they have arranged for the installation of a bleaching plant at the mill at Merritt, Ontario, which should be in operation about July 1 next. It is intended to bleach the whole of the sulphite pulp produced at this mill, which will give the company a much wider field in which to market this pulp. The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. (at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum) has been declared on the Preference shares, payable March 31. The company's report and financial statement are published in full elsewhere in this issue.

Penmans Ltd.—The financial statement for 1915 shows that the company's sales for the year amounted to \$4,742,914, being an increase of \$1,201,936 (or rather more than 25 per cent.) over those for the previous year. Gross profits for the year were \$779,933, and, after providing for bond interest, bad debts, and machinery depreciation, net profits were \$643,148, being an increase of 147 per cent. as compared with 1914. Of this amount Preferred dividends absorbed \$64,500, and Common stock dividends \$86,024, \$3,500, being the balance of the company's subscription, was handed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and \$400,000 was transferred to reserve account, leaving \$89,124 to be carried forward. The reserve account now stands at \$1,100,000, and the surplus at credit of profit and loss account is \$619,899. A comparison of the company's statements for 1914 and 1915 shows that during the past year the surplus of liquid assets over liabilities has been increased by \$441,399, the surplus amounting now to \$1,625,084. The Directors' report mentions that, as usual, the various plants of the company have been kept in good condition, the cost of repairs being charged against earnings. It is apparent, therefore, that the company enjoyed a very prosperous year, and that it has very greatly strengthened its position. As this was well understood to bonus of 1 per cent. in addition to the Common stock dividend occasioned no surprise, and, as the company last year earned its Common stock dividend more than six times over, while the balance-sheet shows the company to have a surplus more than sufficient to pay bond interest and Preferred and Common dividends for over two years, the Directors' advance from their former very conservative dividend attitude was evidently abundantly justified.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY.

W. R. Arnold's Admission.

Mr. W. E. Hodge, auditor, stated in the course of examination at Vancouver on February 22 that the late W. R. Arnold had told him a few days before his death that he knew that his conduct of affairs of the Dominion Trust Co. was criminal, and that he expected to be sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Hodge had been pressing Arnold for a disclosure of all his securities, which Arnold, with a wave of his hand, had often declared were in the vaults. Mr. Hodge's statements were made now in a suit for \$50,000, which a company is resisting on the ground that Arnold committed suicide. Mr. Hodge said that on the day that Arnold died by gunshot wound he was to have disclosed the whereabouts of the securities he said he had. In endeavouring to float the company along, Arnold had been in one case paying a moneylender at the rate of 60 per cent. a year. On Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's asking whether a certain series of representations made by Arnold were true or false, Mr. Hodge said, "He lies to beat the band."

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending March 31.

Canadian Northern, \$549,000; increase, \$127,300.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,281,000; increase, \$543,000.

Grand Trunk, \$153,884; increase, \$14,787.

G.T. Western, \$33,226; increase, \$5,014.

Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$11,637; increase, \$2,658.

Total, \$198,747; increase, \$22,459.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, \$19,925; increase, \$4,514.

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:

A London firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of carbide of calcium, with a view to shipment to Australia.

A London firm ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of brushes in a position to do export trade.

A London enquirer wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of brass press studs.

A London company desire the addresses of Canadian canners packing baked beans in tomato sauce.

A London manufacturing company are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers of asbestos cloth and other goods.

A Canadian manufacturing company ask to be placed in touch with United Kingdom dealers and handlers of pickled Cape sheepskins, and also with manufacturers of glove leathers.

From the High Commissioner's Office.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received last week at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.:

Spanish newspaper proprietors make enquiry for names of Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp and paper, news and glazed.

A merchant firm at Barcelona, Spain, wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of wood pulp and paper; also iron and steel manufactures, hardware and cutlery, leather, chemical products, fine woods for furniture manufacture, etc.

A London firm have a market for large quantities of chemical products for the use of calico printers, and would like to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm having a large connection with Russian buyers of chemicals of various kinds would like to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers wishing to develop business in the Russian market.

A London firm are in the market for leather board such as is used for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers.

A manufacturers' agent in London seeks Canadian supplies of note papers, envelopes, etc.

A South African merchant firm in London are in the market for Kraft brown paper, and ask for names of Canadian manufacturers.

A Scottish firm are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian manufacturers of liquid rosin.

A West of England firm of paper merchants, with a normal market of 10,000 tons per annum, would like to enter into correspondence with Canadian manufacturers prepared to discuss contracts for delivery after the war, particularly for Krafts and M.G. sulphites.

A firm at St. John, New Brunswick, wish to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of crude oil engines wishing to do business in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

A correspondent in the Province of Ontario wishes to get into touch with armour-plate manufacturers and other firms in need of supplies of molybdenite.

A Nova Scotia lumber company manufacturing wood meal would like to get into touch with manufacturers of explosives requiring supplies.

A manufacturers' agent at Toronto wishes to secure agencies for the sale of United Kingdom goods to replace lines previously imported from enemy countries.

A Canadian firm are desirous of corresponding with United Kingdom firms having a

market for tree fat made from spruce and in pulp.

Enquiry is made for the names of aeroplane manufacturers and others having a market for birch lumber.

A Toronto firm ask for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of bond papers.

Enquiry is made for the names of manufacturers of spools needing supplies of white birch lumber.

A Toronto manufacturers' agent seeks agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, cutlery, etc., especially lines produced in substitution of German makes.

Enquiry is made for the names of fish importers in Great Britain open to receive supplies of Lake Superior herring for disposal.

A correspondent in Manitoba wishes to get into touch with importers of match splints.

Enquiry is made by a correspondent in Canada for names of parties in Great Britain likely to be interested in a match-making machine of his invention.

A Nova Scotia Enquiry

The following enquiry has been received by Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.:

A firm in Halifax, N.S., are desirous of being placed in touch with firms in this country prepared to do business with wholesale and retail grocers or provision dealers in the Eastern part of Canada.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES IN FRANCE.

Action by British Chamber in Paris.

We are informed by the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Canadian Section), that they have advised the Boards of Trade in Canada of their desire to encourage the sale of Canadian manufactures in France. Their appeal is couched in the following terms:—

"As doubtless you are aware, a movement is on foot, both in Canada and in France, having as its object closer business relations between the two countries, and doubtless this matter has already received your attention. We are fully alive to the necessity of encouraging the Canadian manufacturer in making an effort to sell his wares in France. This country has need at the present time of all that Canada can supply, and we would make the suggestion that the object of this letter should be brought to the notice of your members through your publications and otherwise. Might we also suggest, if it be possible, that a circular letter be sent to your members, asking them to inform you just what class of article they are manufacturing which they would be able to sell in France? After you have collated this information, if you will send it along to us, we will make it known amongst the business community in France, and also in the proper French Government Departments."

WESTERN CANADA'S NATURAL GAS

In a paper on the natural gas industry, read before the Institution of Petroleum Technologists last week, Dr. J. A. Leo Henderson said the new gasfields in Western Canada were likely to take a place among the largest and most important in America, and to prove an asset of the greatest value to the country. Fortunately, the largest producing and distributing company there was controlled by a man who was an authority on the natural gas industry, and wise restrictive regulations had been made by the Government and by large land-owning companies, so that it was hoped that the development of this great natural resource would be carried on in the most efficient and beneficial manner.

ONTARIO'S MINERALS.

According to the Ontario Bureau of Mines, the value of metallic and non-metallic production for 1915 was \$87,532,844, against \$46,295,959 in 1914. Of this increase of \$41,236,886, \$10,588,756 is accounted for by the nickel and copper contents of the Sudbury matte.

In 1915 the gold production was 411,588 oz., value \$8,501,391, compared with 268,942 oz., value \$5,529,767 in 1914; while the silver production was 23,730,839 oz., against 22,243,694.

Two further bulletins, prepared for the information of lumber consumers, have been issued by the Hon. W. R. Ross, the B.C. Minister of Lands. They are entitled "British Columbia Douglas Fir Dimension" and "British Columbia Western Soft Pine" respectively.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Files and Tool Steel—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—

HARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Kocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufactures—

ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Parley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. J. Osd Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General—Mr. JOHN A. REID, Tfnalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General—SIR RICHARD BRIDGES, K.C.M.G., British Columbia, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General—Mr. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General—Mr. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General—Lieut.-Col. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Agent-General—Mr. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have been registered during the week ending March 28 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 11-13, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Amy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Toronto—care of Massey-Harris Co., 54, Bunhill Row, E.C.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. B., Ottawa—46, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.

Bensley, Lt. W. de V., Vancouver—Berners Hotel, W.
Brock, Lt. J. D., St. John, N.B.—25, Thavies Inn, Holborn.

Calden, L. K., Moosemin, Sask.—The Castle, Monmouth.

Clark, Miss Ida, Halifax—35, Leinster Square, Clement, J. E., Montreal Savoy Hotel.

Cumminge, Vivian J., Victoria—338, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen.

Dalton, Miss J., Toronto and Winnipeg—12, Ulundi Road, Blackheath.

Davis, W. H., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

Davison, Mr. R. E. C. and Miss Grace, Toronto—care of Royal Bank of Canada.

Dwyer, Capt. R. P., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

Eaton, Maj. and Mrs. E. K., Halifax—Imperial Hotel.

Fisher, G., Winnipeg—95, Morrison Street, Glasgow.

Foster, Capt. H. W. A., Toronto—51, Earl's Court Square.

Fraser, Mrs. B. A., Montreal—44, Queensborough Terrace.

Fyon, J., Hosmer, Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

Gibson, T. W., Toronto—Royal Societies' Club.

Gilmour, W. J., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.

Hammond, Mrs. L. D., Toronto—28, Camrose Street, Plumstead.

Johnson, Mrs. L., Montreal—44, Queensborough Terrace.

Lodge, Mrs. Kila, Whitehorse—New Victorian Club, 501, Backville Street, W.

London, J., Toronto, Hotel Cecil.

Macfarlane, Miss M., Calgary—14, Cockspur Street, W.

Mackay, Mrs. Ella, Rheilburne—22, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate.

Mackenzie, S. D., Edmonton—Golden Cross Hotel.

Mackenzie, Miss, Halifax—131, Cromwell Road.

McKee, Capt. W., Moncton—Grand Hotel.

Merrill, Miss A., Edmonton—Prince of Wales Hotel, London, N.W.

Nicola, P. T., Toronto—Holmesdale Place, Cuckfield.

Niles, Miss A., Newmarket—14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Pagnette, R. B., V.S., Vanklee Hill, Ont., Golden Cross Hotel.

Paton, D. H., Winnipeg Savoy Hotel.

Pennicuk, D. A., Edmonton—Strand Palace Hotel.

Powers, Maj. and Mrs. T. E., St. John, N.B.—Kingsley Hotel.

Randall, Dr. and Mrs. E. A., Truro, N.S.—28, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

Reynolds, W. Yoder, Parkville, B.C.—67, Torrington Square, W.C.

Richardson, Mrs. C. R., Winnipeg The Cliffe Bungalow, Radnor Cliffe Crescent, Folkestone.

Rousseau, H. W., Clinton, B.C. Manate House.

Salmon, E. J., Victoria—Wolverton, Canterbury Park, Leyton, N.E.
Secord, Misses H. and G., Edmonton—76, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate.
Shaw, W. H., Victoria—Wolverton, Canterbury Park, Leyton, N.E.
Smith, Miss Geraldine, Halifax—131, Cromwell Road.

Slater, Miss Helen, Halifax—131, Cromwell Road.
Sturdee, Lt. E. A., St. John, N.B.—Hotel Victoria.
Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. R. R., Victoria, B.C. The Cliffe Bungalow, Radnor Cliffe Crescent, Folkestone.

Turner, Mrs. R. D., and Miss M. N., Winnipeg 34, Nevera Place, Earl's Court.
Tyner, Henry, Montreal—Loudoun Hotel, W.C.

Watson, J. O., Galena, B.C.—30, Gloucester Terrace, W.

Walt, Mrs. Alfred, Victoria—care of Park's Bank.
Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. T., Montreal—care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Young, McGregor, Toronto—Royal Societies' Club, St. James's Street.

Tuile, Mr. and Mrs. W. M., Montreal—Ritz Hotel.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, March 31.—S.s. Ryndam (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

R.M.S. Scandinavia (Allan), Liverpool to St. John.

Saturday, April 1.—S.s. St. Paul (American), Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, April 3.—R.M.S. Lapland (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

S.s. New York (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, April 7.—R.M.S. Metagama (C.P.R.), Liverpool to St. John.

Wednesday, April 12.—R.M.S. Baltic (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, April 14.—R.M.S. Pretorian (Allan), Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, April 15.—R.M.S. Orduna (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.s. Philadelphia (American), Liverpool to New York.

S.s. Pannonia (Cunard), London to Halifax and New York.

Wednesday, April 19.—R.M.S. Adriatic (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, April 20.—S.s. Corinthian (Allan), London to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, April 21.—S.s. Noordam (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

R.M.S. Sicilian (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, April 22.—R.M.S. Tuscania (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, April 26.—S.s. New York (American), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, April 28.—R.M.S. Missanable (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, April 29.—S.s. Andania (Cunard), London to Halifax and New York.

R.M.S. California (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

Via the River St. Lawrence.

N.B.—The direct mail service to Quebec and Montreal, instead of to St. John or Halifax, as in the winter months, will be commenced by the R.M.S. Sicilian, sailing on Friday, April 21, from Liverpool and weekly thereafter by Allan or C.P.R. steamships.

"They are the Brave Canadians" is the title of a new song written and composed by Rex Ellis, and published by Vernon Harper, 11, South Molton Street, New Bond Street, London, W., at 1s. 6d. net. A royalty fee on every copy sold is given to the Prisoners of War and Field Forces Tobacco Funds.

The National Council of the Y.M.C.A. have decided to organise a "Hut Flag Day" in London and the provinces on May 16 next, for the purpose of collecting funds to provide additional huts for the troops, maintain those already in existence, and provide centres and hostels for munition workers in overcrowded districts.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

DAILY 9 till SUNSET.—Admission: Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Children only. Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Hussars) every Saturday from 4 to 6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive the paper regularly should fill in the Subscription Form thus ensuring the regular receipt of "CANADA" for the year and twelve months. Subscription Rates are contained in the form on Front Cover. A subscription carries with it the privilege of receiving answers by letter to any questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

Tourists this year will have an opportunity of visiting Alaska on the fastest and best-appointed steamships that have ever sailed through the scenic glories of the North Pacific Coast. The Grand Trunk Pacific has placed in this service its big oil-burning steamships, including the *Prince George* and the *Prince Rupert*, and they will provide service from Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert to the Alaskan points of Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, and Skagway.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.

EDMONTON—

P. G. THOMSON (Scotts Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Teger Building, Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 568.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.), Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa.
Lawrence, J. H., Ottawa.
For Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Bddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c., Cable address: "Orde Powell, Ottawa."
London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.

McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Halldane Millar), Bagg Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurel." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willies, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, M'N.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

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48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Corporation Street,
Birmingham; 81, Queen Street, Exeter; 16, Parliament
Street, York; 28, High Street, Cardiff; 107, Hope Street,
Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria
Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle
Street, Carlisle; and Market Place, Peterborough; or to
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EUROPEAN TRAFFIC OFFICES:

LONDON, S.W. 17-19, Cockspur Street
(Trafalgar Square).
LONDON, E.C. 44-46, Leadenhall Street.
LIVERPOOL 20, Water Street.
GLASGOW 75, Union Street.

BIRMINGHAM 5, Victoria Square.
SHEFFIELD 7, Haymarket.
BELFAST 5, North Street.
PARIS—47, Rue Cambon.

H. H. NORMAN, Secretary, Dashwood House, E.C.

FRED C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager.

CANADA

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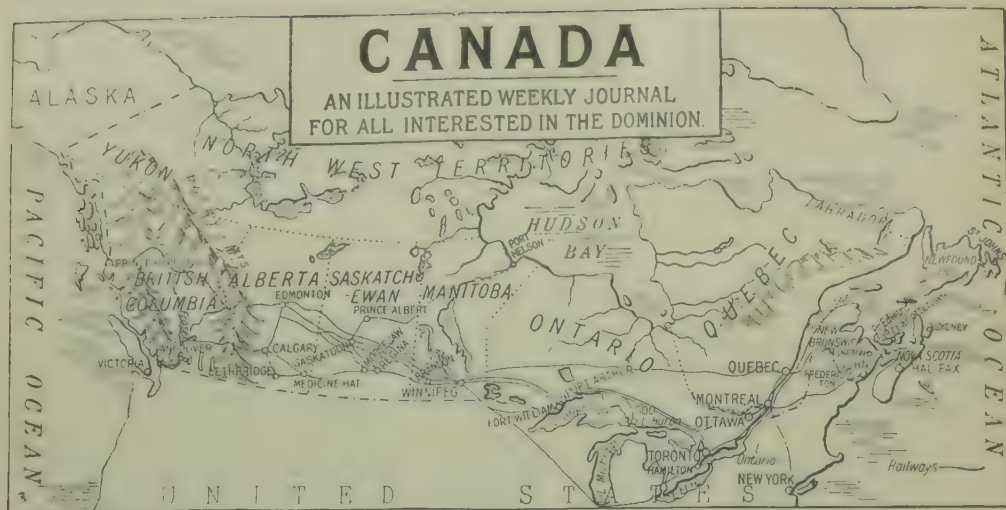


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Seated, from left to right: R.S.M. E. A. Foster, Major J. L. R. Parry, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Mason, Capt. J. S. Wright (Adjutant), Capt. T. B. T. Hewett (Paymaster).
Standing: Pte. L. Turcott, Pte. D. B. Keir, Pte. J. Williams, sergt. R. C. Playfair, Sgt. V. Burgh, Pte. C. L. Harris, Pte. C. P. A. Clark, Cpl. W. Middleton.



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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

MEN, MONEY, AND MUNITIONS.

IN his address to the troops at Shorncliffe on Monday, Sir Sam Hughes frankly admitted that the war had outgrown their greatest expectations. When they set out over the First Division, he said, they thought that it would be the limit of what was necessary. To-day, however, Canada has three Divisions at the front, and is still sending troops to Europe. More than that, she has no thought of calling a halt, either in the raising of recruits, in the equipment of them, or in the provision of munitions wherewith to bring the enemy to his senses. Her leaders have pledged her and themselves to the last man to the end of the war, and they are not even dream of drawing back. They are at the front, not at the rear, but they are confident that it is not home industry and commerce, and are determined that it is home and industry and commerce.

Statements made by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Thomas White have been interpreted to mean that Canada has done more than her share in the war. Altogether over 200,000 men have been sent to the Canadian front. On March 11, 1916, the cost of the Canadian front was £36,000,000. The Canadian front was estimated to be £36,000,000, and the Canadian front was estimated to be £36,000,000.

to 21,700. And now a total of half a million men is what is aimed at. With money as well, Canada has been equally overhauled. Up to the end of February the cost of the war to the Dominion was \$187,000,000. Sir Thomas White's far-sighted financial policy has made the raising of this large amount a comparatively easy matter. The fiscal year closed on March 31 with a total revenue of \$174,000,000, some \$5,000,000 more than the original estimate. On Friday of last week Sir Robert Borden introduced a resolution providing \$250,000,000 for the expenses of the war, the principal to be raised by loan and the interest to be defrayed from revenue. An indication of the spirit that animates the Dominion in this respect is indicated by the statement that one Canadian Province has offered to raise \$5,000,000 of new domestic loan when that is required, and the suggestion is put forward that \$50,000,000 should be so raised by joint provincial action if necessary.

During the last few days cables from Ottawa have appeared in the London Press referring to changes of thought in connection with munition contracts at Ottawa. In view of the visit to England of the Minister of Munitions, General Sir Sam Hughes, it is to be expected that important decisions will be made from Ottawa. It is not toward such changes at the present time. Many things

have happened in the various Departments of the British Government during the strain and stress of abnormal preparation which would not have occurred at normal times, and it is not unlikely that similar happenings occurred at Ottawa. All Canadians now in the Mother Country, as well as the great host of the friends of Canada in Great Britain, will not be perturbed by any such rumours or reports. They have seen facts accomplished and deeds done which reflect such credit and honour to the eldest of the Daughter Nations that all else must seem trivial. Not only has Canada, as has been indicated, raised and equipped army corps the equal in gallantry, initiative, and stern determination of any other troops raised within the Empire, but her hospital and transport services cannot be unfavourably compared with any other at the front. And Canada, which until August, 1914, was a borrowing country, has not only financed new great military expenses, but has provided many millions to assist the Mother Country. When we think of these great achievements, controversies over munition contracts are relatively of little account.

**

A VITAL NECESSITY.

PARTY politics at Ottawa are very seldom the subject of editorial comment in *Canada*, for this is in no way a party organ. The taking part in purely political discussion is outside the scope of a journal which exists to represent Canadian interests as a whole to the public and Press of the Mother Country. A discussion, however, recently took place at Ottawa in regard to which *Canada* is in a position to speak with particular knowledge and information, and it would, therefore, be against the best interests of the Dominion to keep silence, although the matter was made a question of party politics. We refer to the motion introduced in the Canadian House of Commons recently by the Hon. William Pugsley, urging that as there was no European immigration during the war all immigration officials in Europe should be dismissed and the offices closed. The proposal was defeated by a straight party vote, which suggests to us that those members who supported Mr. Pugsley's motion for a short-sighted and destructive economy must have been more influenced by party feeling than by the good common sense which usually distinguishes Canadians.

Ever since Sir Clifford Sifton, when Minister of the Interior, planned and carried out a wide and active immigration propaganda on this side of the Atlantic the development and wealth of the Dominion has had a spectacular increase. Political economists have agreed among themselves as to the value of each immigrant to Canada, and it can be accepted as an economic fact that the value to the country is so substantial that even if the cost of obtaining immigrants were five times greater than it has been it would still be good business on the part of the Canadian Government to incur the expense.

Now, although there may be some people so foolish and uninstructed as to imagine that Canada merely has to whistle and the emigrant from Europe flies to a Canadian port, it is inconceivable that Canadian members of Parliament, and more especially ex-Ministers of a Canadian Government, can be under any such delusion. The creation of a competent, adequate, and widespread organisation throughout the Mother Country and Scandinavia, and other parts where the right kind of emigrant can be obtained, is only built up by a large expenditure of time and money. That such an organisation was built up, and that its results were eminently successful and profitable, is shown in the development of Canada during recent years.

Yet this vast and cleverly organised machinery, which has worked so well, was to be scrapped because the times are temporarily out of joint, and in order that the Opposition might score off the Government! We have seen the mischievous effects of party politics at Westminster during the course of this war, and Ottawa is apparently not free from the same pernicious detriment. Is there any Canadian member of Parliament who fails to realise that immigration is absolutely the life blood of Canada?

Canada to-day, with all her natural resources, her vast grain fields, her three transcontinental railways, her incom-

parable banking and financial system, could not maintain her prosperity, nor, to put it bluntly, could she long continue her financial stability in regard to her outside creditors if her annual stream of immigration were seriously impaired. And yet it has been seriously suggested by Canadian politicians that the machinery in Europe by which the current of Canadian prosperity is maintained should be temporarily scrapped.

You cannot break up such an organisation and reassemble it at will with equal efficiency. Give up the strategic posts, the favourable connections, and others at once take your place. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Argentine, Brazil—all need the wealth-producing stream of European immigration. Canada has not only entrenched herself in the minds of the people of the Mother Country and of Northern Europe, but she has enjoyed very satisfactory arrangements with the thousands of commercial and municipal bureaux which have influence in deciding the destination of prospective emigrants.

Can Canada afford to drop out of all her favoured positions during this world war in the hope of reoccupying them immediately peace is declared, when so many other active agencies are striving daily to increase their prestige and spread their propaganda? The Department of the Interior, which is concerned with the maintenance of all immigration organisation, has already reduced its machinery in Europe to the barest skeleton, and has hitherto failed to realise the importance of preaching Canada's opportunities to the millions of civilian soldiers raised by the Mother Country. We are of opinion that a great opportunity in this direction is being neglected, but even this pales into insignificance before the deliberate suggestion of a party at Ottawa to scrap the whole of their emigration machinery overseas. The bankers and business men of Canada would have prevented the perpetration of such a folly, but our wonder is that it could ever have been seriously proposed.

—**—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Enlightening the Enemy.

An interesting conversation with a German-Canadian in Vancouver appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* the other day. This naturalised Canadian happens to be a Saxon, and is therefore less deeply impregnated with Teutonic Kultur than the Prussian variety of Manteufel. He had experienced the brutality of military service in Germany, for resisting which he suffered imprisonment in a fortress, only escaping by volunteering for the Boxer campaign in China. He strongly urges in the interview published by our contemporary the importance of getting the real facts concerning the war into the hands of the German people. This, he suggests, might be accomplished by distributing millions of leaflets in Germany by means of aircraft.

This means of endeavouring to weaken the resistance of their foes has, we know, been adopted by German military authorities both on the Eastern and the Western fronts. This method of propaganda is, however, useless to the Huns, because the Allies are not deceived by their Governments as to the real cause of the war or in regard to its progress. We cannot help thinking the expenditure of printers' ink on a few million waterproof leaflets scattered on the German lines might fan the smouldering discontent of the enemy's rank and file into direct action against their brutal taskmasters. The Saxon and Württemberg regiments would probably be the most amenable to influence of this kind, and there is no reason why we should not imitate the methods of the Hun in this matter if there is the least likelihood of reaping any advantage.

* * *

The Value of Advertisement.

Canadians are not one whit behind Americans in recognising the value of advertisement, and the promotion of a thrift and productive campaign all over the Dominion through the agency of the Press at the expense of the Dominion Government will have few critics. Advertisements and reading matter prepared jointly by the Departments of Agriculture and Finance will be furnished at first hand by the King's Printer to the most widely read pub-

fications from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, irrespective of their political affiliations. The same system was adopted last year with marked success in regard to the domestic loan, while the greater acreage placed under cultivation and the development of mixed and intensive farming is generally attributed to the circulation of authoritative articles explaining in simple language why certain things should be done and the direct pecuniary benefit to be derived from doing them.

The war has already been the means of allaying a good deal of prejudice against "Colonial" methods, but our Civil Service and grand old institutions are still too steeped in tradition and the meshes of red tape etiquette to be able to realise what a really up-to-date well organised publicity campaign can accomplish for the State, as well as for many types of men and institutions who even yet consider it beneath their dignity to advertise. The Government advertising which has been done here in regard to loans and small bonds lacks all the attractiveness, colour, and simplicity which would appeal to the classes it professedly seeks to interest.

* * *

Recruiting Posters.

We received a short time ago a letter from a town in Western Canada asking if we could procure some attractive recruiting posters. On enquiry at Whitehall the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee freely offered us a choice of all their posters and recruiting cards. Many of these are of a high quality of artistic excellence, both in design and colour, and it was easy to choose a varied selection especially suitable in their appeal to Greater Britons. These were despatched on the same day as the selection was made, and we have this week received a warm letter of thanks for "this excellent consignment of posters which will be immensely helpful.

As the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee are most willing to present a supply of their most attractive patriotic posters, many other Canadian towns may be glad to avail themselves of this offer. As some of the posters issued by the Committee are naturally more local in their appeal than others we would suggest that when writing if those posters selected by the Editor of *Canada* were asked for, it would ensure the most suitable posters being sent. The address of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee is "Whitehall, London."

* * *

The Budget.

The outstanding feature of the new Budget is the proof it gives of the soundness of British finance, and of the willingness of the nation to grudge no sacrifice in raising money for the war. Mr. McKenna, during the course of his Budget speech, paid a well-deserved tribute to the public spirit of Canada, which is largely financing its own war expenditure. In regard to double income-tax, the increased rates will not apply to those who have paid income-tax in other portions of the Empire. This, though in no way relieving the unfair incidence of taxation on British subjects or British companies drawing income from the Dominions, shows that the Treasury recognises the position is an anomalous one by not imposing further burdens, and there is some prospect of the question being more fully gone into later. The weakest point in the Budget to a large number of members of Parliament is the absence of any attempt to obtain revenue by further import duties.

* * *

A Tariff Before Peace.

An admirable article in last week's *Outlook* on "Economics and the War" concluded a convincing argument against the British trade policy of Free Imports by urging that "If there are 'economic men' amongst us who would still trade with the Hun they must be stopped or penalised by a tariff-framed before peace is signed." This is repeating what the Australian Premier so forcibly and ably urged in his recent speeches. We must close to the Huns their old-time easy access to our markets and our ports. And it must be done now. Before peace is signed we should have a definite tariff acceptable to our Allies and protective to the

Empire. Once sealed and signed, it would not be regarded as merely "a scrap of paper," and no question of future trade facilities should be allowed to be raised when we come to our final settlement with German militarism. We have deliberately guarded ourselves from peace cranks and misguided agitators by our joint agreement with our Allies against a separate peace. Let us also protect ourselves from economic cranks and German slimness by a tariff before peace.

* * *

The Horse at the Front.

In warfare, as in peace time, the horse continues to play an important part in daily operations. Even with the extensive use of motor vehicles and the practical disuse of cavalry as such for the present, horses are still in use for general transport work, as well as in the artillery service. At the front, and all along the lines of communication, this faithful friend of man is subjected to risks of casualty and of disease arising from exposure, and Army horses have always to pay a heavy toll.

In this war, however, as in the case of the men, so the horses of our Army have never been better looked after when on active service. This result is chiefly due to the good services of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This familiar agent of mercy in everyday work has turned its attention to the needs of the Army horses with highly satisfactory results. It has raised a special War Fund of £50,000 at the desire of the Army Council, under whose auspices the money is being expended entirely on the alleviation of animal suffering. Lord French and many other competent authorities have paid warm tribute to the good work of its veterinary hospitals, ambulances, etc. We are sure the appeal of the Society for a further sum of from £25,000 to £30,000 only requires to have attention directed to it to be sympathetically responded to, even amid such a multitude of war charities

—*—

THE QUEEN VICTORIA STATUE FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

The colossal statue of Queen Victoria, which has been executed by Mr. A. Bruce-Joy for the Government of British Columbia, has lately been placed in the Royal Exchange, London, where it will remain until the end of the war, when the work will be sent to Canada, and the ceremony of unveiling (which ought to have taken place last summer) will be performed in front of the Houses of Parliament at Victoria, B.C.

On Wednesday morning next the covering will be removed from the figure, which will then be on view to Canadians and the public generally for the duration of the war, at from 10 to 4 daily (Saturdays from 10 to 1).

The statue (bronze) is 13 feet high, and represents the Queen at about 23 years of age, in the robes of the Garter, and with the sceptre and crown.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 2s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DALLAS.—On March 18, at Vancouver, B.C., to Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. M. Dallas (née Weather)—a daughter.

PAYNE.—On March 18, at Vancouver, B.C., the wife of C. A. L. Payne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DEVINE—MILES.—On April 1, at Our Lady and St. Joseph's, Poplar, by the Rev. F. L. Hackett, C.P., Major J. A. Devine, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., of Winnipeg, to Mary Hild, only daughter of the late Henry Miles, of Liverpool, and of Mrs. Miles, of 50, Cambridge Road, Southport.

MACNAB—GREAVES.—On March 27, at St. Matthew's Church, Winnipeg, by the Rev. R. B. McElhieran, Alexander Macnab, eldest son of Charles Macnab, Milton of Cample, to Constance Mary, second daughter of the late Edward Greaves, Manchester.

DEATHS.

DUNCAN.—At 102, Côte des Neiges Road, Montreal, on March 29, Alastair, aged 5 months, son of the Rev. George Duncan, B.D.

GRAHAM.—On March 27, at Burlington, Shettleston, Letitia Marion, wife of Richard Graham, Barrister, Toronto, and youngest child of the late Laurence Hill, LL.D., Barranack, Shettleston. Aged 72.

HAYTER.—On March 25, at 20, Middle Road, Bourne-mouth, Sophie Margareta, the wife of Ross W. Hayter, Esq., late of Ontario. Aged 72. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

PALMER.—On March 24, killed on board a.s. *Stanza*, while crossing the Channel, John Henry Palmer, a director of Debenhams (Canada), Limited.

ON SERVICE.

HYNDOP.—Killed in action, March 18, Private James Finland Hyndop, Canadians, son of the late James Hyndop, Mount Green, London.

SHANGHAI.—Killed in action, on March 31, Capt. the Hon. Alfred T. (Frederic) Shanghai, Canadian Infantry, second son of the Rt. Hon. Lord Shanghai, K.C.V.O., of Montreal. Aged 35.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES: LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S SECOND SON KILLED.

THE Government has decided that in future lists of casualties shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which the casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer or man belonged. This decision has been arrived at in the public interest, and is a matter of military necessity. It is requested that the particulars above referred to may not be mentioned or published in obituary notices sent to the Press by relations or friends.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Whiteside, Capt. A. F., Canadian Infantry.

Wounded.

Alliston, Lieut. C. G. P., Canadian Infantry.
Ball, Hon. Capt. (Chaplain) W. A. R., Canadian Infantry Brigade Headquarters.
Bapty, Maj. W., Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Charles, Capt. A. H., Canadian Mounted Rifles.
Dean, Lieut. R. H., Canadian Field Artillery.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Capt. Whiteside belonged to the 88th Victoria Fusiliers, of Victoria, B.C.

Capt. the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy.

Capt. the Hon. Alfred T. (Fred) Shaughnessy, second son of Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., President of the Canadian Pacific

family, who thus far, through indifference or because of bad leadership or petty local issues, have failed to assume their responsibilities as citizens and subjects, we shall feel that there is additional compensation for sacrifice."

The Hon. William J. Shaughnessy, Lord Shaughnessy's only remaining son, and the heir to the recently created peerage, is training for active service with the Irish Canadian Rangers at Montreal, being Adjutant of the battalion.

Lieut. G. H. Smith.

Lieut. Gerald Howard Smith, South Staffordshire Regt. (killed), was the eldest son of Judge Howard and Mrs. Smith, and grandson of the late Sir William Smith. He was President of the Cambridge University Athletic Club in 1903, and played cricket for both Eton and Cambridge. He was well known as a high-jumper, having cleared 6 feet at Fenners and also in Canada. He was member of a firm of solicitors in Wolverhampton, and had recently been awarded the Military Cross.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, Lieut. Alliston (serious shrapnel wound in abdomen) is at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station; Major Bapty, of Victoria, B.C., at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne. Capt. the Rev. W. A. R. Ball (shrapnel wounds in leg and arm) is chaplain to the 101st



THE LATE CAPT. THE HON. A. T. SHAUGHNESSY.



THE HON. MRS. A. T. SHAUGHNESSY AND ONE OF HER CHILDREN.

Railway, was killed by a German sniper on Friday, March 31. The news was received with deep regret, not only in Montreal, where the young officer was so well known, and throughout Canada, but also in London, where the family have many friends. His father has been the recipient of messages of sympathy and condolence from all quarters.

Capt. Shaughnessy, who was 28 years of age, was a most efficient and popular officer, beloved by his comrades and by all who knew him. Born at Montreal and educated at McGill University, he spent several years in the offices of the C.P.R. in Montreal to learn business methods, and then went into the well-known firm of Meredith and Company, stockbrokers, where he was for four years prior to the outbreak of the war. Capt. Shaughnessy had held a commission in the 3rd Victoria Rifles since October, 1910, and when the war broke out he joined one of the battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, being gazetted captain in November of last year, and after being stationed at Shorncliffe proceeded to the front only a few weeks ago. Capt. Shaughnessy married Sarah Pollock, daughter of the Hon. J. C. Bradford, Judge of the Supreme Court, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A. His widow and two young children are at present in London.

Lord Shaughnessy's Message.

In reply to general expressions of sympathy at the death of his son, Lord Shaughnessy has issued the following statement:—"To his mother, myself, and my family the sacrifice is indeed cruel—almost overwhelming. But, after all, we are only passing through the same sad experience as thousands of others in every portion of the Empire. He had a sweet wife, two little children, everything in the world to live for, but recognised his duty and the attendant risk. If his example arouses a feeling of patriotism and responsiveness in those hundreds amongst us of military age, many of whom are without his

Edmonton Fusiliers; Capt. Charles belongs to Hemmingford, P.Q., and Lieut. Dean to Montreal.

Brig-General R. G. E. Leckie is still at Le Touquet, but has now been taken off the "dangerous" list.

Lieut. W. W. Davis, previously reported wounded, is now at 29, Wimpole Street, and Lieut. H. Peters at No. 1 London General Hospital, Camberwell.

Second-Lieut. J. G. Morrison, Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt., son of the Manager of the Bank of British North America at Hamilton, Ontario, has been wounded, and is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet.

In the 5th and final game for the World's Hockey Championship, played at Montreal, the Canadians defeated Portland (Oregon) by 2 to 1. The Canadians have won 3 of the 5 games.

Ontario has appointed a special committee of fourteen members, including the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition, to enquire into and report upon what further assistance Ontario can render to recruiting.

The worst storm for many years swept over the Maritime Provinces last week. Traffic was greatly delayed, and a considerable amount of damage done. The weather is now improving from Alberta to the Eastern Coast.

One Newfoundland Naval Reservist—Seaman Albert Gregory, X719—has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and another—Seaman George Boucher, X964—has been mentioned in despatches by Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair for good services in the patrol cruisers.

At a meeting of the Empire Club at Toronto a resolution has been unanimously adopted in favour of a special meeting of the Imperial Conference, or an Imperial Convention, for the purpose of formulating a scheme of Federation for the Empire.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

The Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance.

A Toronto officer in the R.A.M.C. writes from "somewhere in France":—

"We have seven motor ambulances and three horse ambulances attached to our unit. Five bear the inscription, 'The Canadian Women's Motor Ambulance.'"

"Just past the town, about six miles from here, there is a big reserve convoy of between 50 and 60 motor ambulances lined up on the side of the road, and there are a number of such convoys back of the line. After a big battle last fall they were able to take back all the wounded in motor ambulances without calling upon any other kind of conveyance. All along the road there are great numbers of motor lorries, and in the town a very large number of the old London motor-buses for carrying troops about quickly. A great number of horses—riding and light and heavy draught—and mules are in use also. The horses are for drawing guns and ammunition wagons, and the mules draw other transport wagons of the Army Service Corps attached to the different regiments, field kitchens, etc. Mules are not used to draw guns or ammunition, because they are liable to balk or act up ugly at the slightest provocation."

The Rats in the Dug-outs.

One of the Canadian Emigration staff serving with the Artillery writes to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith:—

"We have our horse lines in a valley, and dug in the side of a hill we have our dug-outs, and talk about rats—well, I didn't think that there were so many in existence. They run about here in army corps all day, and of a night they come out in mass formation. Our dug-outs are alike overrun with them, and some of them are tame, and come out of a night and look at us, to see if we have any food for them. My bed-mate woke up the other morning and found such a nice little fellow cuddled up beside him in bed. He didn't live long. We are two miles from the nearest village, but there are only a few people in it. It was previously occupied by the Huns. The Huns in front of us are of a friendly nature, and of an evening they come over the top and exchange chocolate with jam, and one or two give themselves up of a night. I saw one a few days ago who gave himself up and came past our line who was previous to the war a baker in Camberwell. I went up to the gun position last night, and if it wasn't for the starlight you would hardly believe that there was a war on."

The Desolation of War.

"We all dread lest a peace is declared too soon, and before their Navy has got sent under by us," writes another member of the staff to Mr. C. A. Allen, the Secretary of the Emigration Office. "I hear if war goes on another six months, say, people will begin to say, 'Oh, we've had enough—let us be merciful and not hit them too hard, etc., etc.' Let those people come out here and see desolation and misery and suffering beyond description, the mark of war everywhere—whole country defaced, irreparable and wholesale destruction of historical buildings and scenery. No, we are most keen on going on and getting our own back, and making the brutes beg and be kicked up for doing so."

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The death is reported of Pte. H. J. Miles (834), 1st Newfoundland Regt.

Captain Joseph Bernier, the Canadian explorer, announces that he will start next July on another two years' exploration trip in the Arctic regions.

A Bill is before the British Columbia Legislature to distribute 2,000,000 acres of land free among soldiers who have seen service in France and Flanders.

On Friday evening of last week, at the Fairlight Hall, Tooting, the Shaftesbury Society gave its annual tea and entertainment to 300 children, with funds provided by the Victoria B.C. Auxiliary of the Society. Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, sent Sir John Kirk, the Chairman, a telegram conveying hearty greetings and best wishes.

In the making of uniforms, as well as in other directions, the expert is sure to be sought after. Canadian officers who are particular about the cut of their breeches should consult Mr. Bernard Weatherill, of 6, Conduit Street, London, W., the civil, military and sporting tailor, who has won in open competition twelve of the highest awards and gold medals for riding breeches, and also challenge vase for dress coats.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

A GRATEFUL CANADIAN.

Kindness that Goes to the Heart.

A wounded Canadian in England writes to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.:—

"Dear Friend,—I can't express my thanks for all the good things you have sent me. You know, although we fellows are rough and ready, kindness like this goes to the heart. Why, I have only been in England a few days, and I have received more loving kindness and presents than I did all the time at the front; but then I hadn't wrote to you, had I? So it was perhaps my own fault."

"Well, now, first, many thanks for razor strop, just the thing, and reading matter just fine. Splendid of you, I call it, and I have wrote to the address you kindly sent me in Toronto. I didn't say much, but I hope the lady will understand what I feel. I hope you don't think my letter are too long, for I only try to express my gratitude. I am feeling much better to-day, and my voice has come back to me a little, although I mustn't shout too soon. I will soon be looking forward to my convalescence, and I will always remember whenever I arrive in London again to come straight to your offices and thank you personally for all your kindness to me. You know there is a lot told by the shake of the hand—I have found that out in Canada—a true pal grips your hand, don't you think? So God bless you, and may your future always be as you desire is the wish of your

Humble Servant, G. A."

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OBITUARY.

Col. J. Pennington Macpherson, a native-born Canadian of Scottish ancestry, and a nephew of Sir John Macdonald, died recently at Ottawa. He had been for many years one of the leading citizens of the capital. He at one time commanded the Governor-General's Footguards, was A.D.C. to Lord Stanley when Governor-General, and served in the Fenian Raid and North-West Rebellion. He twice represented Canada at Bisley. His book on "Military Law" was used for years as a Militia text-book. He leaves a widow and two sons—Major J. A. C. Macpherson, of the 38th Batt., and Capt. Kenneth Macpherson, of the 2nd Divisional Engineers, both on active service—and five daughters—Mrs. K. N. Fenwick, of Kingston; Mrs. J. Venn Henderson and Mrs. Stuart Waterspoon, of Montreal; and Misses Edith and Jessie Macpherson, of Ottawa.

Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons and Charities for the Province of Ontario since 1904, died at Toronto last week in his 68th year. He was a noted specialist in diseases of the nervous system, and was President of the Ontario Medical Association in 1894.

Mr. John Henry Palmer, a Director of Debenham's (Canada), Ltd., lost his life by the torpedoing of the s.s. *Sussex* while crossing the Channel on March 24.

Mr. Jacob Hirsch, one of the oldest and most respected members of the Jewish community in Montreal, died at his residence, 10, Bishop Street, on March 19, in his 83rd year.

Mr. Charles Alexandre Chauveau, son of the first Premier of Quebec after Confederation, and a former member of the Canadian Judiciary, died suddenly at New York on March 7, soon after landing from Havana. He was born at Quebec in 1847.

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CHURCH WORK IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Bishop of Southwark, in a letter from Bishop's House, Kennington Park, London, S.E., makes an appeal on behalf of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund, of the Council of which he is chairman. In January this year only £468 was received, compared with £1,052 in the same period last year, and £1,053 in 1914. In February only £284 was received, compared with £529 in 1915, and £1,033 in 1914. He estimates that to keep the work going in its present form at least £1,000 will be required for the two months. He points out that when the war ends and Western Canada is face to face with the problem of resettlement and recuperation, the opportunity offered to the Church will be more urgent than it was when the Archbishops issued the original appeal.

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We are glad to note that (see "From East to West") the British Columbia Government is recognising the importance of the Agent-Generalship in London, as well as making adequate provision for Mr. J. H. Turner, in apportioning emoluments.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films or prints to the senders.

SIR SAM HUGHES AT SHORNCLIFFE.

Inspection of the Canadian Training Division.

FAVOURED by beautiful weather, Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., Canada's Minister of Militia, held an inspection of the troops of the Canadian Training Division on Sir John Moore Plain in the forenoon of Monday last. Accompanied by Major-General Carson, the Minister was received on the parade ground by Major-General S. B. Steele, commanding the Shorncliffe Garrison, and Brig.-General J. C. MacDougall, commanding the Canadian Training Division, and was given a general salute.

D.C.M.s and French and Russian Decorations.

Prior to the commencement of the actual inspection itself General Hughes decorated, at the saluting base, the following 15 officers and men of the C.E.F. with various medals and other decorations awarded them for distinguished service in the field, the recipients being greeted with loud and continuous clapping of hands from the troops on parade, as they marched back in single file to their respective units:—

Lieut. J. M. Stephenson (14th Montreal Batt.), D.C.M.; Lieut. R. W. Birdseye (2nd Ontario Batt.), D.C.M.; C.-S.-M. R. S. Flintor (12th Res. Batt.), D.C.M. and Croix de Guerre; Sergt. C. B. Ferris (2nd F. Co., Can. Engrs.), D.C.M.; S.-M. C. B. Tomkins, C.A.M.C., Russian Cross of the Order of St. George; S.-Sergt. H. T. Cameron (3rd Field Amb., C.A.M.C.), D.C.M.; Sergt. T. M. Brown (1st Field Amb., C.A.M.C.), D.C.M. and Russian Cross of the Order of St. George; Sergt. J. M. Calder (15th Toronto Highland Batt.), D.C.M.; Sergt. A. Highstone (2nd Ontario Batt.), D.C.M.; Corp. O. Kranchel (13th Montreal Highland Batt.), D.C.M.; Corp. W. H. Baker (10th Western Canada Batt.), D.C.M. and Croix de Guerre (1st Class); Corp. W. F. Patterson (7th B.C. Batt.), D.C.M.; Corp. E. H. Hester (5th Western Cavalry Batt.), D.C.M.; Pte. W. A. McQueen (7th B.C. Batt.),

D.C.M.; Pte. E. J. Bushby (P.P.C.I.L.), D.C.M. and Russian Cross of the Order of St. George.

A record of the deeds for which the above decorations were awarded has already appeared in various issues of *Canada*.

The customary parade inspection was dispensed with on this occasion, the review proper beginning and ending with a march past of all the troops on parade, General Hughes being mounted to receive the salute. In very long columns the different units filed past the saluting base in the following order, massed bands and massed pipers supplying the music.

The Depot Cavalry (Lieut.-Col. D. D. Young); Res. Brig., C.F.A. (Lieut.-Col. J. E. Mills); Training Depot Engrs. (Lieut.-Col. J. Boulton, C.R.E.); Training Depot Pioneers (Lieut.-Col. E. G. Shannon); Col. S. Maynard Rogers' 10th Reserve Infantry Brigade, comprising the 12th Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. H. F. Macleod; Major H. G. Deedes in command owing to the absence on sick leave of the O.C.), 33rd. Ontario Batt. (Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson), 35th Ontario Batt. (Lieut.-Col. F. C. McCordick); Brig.-General J. P. Landry's 11th Reserve Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 9th Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. E. B. Clegg), 17th Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. D. D. Cameron), 45th Western Canada Batt. (Lieut.-Col. F. J. Clark); Col. E. J. Ashton's 12th Reserve Infantry Brigade, comprising the 11th Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. A. E. Carpenter), 23rd. Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. F. C. Bowen), 36th. Res. Batt. (Major A. Nelles Ashton), 39th Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. J. A. V. Preston), 55th Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. J. R. Kirkpatrick); Col. H. J. Cowan's 13th Reserve Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 30th B.C. Res. Batt. (Major S. Booth), and the 32nd Res. Batt. (Lieut.-Col. C. D. McPherson); troops of the C.A.S.C. Training Depot.

Sir Sam Hughes' Congratulations.

On the conclusion of the march past all the officers on parade were mustered in a semi-circle at the saluting base to



CANADIAN INFANTRY IN THE TRENCHES, WEARING THE NEW STEEL HELMETS. (OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH ISSUED BY THE PRESS BUREAU.)

receive the congratulations and good wishes of General Hughes, who, after calling for three cheers for the King, and himself receiving three cheers on the call of General Steele, personally requested each officer to file past him so that he could shake hands with him.

In an address to the troops, General Hughes said: "I congratulate you on the splendid day for the review. I further congratulate you on the splendid appearance of the whole of the forces—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men—at Shorncliffe. There are always persons who are ready to send word back to Canada that you are not just as nice-looking boys as you ought to be. I want to tell you here that from the moment I landed in England, from General Steele and General Carson, from the British officers, and from the British public I have heard nothing but praise of the conduct of the Canadians. Further, you are not only recognised as being exemplary in personal conduct, but you are recognised as being model soldiers both here and at the front.

"I was privileged a few days ago to go through the Training Schools. I am more than delighted with what I have seen, and I would challenge the whole world to produce a finer-looking lot of soldiers. This war has outgrown our greatest expectations. When we sent over the First Division we thought we should have done then, with the exception, perhaps, of sending some reinforcements. But we have gone on until we have now three Divisions, which are recognised as second to none of any soldiers at the front. There is not a man of you who is not ready and anxious to do his share. I have spoken to those who have received decorations. The answer from each one of them has been that they were merely lucky enough to receive decorations, and that every one of their comrades at one time or another had earned them just as thoroughly."

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CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION. Able and Economic Management.

The audited report of the accounts of the Canadian War Contingent Association from August 14, 1914, to December 31, 1915, have just been issued, and the showing is eminently satisfactory. In regard to the amount collected, it speaks well for the generosity of those who were appealed to; and in regard to the expenditure, the figures showing the expenses incurred in the administration of the fund reflect much credit on the Executive, and specially on Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., on whom the chief burden has fallen.

The Canadian War Contingent Association maintains a hospital at Benchborough Park, Shorncliffe, which belongs to Sir Arthur Markham, M.P., who generously placed his house and grounds at the disposal of the Association. The Chairman of the Hospital Committee is Mr. George McLaren Brown, who, together with Captain Macleod Moore, Commandant of the hospital—both being prominent members of the Canada Lodge—obtained large contributions from fellow-Masons towards the upkeep of the hospital. The total received up to the date of the balance-sheet was £8,293, and the disbursements on the account of the hospital to that date amounted to £11,498. For the general purposes of the Canadian War Contingent Association £26,062 was raised.

Clothing and Comforts.

When the Association first began its work there were some 33,000 soldiers to be taken care of; there are now over 120,000, and the number is constantly increasing. A great number of useful articles of clothing and comforts have been received from Canada. Space prevents our giving a complete list, but some idea of the quantities dealt with can be gathered from the fact that of socks 127,376 pairs have been received; wristlets, 40,081 pairs; mufflers, 17,615, etc. Comforts, consisting of tobacco, soap, eatables of various kinds, games, etc., have been chronicled in Canada from lists supplied by the Hon. Secretary from time to time. In addition to the large amount of comforts supplied gratuitously by various individuals and associations in Canada, goods were purchased to the value of £6,150, and cash contributions were made to the Y.M.C.A., the Victoria League Club, and other associations, amounting to £433; concerts and cinema entertainments cost £490; maintenance of motor-cars at Salisbury cost £321.

Economical Administration.

The administration expenses, as we have mentioned before, are exceptionally moderate, and indicate how large an amount of the necessary labour has been given voluntarily. The total salaries paid amount to £120; rent and rates, £278; and postage, freight, travelling, and miscellaneous expenses only £215. How this large organisation has been run and how Mr. Colmer has managed to ship such large quantities of goods with so small an expenditure was no doubt explained at the general meeting, which took place on Wednesday after Canada had gone to press.

The Committee report that in the near future there will probably be 250,000 men or more to be looked after, and additional subscriptions are therefore most earnestly requested.

We would appeal to all of our readers, who are interested in Canada or have benefited financially from investments in Canada in times past, to support this most admirable work. We know from our own personal knowledge how greatly the comforts supplied by this Association are appreciated by our gallant fellows at the front who are so cheerfully supporting the trials and discomforts of long-continued trench warfare; and in view of the facts and figures given in the report, there can be very few war charities so ably and economically managed as that of the Canadian War Contingent Association.

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CANADIAN MUNITION CONTRACTS.

Liberal Member's Allegations.

Mr. George Kyte, Liberal member for Richmond, N.S., has made serious allegations in the House of Commons regarding munitions contracts. He declares that contracts for fuses have been given to American mushroom companies, and that three men, who at the best were only middlemen, have reaped a profit of over \$1,000,000.

It was also alleged by Mr. Kyte that Hon. Colonel J. W. Allison, a confidential agent of the Minister of Militia, Sir Sam Hughes, in arranging purchases in the United States, shared to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars in commissions on munitions orders.

Sir Sam Hughes has cabled denying any improper connection with the contracts, and demanding an investigation by a judicial tribunal.

Sir Robert Borden has appointed a Commission, consisting of Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, and Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, to investigate these charges and other matters. One counsel will be nominated by the Prime Minister and the other by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES STAFF CAPT. MAJ. L. V. M. COSGRAVE, Can. Art., vice CAPT. W. G. Besman.

R. CAN. DONA.—T. Moss to be temp. lieut.
L. STRATHMORE'S H. Lieut. C. Connolly to be adjt.

CAN. ART.—To be temp. lieuts.: Lieut. L. S. Greene, 5th C.M.R., R. M. Haultain, W. G. Masson, J. A. Humphrey, R. J. Ingraham, A. H. Brien, C. E. Black, H. L. Hull, J. T. Noale, H. O. Bennett, W. M. Notman.

1st C.M.R.—Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: S. H. Lewis, A. J. Crossman.

Divl. Cycl. Co.—Lieut. F. G. Chadwick to be temp. capt.

Divl. SIGNAL COR.—Lieut. I. R. Allan, 8th Batt., to be temp. paymr.

CAN. ENGRS.—Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: E. Pepler, H. D. St. A. Smith, E. P. Lynn, Lieuts. to be temp. capt., while commdng. sec. Tunnelling Co.: L. N. B. Bullock, J. Inderwick, A. B. Ritchie, to be temp. lieuts.: J. B. Miller, J. P. Harvey, C. A. Bell, W. H. B. Bevan, R. J. Casement, Capt. H. F. H. Hertzberg to be adjt.

R. CANADIAN R.—To be temp. lieuts.: H. J. Beard, H. Phillips.

2nd BATT.—Lieut. A. E. Brown to be temp. capt.

3rd BATT.—Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: G. A. Chisholm, F. H. Marani.

4th BATT.—Lieut. A. G. Scott to be temp. capt. Capt. C. S. Ford dismissed by sentence of Gen. Ol. martial (March 6).

5th BATT.—W. C. McDonald to be temp. lieut.

7th BATT.—Lieut. W. A. Cassey to be temp. capt.

8th BATT.—Lieut. H. L. Oldfield to be temp. capt. V. Maxted to be temp. lieut.

11th (Res.) BATT.—G. L. Lewis to be temp. lieut.

13th BATT. CAPT. to be temp. maj.: T. S. Morissey, A. C. Cameron.

14th BATT. K. A. Pelletier to be temp. lieut.

15th BATT.—Lieuts. H. G. Popall and H. M. Wilson, Motor Mach. Gun Serv., to be temp. lieuts.

16th BATT.—Lieut. P. R. M. Wallis to be temp. capt.

21st BATT.—Lieut. A. W. Black, Lieut. M. L. Shepherd, to be temp. capt.

24th BATT.—To be temp. lieuts.: J. N. Hales, R. H. Lamb, P. I. Walker.

25th BATT.—Lieut. K. L. McKay dismissed Service by sentence of Gen. Ct. martial (February 20).

27th BATT. A. Wilton to be temp. lieut.

29th BATT.—Lieut. T. A. H. Taylor to command brig. mach. gun co., and to be temp. capt.; Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: G. I. Gwynn, B. G. Wolfe-Merten, H. W. Saunders, etc.

30th (Res.) BATT.—F. B. Cassey to be temp. lieut. Lieut. J. H. Diamond relinquishes temp. commn.

35th (Res.) BATT.—Lieut. R. P. Saunders to be temp. capt.

49th BATT.—Lieut. O. Travers to be temp. qmr. To be temp. lieuts.: L. Mackay, H. Hobbs.

1st Pioneer BATT.—Lieut. A. E. Jukes to be temp. capt.

3rd Pioneer BATT.—Lieut. P. A. Landry to be temp. capt.

A.S.C.—Lieuts. to be temp. capt.: L. A. B. Hooper, N. Gwynne.

To be temp. lieuts.: C. A. McNeil, L. J. Deacon, R. Brown, Lieut. W. S. Goodwin to be adjt.

C.A.V.C.—Capt. E. Walsh to be temp. maj. whilst Asst. Dir. of Vet. Servs.

C.A.M.C.—J. H. Dimmock and J. M. Wallace to be temp. qmrs. with hon. ranks of capt. and lieut. respectively; Maj. C. P. Templeton to be temp. lieut.-col.

Imperial Forces.

R.A.M.C. Lieuts. C.A.M.C. to be temp. lieuts.: D. E. H. Cleveland, M.D., J. B. Gulligan, M.D., T. A. MacKenzie, M.B., F. H. Hurlbut, M.B., M. D. Baker, M.R., E. C. Smith, D. T. Evans, M.B., J. G. Lee, M.B., G. A. Lamont, M.D.

R. FLYING CORPS. Sec. Lieuts. S.R.—W. C. Gaze, J. S. Shaw, R. H. Lahe, C. E. Rogers, A. K. Tylee, V. C. Gordon, S. Nixon, P.P.C.L.I.; P. W. Chambers, 4th Batt. Flying officers: Sec. Lieut. J. H. Firstbrook, Lieut. J. S. Scott, C.P.A.

SUMMERSET L.I. Ple. C. H. Bradshaw to be sec. lieut. (on prob.).

CANADIAN INFANTRY. Lieut. W. H. Cartwright, C.M.R., to be sec. lieut.

R.N. AIR SERVICE. Lieut. J. K. Conyon, Canadian Infantry, entered as prob. flight sub-lieut. for temp. service; Pl. Lieut. R. H. Mulock granted act. rank of flight commander.

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The base details of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, C.E.F., Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, have been reinforced by the arrival from Canada of 3 officers and some 70 rank and file.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Mr. Cyril Maude (who says he has discovered a really great Canadian play) had the honour of luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House on March 19.

Princess Patricia, attended by Miss Dorothy Yorke and Capt. MacIntosh, A.D.C., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Huntly Drummond, of Montreal (who spent the week-end at Rideau Hall), were present at Mr. Cyril Maude's performance of "Grumpy" at the Russell Theatre.

Earl Grey has been appointed Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in succession to Lord Chelmsford, the new Viceroy of India.

The Hon. A. E. Kemp, who is at present Chairman of the War Purchasing Commission, is also acting as Minister of Militia during the absence of Major-General Sir Sam Hughes.

Since his return from the Orpington Military Hospital, Kent, to Toronto, the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Ontario's Minister of Education, has been seriously ill.

Sir George Perley and the High Commissioners for New Zealand and South Africa were guests at a complimentary luncheon given on Thursday, at the National Liberal Club, presided over by Lord Lincolnshire.

Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and Princess Alexander of Teck were present at the matinee at the Lyric Theatre on Friday of last week in aid of the Maple Leaf Club. The audience also included Sir Sam Hughes, Sir George and Lady Perley, Lady Mount Stephen, Lady Manners, Lady Strathcona, the Duchess of Somerset, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Dundonald, the Countess of Donoughmore, Countess Grey, the Countess of Minto, Lady Alderson, Lady Drummond, Lady Kirkpatrick, Major-General and Mrs. Carson, Col. Sir Max Aitken, J.P., Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Perceval Ridout, Mrs. R. W. Reford, Mrs. H. R. Ives, and Mrs. Clark-Kennedy, as well as Mrs. Everard Cotes, the author of the play performed.

The programme sellers were Misses Gwen Carson, Hazel Ekers, Eleanor Fleet, Elsie Ives, Dorothy Macpherson, Evelyn Ross, Gladys Hanbury Williams, Helen Gordon, Emily Yates, Armored Thomas, Margaret Waud, Elvira Strathy, Louise Fraser, Nora McNee, Marian Morkill, Anne Stirling, and the Misses Stavert.

The 80 Overseas nurses in uniform who were present were the guests of her Majesty the Queen. Parties of the 300 wounded soldiers present were entertained to tea by Lady Perley and Mrs. Ives. A sum of £475 was realised for the provision of conveyances to and from the stations for soldiers on leave.

Lieut.-Col. James Edgar Mills, R.C.A., recently appointed to command the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, is one of the few Canadian officers who took part in the Gallipoli campaign. He was born on November 3, 1878, at Brantford, Ont., and became a Second Lieutenant in the 16th Field Battery, C.F.A., in February, 1900. Three-and-a-half years later he entered the Canadian Permanent Force as a Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery, and received his captaincy in June, 1905, and his majority in May, 1911. At the time war was declared he was Gunner



LIEUT.-COL. J. E. MILLS, R.C.A.

Copyright photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

Instructor to the R.C.H.A. Brigade, Kingston, Ont., and joined the Divisional Artillery of the First Contingent as its Gunner Instructor. At the end of the period of training on Salisbury Plain, Major Mills (as he then was) was appointed to proceed to France ahead of the First Division, there to act as one of the Military Landing Officers for that Division. This work successfully accomplished, he proceeded to the First Divisional Headquarters, where he was employed upon various duties until the following July, when he joined the 66th Brigade, R.F.A., as Officer Commanding "B" Battery and proceeded to the Gallipoli Peninsula, arriving there in August, 1915, and remaining there until the evacuation. On leaving Gallipoli, his Brigade was sent to Egypt, whence he was recalled to England to take up his new appointment at Shorncliffe. He gained his Gunner Staff Course Certificate in England several years ago.

The statement made in an Anglo-Canadian contemporary that Col. W. St. P. Hughes, commanding the 21st Ontario Batt., had been invited to England is erroneous. Col. Hughes has never been one day away from his battalion owing to sickness.

Capt. Ralph F. W. Strong, St. John's, Newfoundland, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Lieut. Edwin Baker, Canadian Engineer, received the Military Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week. Major Edwin Leonard, Canadian Artillery, received the D.S.O. last Saturday.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. (Temporary Brig.-General) A. C. de La Joly de Laotiere, C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., has been awarded the Legion of Honour (Croix d'Officier).

Sir William Price, who has been confined to his house at Quebec for some time past, has very much improved in health.

Mrs. E. P. Beatty, of Toronto, is in London on a visit.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Lieut.-Col. W. St. Pierre Hughes, commanding the 21st Eastern Ontario Batt., and Mrs. Hughes, of Kingston, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Kathleen (Kitty), to Lieut. John S. Gzowski, 19th Central Ontario Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mr. C. S. Gzowski, and grandson of the late Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski, Toronto. Mrs. Hughes and her daughter (who is a niece of General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence), have been resident in Folkestone and the locality since early last summer.

At Moncton, N.B., on March 7, Miss Marjorie J. Sumner, youngest daughter of Mr. F. W. Sumner, Agent-General for New Brunswick, was married to Lieut. Samuel G. McDougall, Royal Canadian Engineers, Ottawa. Among the guests were his Honour Josiah Wood (Lieut.-Governor), Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wood, Miss Edith Hutton, Miss Marie DesBarres, Sackville; Mrs. Walter Sumner, Truro; and Major F. R. Sumner.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sydney Rutherford, daughter of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of the National Resources Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mrs. Rutherford, to Lieut. R. Stewart Ross, of the 47th Batt. (Vancouver). Miss Rutherford leaves Chilliwack, B.C., shortly for England, where her marriage will take place.

Major P. B. Hamilton Ramsay, 131st Westminster Batt., C.E.F., and Mrs. Hamilton Ramsay announce the engagement of their daughter Hilda to Mr. Copley W. Chesterton, Manager of the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster, B.C., and Quartermaster of the 104th Regiment, Westminster Fusiliers of Canada. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Phyllis May Goodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Goodman, of Rayleigh, Essex, to Lieut. Roderick Horsfield, of Winnipeg, now serving with 16th King's Royal Rifle Corps (late of 11th Res. Batt., First Canadian Division).

The wedding took place on Friday, March 21, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, of Miss Helen Hamilton Stroud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallace Stroud, to the Rev. Hubert Cecil Cox, formerly rector of St. Mary's Church, Brandon, Manitoba. The bridegroom, who is an Englishman, is coming over to this side of the Atlantic with a view to undertaking ambulance work at the front. His twin-brother, Major Frank Cox, who is in the Regular Army, is now at Salonica.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC. Steady Progress all Round.

During the last few years the Province of Quebec has made great strides in the education of its young citizens. The affiliations of important teaching communities with Laval University increase every year.

The teaching of agriculture in the schools of Quebec has made marked progress through the effective assistance and financial support accorded by both the Federal and Provincial Governments. At one time the interests of the farming classes were at stake. Statistics showed that the urban population had been increased by 40,000 souls, while the rural population showed an increase of 314,000, meaning that the farmers had increased 17.20 and the latter 62.27 per cent. These figures proved that there was a tendency on the part of young farmers to flock to the manufacturing and commercial centres, instead of remaining on their parents' farms. The importance of farming and all the advantages to be derived from it both for themselves and for the economic future of the Province were made known to them. The results obtained are calculated to cause further efforts to be made. The establishment of school gardens has had a marked effect in the training of little country school children. At first the progress was slow, but an agriculturist



LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC (FOUNDED 1852).

brought energy to bear on the subject, which increased the number of horticultural pupils from 18 in 1903 to 18,020 in 1915. In 14 years 61,563 pupils have been taught agriculture—in a very elementary manner no doubt, but so as to awaken their natural curiosity and leave favourable impressions and ideas in their minds regarding the cultivation of the soil.

Teaching of Domestic Science.

The teaching of domestic science is spreading more and more in country parts of Quebec. A number of nuns, by their aptitude and knowledge, will opportunely transform the convents in rural districts into domestic science schools. Even on the Labrador coast, where it is difficult to have good schools, nuns have organised work in this connection. In one district a Young Women Farmers' Association has been formed, which consists of young married women and girls, most of whom are former pupils in the domestic science classes.

The European war has not at all affected the building of school houses. Two Protestant High Schools have been completed such as few cities in Europe can boast of. Several Protestant intermediate primary schools have been finished. The same desire to build good and handsome schools is noticeable in the French population. Apart from the large centres, numbers of villages are quite remarkable in this respect. The total cost of building school houses was over \$3,006,278 during the year 1914-15, which shows an increase over 1913-14 of \$1,888,383. The idea of consolidating the township schools at a central part of the municipality is becoming more and more in evidence with Protestant schools.

Altogether, the happy working of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant teaching committees was a feature of 1914-15.

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Winnipeg is recruiting nearly 200 men per day.

The Dominion Parliament is to be prorogued at Easter.

One third of the Western wheat crop still remains to be marketed.

The Canadian contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund now amount to \$2,250,000.

The first steel aeroplane manufactured in Canada has been successfully tested, and a flight was made over Toronto.

Prospective settlers in Ontario are to be given a course of training in a Government institution to fit them for farming in the northern parts of the Province.

A VISITOR IN LONDON. V.—Trafalgar Square.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

We left our journey last week at the corner of the Haymarket, by the Carlton Hotel and His Majesty's Theatre, and before reaching Trafalgar Square itself I want to draw your attention to a small street which leads out of the Haymarket and runs in a rectangular fashion into the continuation of Pall Mall. This is Suffolk Street, which contains a few private houses, the establishments of some military tailors, one or two philanthropic societies, and old-established clubs. In Suffolk Street, at No. 23, Richard Cobden died. It was here "he lay through the bleak days watching the smoke blow down from the chimneys opposite, hoping that the wind would change from the merciless east." He died one Sunday morning, "as the bells of St. Martin's were ringing for morning service." It was in Suffolk Street that the blasphemous society of the "Calves Head" held its meetings, which were called with no other purpose than to insult the memory of Charles I. The terrible Dean Swift, when, as a young man, he was living at Chelsea, used to stop at a house in Suffolk Street on his walk eastwards, and change his dusty gown for a best one to be more presentable when waiting on his good friends. Here lived the ill-starred Vanessa, a Miss Vanhomrigh, and here took place the love passages which ended in disaster between herself and the author of "Gulliver."

Trafalgar Square.

Trafalgar Square is really a very modern affair, not having come into existence in its present form till the days of William IV., when it was cut out of a network of mean streets and mews. History says that it was originally covered with a group of huts in which lived the workers of the neighbouring Covent Garden and the fisherfolk of the Thames. At the present time the statue of Charles I. at the top of Whitehall is really the most interesting feature. There is a story told, which may not be altogether apocryphal, of how a certain John Rivers, a brass worker, secured it when it was ordered to be melted down, and took it away to his shop in Holborn for that purpose. The man had a strain of the artist in him, and could not bring himself to the act of sacrilege, so he buried the statue in his garden. He had, however, like many other artists, an eye to the main chance, and turned a handsome penny out of selling spurious relics, knife handles, and the like to Royalists on the pretext that they were made out of the metal of the statue. So it was saved, till in 1674 it was erected on the spot where Eleanor's Cross at Charing had stood till 1647. It is annually decorated with wreaths by present-day "Royalists." The Nelson Monument needs no advertisement, unless it is of interest to note that it is 145 feet in height, and that the bronze reliefs at the base were made from commandeered French cannon. A Trafalgar Square meeting—a common enough form of protest against everything and everybody—is always worth attending, if only to compare the vehemence of the firebrands upon the plinth with the cynical composure of the London policeman.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

In the north-east corner of the square, just beyond the National Gallery, is the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The present church, built by Gibbs in 1726, took the place of an older one, which was founded, so says the legend, by Henry VII., because the stream of funerals to St. Margaret's for ever passing Whitehall depressed his spirits. The graveyard, which contains the last remains of Claude Duval, Nell Gwynne, Rox (Charles I.'s gardener, who grew the first English pineapple), and little "Roubillac," the sculptor, also has a section for many years known as "Waterman's Ground," which was exclusively reserved for the bodies of Thames watermen. Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, was christened at St. Martin's.

Charing Cross, from time immemorial associated with journeys, was the starting-place of many of the old London coaches, and anyone who recalls his Dickens on this spot will remember Mr. Pickwick's affray with a cabman at the Golden Cross Hotel, and the first introduction of Mr. Jingle.

J. B. S. B.

USEFUL ADDRESSES.

Canadian Pay and Record Office—Westminster House, 7, Mill bank, S.W.

Canadian Red Cross Society—14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Canadian War Contingent Association—Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

King George and Queen Mary Club of the Maple Leaf—11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., and "Daughters of the Empire" Annex—5, Connaught Place, Marble Arch, W.

Pool House Club—Hegarty Street, Westminster, S.W.

Victoria League Club—16, Regent Street, and Annex, Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The preliminary report of the architects, Messrs. Pearson and Marchand, regarding the Parliament Building has been received, and it is understood there will be little delay in deciding on plans for the new structure.

—In this city, according to the Assessment Department, 6,716 people own the houses in which they live, while 11,688 live in houses which somebody else owns.

The Forestry Battalion of 1,500 men now being organised under Col. Alexander McDougall at the request of the War Office for special work in Great Britain and France has attracted the services of many prominent lumbermen.

TORONTO.—The Board of Education estimates show approximately a decrease of \$1,242,183 compared with the 1915 estimates, the cut being solely on the building or capital account. The total allotted for the maintenance of Technical, High and Public schools amounts to \$2,807,920, an increase of \$277,085 over 1915, which is accounted for by new or enlarged schools, including the Technical.

—A total of 954 recruits were secured here in one week last month.

—The Provincial Government has decided to give no compensation to licensees in the event of Prohibition being introduced.

—The Provincial Government has voted another \$1,000,000 for roads.

LONDON.—Lieut. V. J. Kent, son of Mr. Malcolm J. Kent, Manager of the London Loan and Savings Company, has been appointed Commander of the 56th Field Battery, which is to be raised at Guelph, and will have the rank of Major. Lieut. W. P. Gamble, of Guelph, will be Second in Command.

—The City Council has decided to ask the Legislature to sanction a municipal soldiers' insurance scheme for this city.

OSHAWA.—A special Grand Trunk train carrying one of the largest single shipments ever made by a Canadian motor-car plant left here on March 10 for Western Canada, carrying 200 automobiles, consigned to agents of the Chevrolet Motor Car Company at Winnipeg, and points on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This is one of two big shipments made to supply the spring demand.

GALT.—The Imperial Hotel was completely destroyed by fire on March 10, with a loss estimated at over \$30,000.

KINGSTON.—Capt. G. T. Richardson, the well-known hockey player and footballer, killed in France, has left \$15,000 to Queen's University, \$5,000 for bathing facilities for Kingston, \$30,000 to city charities, and \$30,000 as a trust for the education of children of married men of his company in the 2nd Battalion who are killed or disabled.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company have just completed plans for the erection of a 2,500,000 bushel elevator here, which will serve both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway systems.

—The owners of a copper property located west of here, and south of the Canadian Northern Railway line, have arranged with the company for the construction of a spur line, and expect to despatch ore at once: 2,000 tons are ready.

PRINCE
EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Mr. Neil McQuarrie, K.C., stipendiary magistrate of Summerside since 1893, has been appointed Judge of the County Court of Prince County, succeeding the late Mr. Justice McLeod.

Mr. Hugo Warburton, one of the Island's Rhodes Scholars who has been on leave at his home here, has returned to Nigeria, West Africa, to resume his work in the civil service there. He took part in the campaign against the Germans on the Benn River between Nigeria and Kameruns.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Provincial Parliament has passed a Bill regarding this city which reduces the number of aldermen from 25 to 16, elected from eight wards. It also levies a tax of two cents on every admission to a theatre, picture show, or other place of amusement.

—By a vote of 89 to 49, the Garrison Club has passed a resolution in favour of the expulsion of Mr. Armand Lavergne because of his attitude in respect to the war.

MONTREAL.—Winnipeg was selected as the place of meeting for the 1917 convention of the Canadian and International Good Roads Congress at the annual meeting of the Dominion Good Roads Association held here. The officers for the ensuing year are Mr. J. Duchastel de Montrouge, Outremont, President; Mr. S. L. Squire, Toronto, Vice-President; Mr. George A. McNamee, Montreal, Secretary.

—The Provincial Association for the Protection of Fish and Game has elected Mr. Duncan Robertson President, Mr. O. A. Dostaler Vice-President, Mr. H. G. Elliott Treasurer, and Mr. J. R. Innes Secretary.

—The weekly collections of the one-cent amusement tax now average \$3,500, and show that about 330,000 persons attend weekly some place of amusement in this city.

Mayor Martin, Alderman Lapointe, and Mr. Duncan McDonald are candidates for the mayoralty.

FARNHAM.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade the following officers were re-elected: President, Mr. Robert C. Wilkins; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. James Desnoyers and A. E. D'Artois; Secretary, Mr. P. W. Jutras.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON. Dr. Price moved, and Mr. Witzel seconded, the address in reply to the King's Speech on March 9. Mr. O. M. Melanson, of Westmoreland, was elected Speaker, and is the first French-Canadian to hold that position in the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Donald Munro, of Carleton, will act as Deputy Speaker.

—At the annual meeting of New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association it was decided by resolution to hold an apple show next autumn at St. John. President H. H. Smith in his annual address before the Association referred to the fact that the yield of apples had not been up to the average, but said that a better crop was expected this year. The officers elected are:—President, Mr. H. H. Smith, Hoyt Station; Vice-President, Mr. S. B. Hatheway, Springhill; Secretary, Mr. A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

The annual report of Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, shows that 1915 was the best year in the educational history of the Province. There were 1,964 schools, 2,055 teachers for the first term and 2,106 for the second, with 64,645 pupils for the first and 66,506 for the second. Boy scholars numbered 31,534, and girls 33,011. Teachers' salaries, which have been much increased since 1905, now vary from \$256 for the lowest grade to \$1,195 per annum for the highest. In 1915 in pensions \$7,497 was paid.

—At the annual meeting of the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick Messrs. Slipp, Ewing, and Allen were respectively re-elected as President, Vice-President, and Secretary.

ST. JOHN.—The exports from this port are hindered by the sinking, owing to an explosion of acetylene gas, of a vessel lying at the C.P.R. dock loading for Australia. The captain was killed.

—The dredge *Leaconfield* has been engaged by Norton Griffiths and Co., contractors on the Courtenay Bay project, to begin dredging at once for the piers to be erected on the western side of Courtenay Bay, which are to form part of the transcontinental terminals.

CAMPBELLTON.—On March 12 the Waverley Hotel here was destroyed by fire.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Hon. G. E. Faulkner has introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to encourage and promote smelting and refining in the Province. The Bill provides that any person desiring to carry out the operation of milling, mining, smelting and refining in the Province may apply to the Governor-in-Council for an Order-in-Council declaring such company or persons subject to the provisions of the Act. The applicants must give full information as to the character of the business which they propose to conduct, the location of the business, and must satisfy the Governor-in-Council of the financial ability of the company or person to carry on the business.

—Addressing the Rotary Club on March 14 Mr. H. R. Mallanson, of Montreal, explained the project of the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company to develop power at the Gaspereau Falls, and deliver in Halifax and other parts of the Province. Mr. Mallanson said the company proposes to develop 16,000 h.p., and with the current delivered in this city will propel the street cars, furnish power to all consumers who require it, and supply a lighting system.

Mr. John MacNab, one of Halifax's wealthiest citizens, who has been in business here for about 70 years, died on March 5. He came from Lanark, Scotland, with his father when a boy, and entered the wholesale grocery business.

Major W. H. Muirhead, who has returned from the front after service with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been chosen commanding officer of the new 112th Battalion, now being recruited in Nova Scotia. Major Muirhead is a grandson of the late Senator Muirhead, of Chatham, N.B., and is connected with the firm of F. B. McCurdy and Co.

—The Provincial General Election has been fixed for June.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—It is announced that 501 civic employees had joined the Overseas Forces up to March 1.

—The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on March 10. After passing measures dealing with the added territory, and consolidating Churchill and Nelson into one constituency, the House adopted a resolution urging the Dominion Government to hurry the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway.

The Grand Jury last week returned true bills against Sir Rodmond Roblin and Messrs. Caldwell and Howden, on charges of corruption and conspiracy to defraud. The trial has been fixed for June.

The 223rd Canadian-Scandinavian Overseas Battalion has been authorized, with Lieut.-Col. O. Albrechtsen as Officer Commanding. This regiment will be officered and recruited by Scandinavians.

The will of the late Duncan Macdonald, of this city, shows \$150,145, largely real estate holdings. The deceased leaves \$5,000 to the Knowles Home for Boys.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA. Statistics compiled by the Provincial Department of Agriculture show that there are now in the Province 667,000 horses, 385,000 cows, 573,000 other cattle, 192,000 sheep, 329,000 swine, and over 5,000,000 poultry. The potato crop for 1915 was estimated at 30,796 acres, the average 140 bushels per acre, and the total crop 4,309,000 bushels.

The Provincial Redistribution Bill introduced by Attorney-General Targuen increases the members of the Legislature from 54 to 59. It divides the present constituency of Willow Bunch and part of Pinto Creek into three new constituencies to be known as Bengough, Willow Bunch and Notukeu. The consti-

tuencies of Maple Creek and Gull Lake and the western portion of Pinto Creek will sub-divide into three constituencies, the most southerly of which is to be named Cypress, the middle one Maple Creek, and the most northerly Sandford Dene. Following the principle of making constituencies conform to railway lines, the three central Western constituencies of Biggar, Eagle Creek and Rosetown are rearranged, and in future will be known as Biggar, Rosetown and Elrose. The three constituencies of Battleford, North Battleford, and Lloydminster are transferred into five new ridings, to be known as Battleford, Jackfish, Cut Knife, Lloydminster, and Turtleford. Melfort is divided, the new seat being named Crooked River. The names of several existing constituencies are altered. Quill Plains becomes Wynyard and Cumberland Isle à la Crosse.

—One of the most important Bills to receive its second reading provides revenues for patriotic purposes by a special levy throughout the Province of one mill on the dollar. "Those who won't fight will have to pay," remarked Mr. W. B. Wiloughby in supporting the measure. He added that the care of returned soldiers would be the next matter to interest them, and large sums of money would have to be raised.

MOOSE JAW.—On March 4 fire caused damage to the extent of \$50,000 to the Gordon Ironrings Packing plant here.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—In his Budget Speech on March 8 the Hon. C. R. Mitchell said the estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures was \$1,317,498 for 1916-1917, as compared with \$1,176,967 for the current year. The total estimated revenue for 1916 is \$8,826,133, against \$8,952,062 for 1915, and the estimated expenditure \$7,508,635, against \$7,775,095. It is estimated that the administration of the Liquor Act will entail an expenditure of \$50,000. The Provincial Treasurer pointed out that the total value of agricultural products for 1915 amounted to \$111,022,650, an increase of \$32,485,769 over 1914, and that live stock in the Province during 1915 was valued at \$110,625,000, an increase of \$199,665. Dealing with assets and liabilities, he said the revenue-producing assets of the Province amounted to \$124,008,635, in comparison with the total public debt of \$27,083,463, so that, including deferred assets, there was a surplus of assets over liability of \$97,268,442. The public debt at December 31 last was \$26,733,178.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—In his address on the Speech from the Throne, Mr. H. C. Brewster, Leader of the Opposition, demanded that, in view of the results of the by-elections in Vancouver and Victoria, the Government should this session only proceed with non-contentious legislation, and should dissolve the Legislature before attempting to pass the Workmen's Compensation Act, the loan to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, or any subsidy to shipbuilding.

The Provincial Budget shows an estimated deficit of \$4,000,000.

The Government has proposed the following arrangements in connection with the Province's office in London: Salary for Sir Richard McBride, \$15,000 per year; gratuity for Mr. Turner, \$5,000; annual pension for Mr. Turner, \$6,000; pension for Mrs. Turner in the event of her surviving Mr. Turner, \$3,000 per year. In addition to this will be the general cost of running the office of the Agent-General.

VANCOUVER. The city will lay out a Shakespeare garden in Stanley Park as its share in the tercentenary celebration.

Russia has established a consulate here in charge of Mr. Rejosine, who comes from Bulgarian.

The C.P.R. R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* took a record mail for Japan, China, and Russia on March 4.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Notes on Officers—Appointments and Movements.

THE undermentioned officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in England, having successfully passed the examination at the close of the 5th Officers' Course, which began on January 3 last, have been granted certificates by the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe. The names are given in order of merit:—

1. Lieut. W. R. Mair (North Battleford), Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe; 2. Major J. G. Wayne (Prince Albert), 11th Res. Batt.; 3. Major J. A. Milot (Joliette, P.Q.), 17th Res. Batt.; Lieut. G. W. Cheury, 41st French-Canadian Batt.; Lieut. R. G. Combe (Regina), 32nd Res. Batt.; Capt. W. W. Proctor (Beaverton, Ont.), 37th Res. Batt.; Lieut. J. T. M. Hill (Muncey, Ont.), 9th Res. Batt.; Capt. W. A. Pettigrew (Prince Rupert), Pioneer Training Depot, late 48th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. F. G. Day, 11th Res. Batt.; Lieut. D. R. Smith (Edmonton), 9th Res. Batt.; Major F. H. Rowe (Moncton, N.B.), 55th Res. Batt.; Lieut. E. A. Pelletier, 23rd Res. Batt.; Lieut. G. W. Nation, 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Lieut. N. C. Ferguson, 36th Ontario Res. Batt.; Capt. F. W. Kennedy (Lindsay, Ont.), 12th Res. Batt.; Lieut. J. H. Roy, 41st French-Canadian Batt.;

Sandling), and C. R. Carria (Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe), have been transferred to duty with the Y.M.C.A. overseas.

Major J. C. Fyshe, C.A.M.C., who came to England with No. 1 General Hospital, has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to No. 9 Field Ambulance, Bramshott.

Lieut. W. S. MacTier (Montreal), one of the original officers of the 13th Royal Highlanders Batt., who was wounded at Festubert, and on recovery was attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has returned to the front, and is now with the 14th Royal Montreal Batt.

The Rev. F. M. Lockary has been appointed an Hon. Captain and Chaplain, and posted for duty with General Landry's 11th Res. Infy. Brig., East Sandling.

Capt. F. O. G. Wood (Toronto), late Paymaster of the Eaton Machine Gun Battery, recently appointed Acting Paymaster of the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has now been appointed Paymaster of the 3rd Divl. Engineers.

Lieut. C. S. Walley has been appointed to the 44th Winnipeg Batt., Bramshott.



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CAPTAIN W. J. HUNTER,

Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Shorncliffe. Belongs to 60th Rifles, Moose Jaw; came to England with the 32nd Western Canada Res. Batt. as Quartermaster; afterwards transferred to the C.O.C.



LIEUT.-COLONEL E. G. SHANNON,

In command the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe. O.C. 32nd Regiment, Prince Albert, Sask.; was wounded in the head whilst with the 7th B.C. Batt., and since his return to England has been attached to the 32nd Reserve Batt.



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LIEUT. R. BROWN,

Recently promoted from Corporal (Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe) to commissioned rank and posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. A. Z. Middleton, 11th Res. Batt.; Major J. H. Porter (Toronto), 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Capt. H. R. Hill, 12th Res. Batt.; Lieut. H. W. Curran (Toronto), General List of Officers; Lieut. B. H. Smith (Halifax, N.S.), 17th Res. Batt.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. W. B. Carleton has been transferred to duty at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park, Epsom.

Capt. Hilliard Taylor, C.A.S.C., has been appointed Paymaster at the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Giles, C.A.M.C., has resigned his commission in the C.E.F.

From Bramshott to Shorncliffe.

Six officers and some 50 rank and file base details of the 58th Ontario Batt. have been transferred from Bramshott to Shorncliffe, and attached to the 35th Ontario Res. Batt.

Two officers and some 100 rank and file of the 37th Res. Batt., Bramshott, have been transferred to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut. A. S. Allen (Windsor, N.S.), 40th N.S. Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the 18th Ontario Batt.

Capt. J. B. Morison (Montreal), C.A.D.C., has been transferred to No. 9 Field Ambulance, Bramshott, as Dental Officer.

Lieut. P. V. Holder (Lunenburg, N.S.), 40th N.S. Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the 25th N.S. Batt., overseas.

The Rev. F. L. French has been appointed an Hon. Captain and Chaplain in the C.E.F.

Miss L. C. White, Miss K. R. King, Miss J. B. F. Muir, Miss J. D. Lyall, and Miss E. M. L. Gordon have been appointed Nursing Sisters in the C.A.M.C.

Lieut. H. H. Sparling, Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, has returned to Canada on duty and on special leave until June 15. He is now recovering from the effects of an attack of typhoid last January.

Hon. Capt. J. McNab (attached to the 36th Res. Batt., West

Capt. H. R. Hammond, 47th B.C. Batt., Bramshott, has been transferred to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. W. F. Anderson (Toronto), C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe, is taking a course of instruction with the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut. W. A. Compton (St. John, N.B.), 97th Siege Battery, Horsham, Canadian Siege Art. Brigade, has been transferred to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Captain C. W. McInnis, 9th Edmonton Res. Batt., East Sandling, is now attached to Headquarters, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Major J. A. Milot (Joliette, P.Q.), has been transferred from the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, and appointed for duty with the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Nos. 9 and 10 Canadian Field Ambulances, C.A.M.C., have been mobilised at the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Receives a Command in Canada.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Garner (Winnipeg), who came to England as Adjutant of the 32nd Res. Batt., was afterwards appointed Assistant Director of Supply and Transport, Shorncliffe, and returned to Canada on special leave on January 14, has been appointed to the command of the 195th Batt., now being recruited and trained at Regina.

Major A. G. L. McNaughton (Montreal), commanding the 21st Batty., 6th Howitzer Brig., late O.C. 7th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., has been appointed to the command of one of the Brigades of the 3rd Divl. Art. Major McNaughton was wounded on April 26 last year near Ypres.

Capt. J. J. Ower, C.A.M.C., of the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, has returned from Canada to duty with his unit.

During the absence, through illness, of Capt. H. A. McComb (9th Res. Batt.), Paymaster, Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, Lieut. W. M. Graham (Yorkton, Sask), 32nd Res. Batt., is temporarily acting as Paymaster of the Hospital.

Hon. Major the Rev. J. J. O'Gorman has been appointed to the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow.

CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE:



LIEUT. ROY NORDHEIMER,
ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.

A son of the founder of the well-known firm of piano manufacturers of Toronto, and has held a commission in the 10th Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, since December, 1910.



LIEUT. A. A. PEEBLES,

A Winnipeg journalist who came over with the First Contingent as a private in the 11th Battalion, and was afterwards transferred to the Canadian Postal Corps, where, as a sergeant, he did some very useful and arduous work.



THE DIRECTOR OF DENTAL SERVICES, THE W
BOUVERIE

Front Row, sitting, left to right: Sergt. F. C. Jacques (O
Regd. Sergt. Major F. M. Gorlon (Ottawa), Lieut.-Col. J. A
strong (Ottawa), Director of Dental Services; Sergt. W. M.
(Malone Bay, N.S.), Corpl. R. Carson (Ottawa).



THE DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING AND ORGANISATION, C.E.F., THE STAFF AND SUB-STAFF OF THE CANAD

Sitting, left to right: Art. C.B.M. Carle, R.M. Horne (W.O.), Lieut. D. MacRiche, Capt.
Cowan, Lieut. G. C. Whridge, Assistant Adjutant; Capt. E. A. Hudson, Adjutant; Col. Frank

A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation; Capt. D. J. Evans, Officer.
C.C.A.C.; Capt. Hough, Medical Officer; Lieut. Atkinson, Paymaster; Lieut.



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Two of the Folkestone Staffs.

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LIEUT. W. C. FORSE,
Of the 39th Norfolk Rifles, Simcoe (Ont.), and
20th Central Ontario Battalion.



LIEUT. G. A. BRAY, C.A.S.C.,
Promoted from the ranks of the C.E.F. a
week or two ago.



ASSEMBLY CENTRE, FOLKESTONE.

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LIEUT. AND MRS. MAURICE BURKE, WHO WERE MARRIED
RECENTLY AT SELLING.

Lieut. Burke, formerly of the 3rd Montreal Battalion, and now of the C.O.C., Ashford, is a brother of Mr. Edmund Burke, the well-known singer. Mrs. Burke is a daughter of the late Hon. W. J. Phipps, Premier of Nova Scotia, and was a nurse at Linton House, Mrs. Sandford Fleming's Convalescent Home.

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Lieut. A. H. Ryman, Assistant Paymaster, 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been appointed Paymaster of the Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, in place of Capt. F. O. G. Wood, transferred to the 3rd Divl. Engrs.

Lieut. N. Medhurst (Toronto), has been transferred from the Cavalry Depot to his own unit, the R.C.D., overseas.

Capt. H. J. P. Davison (3rd Toronto Batt.), Canadian Pay Office, London, has been appointed Paymaster of the London area.

Hon. Lieut. F. H. Hatheway (R.C.D.), Canadian Pay Office, London, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.

Major A. Osborne, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow, to the West Cliff Canadian Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Folkestone.

Lieut. F. E. Sprado (Morden, Man.), Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to Strathcona's Horse, overseas.

Lieut. L. H. Major (Victoria, B.C.), one of the original officers of the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Hythe, who was drafted to the 7th B.C. Batt. last year, and was soon afterwards wounded at Festubert, is now attached to his old battalion—the 30th.

Grenade School Certificates.

As a result of the examination at the close of the 6th course for officers and rank and file at the Canadian Grenade School, Shorncliffe, the following officers of the C.E.F. were awarded certificates:—Lieut. R. Duncan (Brandon, Man.), 32nd Res. Batt.; Lieut. F. Bolte, 32nd Res. Batt.; Lieut. H. W. Bethune (Toronto), 11th Res. Batt.; Lieut. A. G. Maedermot, 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut. R. R. Macdonald (McGill University O.T.C.), 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the 60th Montreal Batt., overseas.

Lieut. S. J. Clayton (Crossfield, Alberta), Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to Headquarters, Canadian Training Division, from employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation.

Major J. D. McQueen (Winnipeg), C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, who came to England with No. 3 Field Ambulance, has been transferred to No. 10 Field Ambulance, Bramshott.

Major C. I. Dunfield (St. John, N.B.), 26th N.B. Batt., has returned to duty again, and is now attached to the 12th Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. W. E. Chatterton, 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling, who was promoted from the ranks of that battalion, has been transferred to the 3rd Toronto Batt., overseas.

Hon. Major the Rev. W. H. Bayley (Chaplain to the C.A.M.C.), has returned to England for duty from overseas.

Lieut.-Col. G. Chambers, C.A.M.C. No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, overseas, has been appointed to the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Major G. R. Hall (Peterborough, Ont.), C.F.A., attached to the Canadian Pay Office, London, has been appointed Senior Mustering Officer under the Paymaster, Can. T.D., Shorncliffe.

Arrivals from Canada.

The 33rd Western Ontario Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson (O.C. 33rd Huron Regiment, Goderich, Ont.), has arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada, and is quartered in the old 11th Res. Batt. Lines on St. Martin's Plain. This battalion was mobilised and trained at London, Ont., until it was transferred to Quebec last December. Before leaving Canada it had already sent over to Shorncliffe two large reinforcing drafts.

The 45th Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. F. J. Clark (Commanding the 7th Mounted Brigade, Regina), has arrived at Shorncliffe from Winnipeg, and is now attached to General Landry's 11th Res. Inf. Brigade, East Sandling.

The 3rd Divl. Ammunition Col. has arrived at Bramshott from Canada.

The 3rd Divl. Signal Co. has arrived in England from Canada, and is quartered at Baldock, Herts.

The Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been reinforced by the arrival from Canada of 3 officers and about 100 men of the 1st Pioneer Batt.

The Canadian Engineers Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been reinforced by the arrival of a draft from Canada.

The C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, has been reinforced by the arrival from Canada of No. 7 General Hospital; "A" Section, No. 1 Field Ambulance; "A" Section, No. 2 Field Ambulance; "B" Section, No. 2 Field Ambulance and "C" Section, No. 2 Field Ambulance.

Major D. M. Ormond (Portage la Prairie), Second in Command of the 10th Western Canada Batt., who was wounded at Festubert last May, is now attached to the 32nd Res. Batt.

Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison (R. of O.), lately attached to the Reserve Cyclist Company, has been transferred to the General List of Officers, for employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, as a Permanent Conducting Officer.

Capt. G. O. Wood, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from

No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance, Bramshott, to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Capt. A. E. Duncanson (Toronto), 36th Res. Batt., has been temporarily attached to Headquarters of the 12th Res. Inf. Brig., West Sandling, as Brigade Major during the absence on duty Overseas of Lieut.-Col. A. Dunnage.

Major C. H. McLenn (St. John, N.B.), 4th C.M.R. Batt., Overseas, late 6th C.M.R., is now attached to the 35th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Major G. T. McKee and Capt. J. A. M. Campbell, H. C. Hall, W. P. Freeman, F. A. Brochenshire, and J. B. Swinden have been posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, on arrival from Canada.

Returning to Canada.

Lieut. O. P. Hertzberg, 5th Western Cavalry Batt., has been given sick leave to return to Canada until May 24. Lieut. Hertzberg, who is suffering from a gunshot wound in the right thigh, was wounded last February.

Among officers granted special leave to return to Canada are Major J. H. Dawson, 31st Calgary Batt.; Major C. A. Andrews, 40th N.S. Res. Batt.; Capt. W. S. Barton (Victoria), 7th B.C. Batt.; Capt. A. M. Griffiths, C.A.M.C.; Lieut. W. A. Campbell (Edmonton), 3rd C.M.R.; Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 10th Western Canada Batt.; and Lieut. R. W. Whitcome, C.A.S.C.



(Photo)

PIPE BAND, 50TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT. (H. Richards.)

Hon. Capt. the Rev. M. de la Taille has been posted to the Office of the Director of Chaplain Services, London.

Capt. H. G. Gray, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Queen's Canadian Hospital, Beachborough Park, to the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate.

Major W. Brown, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.S.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to West Cliff Canadian Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Folkestone, for duty.

Hon. Major the Rev. Dr. T. A. Wilson (35th Central Alberta Horse, Red Deer), has been transferred for duty with No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, C.E.F.

Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster H. E. Paul, C.A.M.C., has been transferred for duty to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood, Wokingham.

Attached to the Russian Embassy.

Pte. M. Motoirloff (9th Res. Batt.) has been promoted to the temporary rank of Company Sergt.-Major while attached to the Russian Embassy in London.

Lieut. M. H. Vidal has been transferred from the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Regtl. Sergt.-Major (W.O.) P. H. Leicester has been transferred from the 3rd Pioneer Battalion to the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, where he has been appointed an Instructor.

Major C. M. Scott (Winnipeg) has been transferred to the C.A.S.C. Details, Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Spiers (Montreal), C.A.M.C., has been attached for duty to the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow.

Capt. C. E. Armstrong, C.A.M.C., has been transferred to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, C.E.F.

Lieut. B. Wilson has been transferred from the 3rd Canadian Siege Battery to the Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Major R. Wilson, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, for duty.

Lieut. G. K. Hannah (6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal), 5th Regt. C.M.R., attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.

Lieut. G. A. Savage, Can. Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been transferred back to his unit from the Pay Office, London.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Back to the Land.

A century and a half ago an academic faith in the perfectibility of man, and a not wholly unjustified belief that "cities were places where humanity commenced to rot," led Rousseau to the conclusion that the only cure for the civilisation of his time was in a return to nature. To-day the cry has been taken up in a new form and with a new purpose. Without philosophic theory of any sort, and simply by way of refuge from the evils of urban life, with its ceaseless stress and struggle and deadly enchantment, men of every shade are turning back to the land, and the pursuit of those primal labours upon which all civilisation is founded. And because our civilisation is in the balance, and the bloody business of destruction must perforce go forward till right and freedom be assured, to-day more than ever the minds of men revert, if only by sheer force of contrast, to the tilled fields, the budding orchards and the incredible peace of husbandry. It is for this reason alone, even if it had no intrinsic merit of its own to recommend it, that Mr. McArthur's book, "In Pastures Green" (London and Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd.; pp. 364: 5s. net), should command at the moment a wide circle of readers. Concealed somewhat in the form of a *journal intime*, it is a year's record of the experiences of a journalist who acquired a farm in Middlesex County, Ontario, with no other assets but a love of nature, a sense of humour, and a deep-rooted conviction that he could make a living for himself and family from the land. It would perhaps be unfair to the author to anticipate the result of his experiment; but that his book was an incidental outcome of it may be held in itself to afford ample justification. He has succeeded in producing a diverting volume, packed with interest from first page to last, and written in a style which, racy and flexible, proclaims a practised hand. His main purpose has been to show that "although attempts to farm for profit would result in failure for most city people, it is quite possible for a city man to farm for a living"; and while this end has been steadily kept in view he has dexterously made it a vehicle for a number of good stories, a wealth of witty observation, and the carriage of his own engaging personality.

A cultured man with a knowledge of books, his passion for the printed word and his respect for it carried him from the reading of Thoreau and Audubon, Gilbert White and Henri Fabre (whose name, by the way, is misprinted on page 133) to the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, to the

excellence of which and to the assistance afforded him by the officials of the Department he pays due tribute.

Not least among the many delightful things in his volume are the canons of old-time conditions set with felicitous effect amid his descriptions of modern farm-life. Notable are the references to the old-time broadaxe men who would hew to the line and turn out a stick of square timber that looked as if it had been planed"; to the boom times in Ontario in '54, when "one old Presbyterian elder, who has long since gone to his reward . . . used to exclaim, "I wish there would be another war with Rooshia, so the price of wheat would go up"; and to "Pride of the Valley." "They don't make medicine like 'Pride of the Valley' any more. It was good for man and beast, and indispensable to fowls. It toned your muscles, stimulated your circulation, and renovated your liver. It brightened your eye, restored your complexion, and stopped your hair from falling out. And all it cost was twenty-five cents, one quarter, or two York shillings a box. The stuff looked as if it had been culled from the Ontario weed book, but I made a tea from it as instructed, and took a dose. My recovery was instantaneous. I forgot everything except the taste in my mouth." He has a description of a barn-rising that deserves to become a classic of its kind; and his investigation of the interior of a big hollow maple reads as delightfully as a passage from White of Selborne. His humour is never other than effective, and he is particularly happy in a snatch of dialogue with a Toronto man whose city garden produced no less than three tomatoes, and whose great anxiety was a vine which had already covered the carrot bed and the gravel walk, and was trespassing on his neighbour's lot at the rate of one yard of vine and three big leaves a day.

The verse scattered throughout the volume deserves mention. It does not touch—it does not aspire to touch—the highest levels; but it is excellent of its kind, and like his prose easy and unpretentious. "The Stone," a Whitmanesque poem of some length, is perhaps his best effort.

"In Pastures Green" is not a great book, but it is emphatically a book that deserves to be read. In such times as these it has claim to front rank in the literature of the moment, and will certainly provide the reader with that hour of forgetfulness which is perhaps the most that even the highest literature can do for us. For the men in the firing line, for the men of the Canadian battalions, no better gift can be found. It will bring them of a surety a breath of their native air, and recall much of the magical beauty of the land they have left behind.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

The report for 1915 of Dominion Canners, Ltd., will be read with some indignation and disgust by bondholders of British Canadian Canners, who were recently forced to exchange their bonds in that company for Common stock in Dominion Canners. There is a deficit on the year's operations of \$294,438, compared with a profit in the previous year of \$330,852, which again showed a heavy reduction in profits compared with the year 1912, when they amounted to \$563,409. It was obviously the duty of the Directors of British Canadian Canners to be themselves fully acquainted with the financial position of Dominion Canners before they recommended their bondholders to hand over their property to the other company. It is incredible that, if the real financial position of Dominion Canners had been known, the bondholders of British Canadian Canners would have exchanged their bonds for shares in such a heavily embarrassed undertaking. We note that our Toronto contemporary, *Saturday Night*, suggests that the trust deed of British Canadian Canners should be taken into court. If any British holders of bonds in British Canadian Canners care to communicate with us we will see that they are kept informed of any action that may be taken by bondholders on the other side.

* * *

The desire expressed by some readers of *Canada* to know what amounts will have to be paid by certain Canadian companies in respect of the new war-profits taxation imposed under the latest Canadian Budget is a very natural one, but is extremely difficult to satisfy. Obviously a very great deal depends on the exact methods which will be employed by the Finance Department in arriving at the value of stock and of reserve funds, and in this matter there is room for much discretion to be exercised by the officials who will have to deal with it.

* * *

In giving details of the amendments to the Budget resolutions, Sir Thomas White made it quite clear that reserves which have been placed into the business of companies in a legitimate manner will be counted as capital, but that such reserves as are largely a matter of book-keeping will be counted as capital only so far as they are actually unimpaired. From this it is apparent that the reserve funds of banks, etc., will rank as capital. The same will probably occur in the case of a good many industrial companies, but not by any means of all, and it appears that a sharp scrutiny will be made of the reserves of any public franchise corporations whose reserves and profit and loss surpluses are arranged with a view to the price which would be asked from municipalities which might desire to take them over.

* * *

In the matter of watered stock, Sir Thomas similarly made it quite plain that such stock will only be allowed to rank as capital to the extent of the actual value it represents in the business, and that, as to this, stock market value would be taken into consideration, but would not be considered conclusive evidence. The principal clause dealing with this matter enacts "that the amount paid up on the capital stock of a company shall be the amount paid up in cash," and that "in estimating the value of stocks issued for any consideration other than cash, regard shall be had to the value of the assets, real and personal, movable and immovable, and to the liabilities of the company at the date as of which such value is determined." In no case shall the value of the stock be fixed at an amount exceeding the par value of such stock."

* * *

To arrive at such a valuation will obviously involve a scrutiny of a company's organisation and position so careful as to be only practicable to those who are invested with official powers. The incidence of the new taxation is a subject upon which interesting and instructive comment is likely to be made at future annual gatherings of shareholders. It is noteworthy, for instance, that at the annual meeting of Penmans, Ltd., the President of the company, in reply to a question as to the effect of the new war tax upon the company, said that he could not give definite figures, but he believed that it would mean about \$100,000 to the company. In the case of this particular company, its only intangible assets would appear to be its goodwill and trade marks, and in regard to these there was an interesting discussion at the meeting.

* * *

It was pointed out that the company's lands, buildings, dwelling-houses, machinery, water-powers, goodwill, and trade marks were represented in the balance-sheet by \$5,320,414. The President stated that of this amount the two last items represented \$500,000, and expressed the opinion, in which there seems to have been very general agreement, that the name "Penmans" was a very valuable asset.

SOUNDNESS OF WESTERN CONDITIONS.

Mr. W. R. Allan's Confidence.

Mr. W. R. Allan, of the firm of Allan, Killam and McKay, the well-known Winnipeg real estate and insurance brokers, is at present in London at Claridge's Hotel, having made the long journey from Canada to England, accompanied by Mrs. Allan, for the express purpose of meeting Captain Killam, who has just returned from the front on short leave.

In the course of an interview with a representative of *Canada* Mr. Allan spoke with confidence and satisfaction of the general condition of things in the West, and was emphatic in his appreciation of the essential soundness of the industrial and agricultural position. He pointed out that so far as real estate was concerned its value was strictly dependent upon the expansion of towns and cities, and this in turn would be the direct resultant of the amount of immigration coming into the country, and he felt sure that with the cessation of hostilities and the return of peace an enormous number of immigrants might be expected to enter the Dominion. A large number of cities in the West had been planned and built to provide for future needs on a basis of growth which was possibly justifiable five years ago, but which, in view of conditions produced by the war, was now seen to be in excess of their requirements until a further increase in the agricultural population was secured.

The Sale of Farm Lands.

It was, however, on the agricultural situation that Mr. Allan spoke most confidently. The sale of farm lands, he pointed out, was very encouraging, and several companies had recorded a very large increase in the sale of farm lands as compared with the previous year. Last year's crop was simply extraordinary; in effect, it was more than two, and almost three, years' crops in one. Mr. Allan cited, as an instance, the case of a young Manitoba farmer of his acquaintance who had harvested 148,000 bushels of wheat, and had sold it at an average price of \$1.17 per bushel. The farmer in question was quite a young man, and, needless to say, this crop had made him rich. The effect of the crop on mortgages was extraordinary. There were cases of farmers being able to pay not only two years' arrears of interest, but their indebtedness for the current year, as well as for a year ahead, and in addition a reduction of the principal of their mortgage.

Local business, concluded Mr. Allan, was excellent. There were a number of firms in Winnipeg engaged in the manufacture of munitions, but perhaps the finest and strongest exemplification, not only of the prosperity of the city, but of the estimation of the future that lay before it, was the fact that the T. Eaton Co. had purchased the block adjoining their already extensive establishment on Portage Avenue, and had made plans for the erection of a twelve-storey building, which, when completed—and it was likely to take at least ten years to build—would be larger than any existing departmental store on the North American continent.

—**—

THE WHEAT CROP.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., is informed by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, that there have been inspected on all railways in Western Canada since September 1, 1915, some 220,645,800 bushels of wheat and 69,276,300 bushels of other grains, a total of 291,920,500 bushels of grain. There are in store in the Government interior elevators at Moose Jaw 3,257,984 bushels, at Saskatoon 2,889,598 bushels, at Calgary 423,000 bushels. In the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's elevators there are stored 30,189,100 bushels, as compared with 11,677,400 bushels in 1915, and the total quantity of grain in store at all elevators at the Lake Superior front is 35,980,383 bushels. The number of cars unloaded at Port William, Ontario, since September 1, 1915, is 104,649, as against 41,833 during the previous season.

**

Tom Longboat, the famous Indian runner, said to be the swiftest of his race since Deerfoot, has joined the Canadian Army. He is to become a member of the scout section.

The Dominion Government has ordered flags to be flown on April 23, the anniversary of the battle of Ypres, "in commemoration of the extraordinary gallantry and determination displayed by the First Canadian Division."

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, stated in the Dominion House of Commons last week (says the *Times*) that a number of foreign insurance companies doing business in Canada had not subscribed to the Dominion War Loan, owing to the influence of German stockholders. For this reason the insurance companies would be compelled to invest past deposits in Canadian securities so as not to be able to evade assisting the Dominion in carrying the financial burdens of the war.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND \$200,000
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To whom Notice of Claims under the following conditions must be sent within seven days of accident.

£250 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS will be paid by the above Corporation to the legal personal representative of any person who is killed by an accident causing material damage to the passenger train in which the deceased was travelling as a ticket-bearing or paying passenger, or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident. Provided that the person so killed or injured had upon his or her person or had left at home this coupon, with his or her usual signature, written prior to the accident, in the space provided below, which, together with the giving of notice within seven days to the above Corporation, is the measure of this contract.

This Insurance only applies to persons over 14 and under 65 years of age, is subject to the restrictions stated above and contained in the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Act, 1907, and holds good for extract issue only.

No person can recover under more than one Coupon Ticket in respect of the same risk.

Signature,
This Coupon must not be cut out, but left intact in the copy of "Canada" as that, being dated, forms the only evidence of its currency.

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There is a vast extent of territory in the Province which has yet to be prospected, and many excellent opportunities are presented for the investment of capital in the development of proved mines and undeveloped properties.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1915.

Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914—

	1915.	1914.	
Gold . . .	\$5,798,000	\$5,874,004	
Silver . . .	1,621,000	1,876,738	
Lead . . .	1,918,000	1,771,877	
Copper . . .	10,008,000	6,121,319	
Zinc . . .	1,555,000	346,126	
Coal . . .	5,414,000	6,338,385	
Coke . . .	1,490,000	1,407,462	
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917	
Total	\$29,300,000	Total \$26,388,825	INCREASE 1915 over 1914 \$2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

\$516,122,745

Full information on application

THE AGENT-GENERAL for B.C.,
British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent St., London.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Pretorian (to St. John, N.B.) ... April 14

Sicilian (to Quebec and Montreal) ... April 21

GLASGOW SERVICE.

British Monarch (to Boston) ... April 8

Pomeranian (to Quebec and Montreal) ... April 15

LONDON SERVICE.

Corinthian (to Quebec and Montreal)

April 20

CANADA for the INVESTOR; MANUFACTURER; TOURIST; SPORTSMAN; SETTLER and DOMESTIC.

For all information apply

ALLAN LINE

LIVERPOOL: W. James Street.

LONDON: M. Cookepur Street, S.W.
103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.GLASGOW: 26, Bothwell Street.
DUNDEE: 55, Commercial Street.
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PLYMOUTH: 30, Millway Road.PARIS: 47, Rue Dambon;
" Garre's, 10, Rue Aubert; and
" Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Wednesday, April 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., Apr. 11.	Wed., Apr. 12.	Thurs., Apr. 13.
Wed., Apr. 26.	Thurs., Apr. 27.	Fri., Apr. 28.

Business on the Stock Exchange has again been more disposed to contract than expand during the week just ended.

Among Canadian securities there has not been a great deal of activity. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have fluctuated a good deal within fractional limits from day to day, but on the whole have held steady on the success of the loan offering in New York. The Old Fours are without net change at 80, but the 4½ per Cents have risen ¼ to 95½.

Canadian Pacific in the railroad group have been a very sticky market, and are practically unchanged on balance at 176½. Current earnings are better. The company's increase in net earnings for February, however, was not up to the best expectations. We refer to the heavy increase in working expenses in the case of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. elsewhere, and also to the influence on the operations of both companies of the exceptionally adverse climatic conditions in February. Grand Trunk stocks have preserved a quietly firm appearance, and several quotations are ¼ to 1 better. The First Preference at 66 is 1½ to the good. Canadian Northern Fours have risen 2 to 83, and the Fives at 50½ are ½ to the good.

In the land group Hudson's Bays have been moderately active, and the quotation retains a net gain of ¼ at 63½. The company's land sales figures for the past year—referred to elsewhere—made a better showing than expected. Canada North-West Land have justified our recent remarks by recovering to about 50. The lower-priced shares have been quite idle.

In the industrial division Canadian Cars have been marked up 3 to 78, and the Preferred at 86 is 1 to the good. Steel of Canada at 47½ is 2 up. Dominion Steels have marked time. Cities Services have been a strong feature on rumoured favourable developments on the company's oil properties. The Common has jumped to 175½ and the Preference to 86½.

Brazilian Tractions have advanced to 54½.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 24, 1916.

The renewed buoyancy of the stock markets in Montreal and Toronto, upon which I remarked in my last letter, continued to be in evidence during last week.

Among the Steel group, Scotia showed special strength, rising at one time to 107. Dominion Steel Corporation shares were also in active demand, and, in Toronto, Canadian General Electric were traded in at 115. Maple Leaf Milling Co. shares changed hands at 84½. Lately, however, the local initiative has failed under the influence of New York selling, and prices in many cases now show declines from the levels reached last week. Cement, however, has risen superior to the general heaviness. The stock, which commenced a fresh upward movement last week, has continued its advance, and is now at a new high record of 54½. Current rumours

suggest that the company has closed a fresh munitions contract, and hopes are expressed that the dividend disbursement of last winter may be repeated soon. Canada Steamships has been firm, the Common selling at 18½ and Preference at 78. Another strong spot has been Ames Holden-McCready. Under the impetus of a reporter's statement by the President that he was a buyer of the stock, and that he expected it to go to 70, the Common stock rose to 26. Canadian Cottons have also been active, and under the influence of dividend rumours have been in fair demand at 43. On the other hand, the Steel and Power stocks have been somewhat heavy during the last few days.

Among current prices I may mention Ames-Holden, Common 25½, Preference 71½; Cement, 54; Canadian Cottons, 43; Canada Steamships, 18½; Canadian Car, 68; Dominion Steel, 45½; Dominion Textile, 102; Scotia, 104½; Steel Company of Canada, 43½; Montreal Power, 233½; Cedars, 75½; Shawinigan, 133; Canadian General Electric, 112½; Maple Leaf, 82.

In the unlisted department in Montreal, Laurentide Power shares are 56, and Wayagamack 33. The Canadian Car Co. is stated to have closed another important export order, this being for railroad equipment for the French Government to the value of several million dollars.

In the local mining market interest recently has principally centred upon Dome Extension. On rumours that a scheme is on foot for control of the company to be secured by Dome Mines, the shares were traded in as high as 41½. Dome Mines are quoted at \$25, and Hollinger at \$27. McIntyre is 93 and Jupiter 21½. Ore is now being hauled from the Jupiter property to the McIntyre mill. Among Cobalts the most active stocks have been Bailey, which is quoted at 5½, Temiskaming 53½, Peterson Lake 25. The latter company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable April 1. Nipissing, whose dividend is also due in April, is at \$6.50-\$6.37. Several thousand shares of La Rose changed hands last week, the quotation now being 63-61½.

Canada stands third among the nations of the world as regards forest wealth. Forest products rank second among the industries of the Dominion, and are worth \$180,000,000 a year.

The usual valuable review of the shipping season, showing the export trade in Canadian products from the port of Montreal during 1915, has been issued by the Montreal Gazette, by whose Commercial Department it was compiled.

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President, Mr. Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, and other representatives of the Royal Bank of Canada have just completed an extensive tour, visiting the branches of the bank in the West Indies, Central America, and the northern portion of South America in a specially chartered yacht. The party included the Hon. W. H. Thorne, St. John, N.B.; Messrs. D. K. Elliott, Winnipeg; and C. S. Wilcox, Hamilton.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN
COMPANY (Incorporated 1885.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND 181,474
TOTAL ASSETS 1,181,474
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on
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CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

"Destined to Lead the World."

Writing in the Toronto Globe, Mr. E. B. Biggar states that, despite all the uncertainties of prices and conditions, the Canadian pulp and paper industries have achieved a position from which it will be difficult for any country ever to displace them. "In the department of paper for the newspaper press in particular," says Mr. Biggar, "Canada seems destined soon to lead the world, because of the three prime factors of cheap water power, enormous reserves of pulpwood timber, and native skill in woodcraft, in which this country stands unrivalled."

The total production of newsprint paper in Canada is now about 2,000 tons per day. This is not only sufficient to take care of the home demand, but provides some 1,500 tons daily for export. There are also large and increasing exports of other classes of paper besides pulp. The growth of the industry in Canada since the outbreak of war is shown by the following figures. In the year from August, 1914, to August, 1915, Canadian exports of paper were of the total value of \$17,043,196, and of pulp \$9,367,467, which, as compared with the previous twelve months, show increases of about \$3,000,000 and about \$2,000,000 respectively. Canada will export this year about 110,000 tons of chemically-made pulp. The Canadian pulp and paper trade now consumes about 1,500,000 cords of wood annually. A cord, it may be mentioned, is a pile of wood 8 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide, or, in other words, 128 cubic feet of wood. About 700,000 cords of pulp wood are also exported to the United States, but this export trade is declining as the development of Canadian pulp and paper mills is now enabling Canada to export the manufactured paper, and thereby to retain the full value of her timber.

A RECORD CHEQUE.

An Exchange message from New York states: Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has drawn a cheque for \$75,000,000 in payment of his recent purchase of Canadian War Loan 5 per Cent. Notes, redeemable in 5, 10, and 15 years. This constitutes a payment by cheque of the largest sum in history.

Robert Simpson.—A half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the Preference shares, and will be payable at the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., 5, Princes Street, London, E.C., or at the office of the Union Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto, on and after May 1 to shareholders on the register at April 14. The transfer books will be closed from April 15 to April 30, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. S. Maynard, Chief Commissary Agent of the C.P.R., has been appointed Purchasing Agent for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services.

A sketch of Dr. W. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., of Labrador—and Flanders—"the doctor with the largest practice in the world, judged by its area"—appears in last week's Y.M., the organ of the Y.M.C.A. He is now on his way back to Labrador.

In New York, on March 30, there was active initial trading in the new \$75,000,000 Canadian Loan, which is divided into three equal parts, maturing in 1921, 1926, and 1931, the respective closing quotations being 99½, 97½, and 96½.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952.

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Fully Paid ...\$1,000,000
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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised. \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

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Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,356).

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727).

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IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for rebuilding purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Grand Trunk's Fine Showing.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada again make an excellent showing for February, especially in view of the exceptionally unfavourable climatic conditions experienced during that month, and the fact that the returns are now commencing to compare with a period which showed the beginning of that improvement which was to make such substantial headway in the latter part of the year. An analysis of the Grand Trunk Railway statement for February gives the following excellent results. It should be noted that there was one working day more this year than in February, 1915:—

	Gross receipts.	Expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway ..	£96,300 inc.	£60,200 inc.	£27,350 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ..	3,300 inc.	7,250 inc.	2,050 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	15,700 inc.	7,000 inc.	6,700 inc.
Totals ..	£115,300 inc.	£74,450 inc.	£40,850 inc.

En passant, it is worth noticing that whilst in February, 1915, the Grand Trunk Western system's expenses exceeded the receipts by £7,700, this year the balance is on the right side to the extent of £20,350, whilst in the case of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee subsidiary the debit balance is only £300, against £7,000 in the corresponding month of 1915. The position for the first two months of the new year is as follows:—

	Gross receipts.	Expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway ..	£236,250 inc.	£141,000 inc.	£95,250 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ..	61,300 inc.	1,050 inc.	60,250 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	21,350 inc.	14,500 inc.	6,850 inc.
Totals ..	£318,900 inc.	£156,550 inc.	£162,350 inc.

The results both for February and for the two months are in every way satisfactory, and although with expanding revenue the management may feel it incumbent on it to deal more generously in the matter of maintenance and other expenditures drastically kept down in the lean times experienced immediately after the opening of hostilities in Europe, the statements are themselves corroborative of the excellent trade conditions prevailing in the Dominion, and legitimately justify the more optimistic views recently entertained as to the dividend prospects of the Preference issues for the current year.

* * *

Effect of Severe Weather on Working Expenses.

The C.P.R.'s return for February is noteworthy for the marked percentage increase in working expenses, which have absorbed all but \$315,000 of a gross increase of \$2,060,000, the advance in expenditure being as much as \$1,745,000. No doubt this huge increase in working expenses is in the main due to the exceptionally adverse climatic conditions prevailing during the month, whilst it may in a lesser degree be accounted for by the desire to deal more generously with maintenance and other expenditure, rigorously kept down during the lean period from which the Canadian railway companies have now, happily, emerged. How substantial has been the turn round since the commencement of the new fiscal year may be gauged from the fact that the gross earnings at \$83,855,000 are no less than \$15,072,000 higher than for the corresponding eight months of 1914-15. The following analysis of the results achieved since July last emphasises the remarkable advance which has taken place in earning capacity of the C.P.R. during the eight months under review:—

	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
July ..	\$2,587,000 dec.	\$1,065,000 dec.	\$978,000 dec.
August ..	1,117,000 dec.	1,106,000 dec.	70,000 inc.
September ..	481,000 dec.	850,000 dec.	378,000 inc.
October ..	4,160,000 inc.	902,000 inc.	3,258,000 inc.
November ..	6,204,000 inc.	1,584,000 inc.	3,710,000 inc.
December ..	5,203,000 inc.	1,700,000 inc.	3,503,000 inc.
January ..	2,480,000 inc.	1,530,000 inc.	950,000 inc.
February ..	2,000,000 inc.	1,745,000 inc.	315,000 inc.

Totals for eight months,
July, 1915, to Feb., 1916 \$15,072,000 inc. \$8,837,070 inc. \$11,215,000 inc.

In the case of the Canadian Northern Railway, a gross increase of \$487,000 was entirely wiped out and converted into a net decrease of \$193,500. In explanation of this, we are officially informed that February was the worst month in the history of the company for operating, continuous snowstorms and low temperature extending over the entire system, and causing inconceivable difficulties in maintaining a partial service at very exceptional cost. The aggregate gross earnings from October 1 to end February were \$14,825,300, or as much as \$5,189,300 over those for the corresponding months of 1914-15; as in the same period working expenses have risen \$3,348,100, the net gain for the five months is \$1,841,200.

Hudson's Bay Company's Fine Showing for 1915-16.

With the figures issued this week, we now know the total results achieved by the Hudson's Bay Land Company in the past year. The showing for the last quarter of the company's financial year is quite excellent, the sales of farm lands amounting to 30,600 acres for £98,000, as against 5,400 acres for £20,100 in the corresponding period of 1915. Town lots also showed an increase, and the total receipts at £73,100 were practically double what they were for the same three months of last year—£38,000. The figures for the whole year afford an excellent illustration of the remarkable recovery which has been witnessed in the Dominion during the period covered by the statement, and justify the increased attention recently paid to the premier Canadian land company's shares. Since the time when, at about £4, we called attention to their intrinsic merits, and pointed out that this was an absolutely absurd quotation for a sound investment with a record of high achievement and a great future, the recovery has amounted to approximately £3—a nice little profit to those who acted on our advice. For the whole year the acreage of farm lands sold reached 79,300, against 16,400 in the previous year, the amounts involved being respectively £261,600 and £62,000, and the percentage increases 483 per cent. and 482 per cent., the close approximation of the latter showing that the prices secured have been well up to the standard of the previous year. Town lots are rather higher for the year, and the total receipts amount to £234,100, as compared with £209,400 for 1914-15. Altogether a very healthy showing, and one which will cause much chagrin to those who were foolish enough to allow themselves to be wheedled out of shares at about £4 apiece, which are intrinsically worth much more than the current quotation.

* * *

Two Scottish Canadian Investment Dividends.

According to advices from the North the Scottish companies have done well in 1915, despite the abnormal conditions prevailing in the financial world during that period. The Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company has an available credit balance of £40,547, and the Directors propose an 8 per cent. dividend, leaving the substantial sum of £34,547 to be carried forward to the next year's accounts. In the case of the North British Canadian Investment Company the revenue account shows a balance at the disposal of the Board of £14,543. In this case also the dividend proposed is at the rate of 8 per cent., leaving a balance to be carried forward of £5,543. Although the issues of Scottish Canadian Land Mortgage and Investment Companies are but little known in London, they have always been remarkably successful in their operations in the Dominion, and it is in every way satisfactory to be able to put on record the fact that two of them are again in the fortunate position of being able to declare such respectable dividends for 1915.

* * *

Transient Depreciation.

The soundness of the policy of the insurance companies in investing large proportions of their funds in Terminable Debentures has been amply justified by the war, and incidentally endorses all that we have said as to the inherent security from a capital point of view of this class of investment. Alluding to the subject of the transient nature of the depreciation in Terminable Debentures, the chairman of one of the leading companies pointed out that although the society in question had written down further and substantially their marketable securities he did not think there was any reason for anxiety in this connection, seeing that a considerable proportion of the depreciation was in respect of Terminal Debentures which there was no reason to doubt would be paid off in due course at par. Another company which has written its securities down by £700,000 during the quinquennial period ending December 31 last—the greater portion of this being, of course, for the quinquennial re-valuation—in dealing with its Terminable Debentures, re-valued these on a basis of yield proportionately higher to correspond with the recent increase in interest rates, and has adopted drastic measures to bring its assets to a level corresponding with conditions as they existed at the end of 1915. The policy of this company in regard to its Terminable securities reflects the ultra-conservative attitude of the Board in dealing with a matter of vital interest to insurance companies generally. Whilst temporarily reducing the book value of the securities redeemable at fixed dates, this action will eventually, of course, strengthen the position of this particular office to the extent of the difference between the prices to which the issues affected have been written down and their redemption values.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Canada Steamship Lines.—The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on Preference on account of arrears, payable May 1.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—February returns:—Gross earnings from operation, 6,079,000 milreis (increase, 281,500 milreis); operating expenses, 2,617,000 milreis (increase, 165,640 milreis); net earnings, 3,462,000 milreis (increase, 115,860 milreis).

Standard Trusts (Winnipeg).—Net profits for 1915 amounted to \$98,265, of which, after payment of two dividends at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and the placing of \$30,000 to reserve, \$4,448 has been carried forward, compared with \$3,682 a year ago.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The Land sales for March aggregated 600 acres at an average price of \$9.71 per acre, and a special sale of 153 acres at \$30 per acre. Arrangements have also been completed for leasing for ten years the petroleum rights on 960 acres at an annual rental of \$1 per acre and 124 per cent. royalty.

Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land.—The accounts for year ended December 31 show a credit balance of £40,547, from which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 8 per cent., absorbing £6,000, leaving £34,547 to be carried forward. For the previous year the dividend was 10 per cent. and the amount carried forward £35,597.

Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway.—Holders of 4 per Cent. First Mortgage stock have received a circular signed by the Secretary stating that owing to financial conditions created by the war the sale of \$2,000,000 of Debenture stock for the purpose of retiring \$2,000,000 of First Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Railway Company, which matured on January 1, 1916, was impossible, but that arrangements were made for the extension till January 1, 1921, of the time for payment, such payment, together with interest in the meantime at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be guaranteed by the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. It is anticipated that the net earnings for the complete year ending June 30, 1916, will aggregate, say, \$550,000. The amount required annually to pay the interest on the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway Company 4 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock at present issued is \$286,812.

Mexico Tramways, Light and Power.—Referring to the circular issued in February last by the Committee constituted for the protection of the holders of securities of the Mexico Tramways, Light and Power group of companies, inviting bondholders to deposit their bonds with the Committee, the Committee announce that they have now made arrangements by which bonds held in Ireland can be lodged with the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, 5, College Street, Dublin, and that bonds held in Canada can be deposited with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and branches in Canada. Important negotiations are pending with the Mexican authorities, and it would much strengthen the hands of the Committee in conducting these negotiations if bond holders will deposit their bonds promptly, so that the Committee may represent as large a holding of bonds as possible. Copies of the circular issued by the Committee may be obtained from Mr. Thomas Porter, the Secretary, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—The Directors announce the usual dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the quarter to March 31.

Colonial Bank.—The gross profits for the half-year ending December 31 were £58,914, and the net profits, including £30,890 brought forward, were £52,960, out of which a dividend of 3½ per cent., less tax, absorbing £17,850, is recommended, leaving £35,110 to be carried forward.

Dominion of Canada Loan.—The half-year's interest, due June 1, on the Dominion of Canada 3½ per Cent. Loan, 1909-34, will be paid on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street. The balances will be struck on the evening of May 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

North British Canadian Investment.—The revenue account for 1915 shows a credit balance of £14,543, and the directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent., absorbing £8,000, and carrying forward £6,543. The Debentures issued have been increased by £6,263. A year ago a similar dividend was paid, £5,000 transferred to reserve, and £2,451 carried forward.

Montreal Cottons.—The net earnings for 1915, after writing off \$115,000 for depreciation, amounted to \$407,783, as compared with \$381,472 in the previous twelve months, and after meeting interest charges and providing for a dividend of 4 per cent.—the same as for each of the two preceding years—there is a surplus of \$24,008, increasing the credit to profit and loss to \$2,170,170.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION OF CANADA 3½ PER CENT. LOAN, 1909-34.

The HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST due 1st June, 1916, on the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID on and after that date by the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

The Balances of the Inscribed Stock will be struck on the evening of the 1st May, 1916, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Coupons must be left for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) three clear days prior to payment being made.

Lists may be obtained on application on and after the 15th May, 1916.

For Bank of Montreal.

Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
1st April, 1916.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED

PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND has been declared upon that portion of the Capital Stock of the Company, consisting of Preference shares, being a half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum upon the said Preference shares, and that the same will be payable at the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, 5, Princes Street, London, E.C., England, or at the option of the holder at the Office of the Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, on and after the first day of May, 1916, to shareholders who appeared on the register on the 14th day of April.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 15th to April 30th, both days inclusive.

G. S. HOLMES, Secretary.

Toronto, March 22nd 1916.

British Canadian Trust.—An interim dividend has been declared at the rate of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. Last year the dividend was the same.

Steel Company of Canada.—The Equitable Trust of London, Ltd., have received a cable announcing that the Directors have declared the usual dividend of 8½ on the Preferred shares for the quarter ending March 31, and a further dividend of 8½ for the half-year ended June 30, both payable May 1 next, thus paying off in full the balance of arrears on Preference dividends.

Hudson's Bay Co.—The sales for the quarter ended March 31 were:—Farm lands: Acres, 30,600 (corresponding period last year, 5,400); sold for £98,000 (\$20,100). Town lots: Sold for £400 (\$25); total receipts, £73,100 (\$38,800). Twelve months to March 31: Farm lands: Acres, 79,300 (16,400); sold for £261,600 (\$62,800). Town lots: Sold for £4,700 (\$3,600); total receipts, £234,100 (\$209,400).

Temiskaming Mining.—Last year's production was one of the largest in the history of the mine; 1,664,081 ozs. of silver were broken down in ore, and 1,456,894 ozs. shipped. The cost of production was 16 cents per oz. The high-grade averaged 6,413 ozs. of silver to the ton, and the mill product on concentrates averaged 1,302 ozs. On December 31 last a dividend of \$75,000 was distributed among the shareholders, the last previous dividend having been paid on April 18, 1913. At a meeting held in Toronto on February 11 the Directors declared a dividend of 3 cents per share.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—Mr. J. Watson Hughes, Secretary of the Bondholders' Defence Committee, writes from Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.:—"At a meeting of my committee on March 29 it was resolved that further action should be taken in opposing the scheme of the Bondholders' Committee, which, it is considered, is not only inequitable, but involves the sacrifice of all the principles of sound finance. The Bondholders' Defence Committee is determined to do its utmost to remove this blot on Canadian credit, and I should be glad if all bondholders in sympathy with my committee would signify to me their consent to further action being taken."

Shawinigan Water and Power.—The accounts for 1915 show gross earnings of \$1,920,143, as compared with \$1,805,277 in 1914, and after meeting all fixed charges there remained a net revenue, including \$39,472 brought in, of \$1,208,505. Three quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each and one of 1½ per cent. have been paid, \$279,683 placed to reserve, \$100,000 set aside for depreciation, and \$15,000 for insurances, etc., carrying forward \$26,690. For 1914 dividends amounting to 6 per cent. were paid. The Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. for the quarter ending March 31 upon the Common stock. Gross earnings for February, \$160,000, against \$150,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days Ending March 31.

Canadian Northern, \$979,800; increase, \$432,600.

Canadian Pacific, \$3,491,000; increase, \$927,000.

Grand Trunk, £265,549; increase, £17,248. G.T. Western, £246,548; increase, £9,387. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £15,117; increase, £3,257. Total, £327,214; increase, £29,892.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £28,357; increase, £0,074.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is pre-paid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE

S. T. (Bristol).—According to the map which accompanies your letter, the property is outside the three-mile circle, so that the statement that it is two miles from the post office seems to be at variance with the facts. We are forwarding the papers to our correspondent in the West, and will furnish you with a report in due course.

SIMPLE LIFE (Salisbury).—The company seems to be defunct. It was doubtless one of the many that sprang into being in the height of the oil boom, and as there is no trace of its existence at the present time, in all probability it collapsed with the movement which gave it birth. You would be wise to regard your shares as so much waste paper.

BONDHOLDER (Mitcham).—The views you express have already been ventilated in the public Press, and, while we are inclined to agree that the case is a hard one, the best remedy must surely lie in the hands of the bondholders themselves acting collectively, than in any independent action such as you suggest. The latter would be a costly, lengthy, and uncertain business, and we incline to the opinion that, in the present case, it is wiser to yield to the inevitable than to kick against the pricks.

H. G. (Glasgow).—The company in question is not a Canadian, but an American, one. Its position at the present time is exceedingly complicated, since it possesses a number of franchises of varying length, some of which are, at the moment, the subject of municipal dispute. It is clearly the intention of the city to get, if possible, control of the Street Railway, and it is impossible to say how far this movement is likely to prejudice the future earnings of the line. In view of possible difficulties, it would be wiser to sell the shares than to hold them.

DISGUSTED (Old Broad Street).—Your criticism is not quite fair. After all, enterprises of this character must be run largely in the interest of the industrial community which they serve, else the very causes which call them into existence may be brought to question. Competition, as you point out, will undoubtedly reduce the cost of power, but you fail to add that a falling off in revenue in this direction should be more than balanced by an increase in power used. This is usually the logical consequence of reduction in price. There is every indication—now more than ever—of a huge expansion of the industries of the Province, and this in turn will certainly be followed by a growth in the consumption of power. Conditions of this kind have a knack of balancing themselves, and it will certainly afford us some surprise if the future should reveal to you or your fellow bondholders any grave cause for complaint.

GENERAL.

PHONE X.—The rates per month for telephones fixed in offices or places of business are as follows:—Edmonton, \$4; Vancouver, \$5.50; Victoria, \$4.50; Toronto, \$5.25; and Winnipeg, \$10.

These rates compare very favourably with those in many U.S. cities. In San Francisco, for instance, the charge is \$19.75 per month. The rates for telephones fixed in private houses are considerably less, viz., \$3 per month in Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria; \$2.50 in Toronto; \$5 in Winnipeg.

L. R. G. (Matlock).—Altitudes in Canada compiled by Mr. James White, of the Commission of Conservation, give the following as being the heights at which the railway stations are situated:—Castlegar, 1,450ft.; Cranbrook, 3,020; Creston, 1,989; Fernie, 3,313; Grand Forks, 1,705; Greenwood, 1,466; Kaslo, 1,777; Kootenay Landing, 1,775; Merritt, 1,960; Midway, 1,914; Nakusp, 1,414; Nelson, 1,774; Penticton, 1,202; Phoenix, 4,603; Princeton, 2,111; Revelstoke, 1,494; Rossland, 3,517; Sandon, 3,528; Trail, 1,367; Vancouver, 14; Victoria, 31. The height of Toad Mountain, Nelson, is given as 7,334ft.; of Lookout Mountain, Trail, as 4,420; and of Red Mountain, Rossland, as 7,230ft.

THE IMPERIAL NURSES' CLUB.

The Imperial Nurses' Club, for which an appeal is being made, is intended as a social centre for members of the nursing profession, including those from Overseas, of whom there are many in London at the present day. It should, indeed, supply a felt want on the part of those to whom the Empire are so much indebted for invaluable services. The sum of £2,000 is needed for initial expenses and general upkeep for two years; other running expenditure will be met by the members of the Club. Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. McAdam Eccles, 124, Harley Street, W., or to the Hon. Secretary, Miss C. H. Mayers, 52, Lower Sloane Street, S.W.

APOLLO THEATRE.

That Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie's production at the Apollo is eminently successful need hardly be said, for it has been proved long ago that "The Man Who Stayed at Home" is full of thrilling interest and a play thoroughly in keeping with the times. The opportunity of seeing it during these last two weeks of its run should not be neglected.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Sir George Alexander is to be heartily congratulated on his latest production at St. James's Theatre. "The Baskers" is an excellent play, well staged and well acted, and those who have not yet seen it will find a visit more than worth while.

DALY'S THEATRE.

"Betty," which was produced by Mr. George Edwardes at Daly's Theatre, is to be taken off at the end of this week, and we would recommend those who have not seen this delightful play to take advantage of the short time available.

Mr. E. N. Lewis, of Goderich, Ont., M.P. for West Huron, has enlisted in an artillery battery, and Mr. W. F. Carroll, M.P. for Cape Breton, has joined the 185th Battalion. One of the latest recruits is Mr. E. A. Duff, eldest son of the Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. His brother had previously enlisted.

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This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

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EDMONTON.—

P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegler Building. Box 846.

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SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C., Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Hal-dane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

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TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willson, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 535. April 8, 1916.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

R.S.P.C.A. WAR WORK.**Heavy Demands on the Society's Funds.**

The special war work of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, undertaken at the wish, and carried out under the auspices, of the Army Council, has so far cost upwards of £50,000, which the public have generously supplied. With the prolongation and extension of the war the Society is now faced with a further expenditure of £25,000 to £30,000.

The War Fund was started a little more than a year ago, at the invitation of the Army Council, and to be an auxiliary of the Army Veterinary Department. As was pointed out by the Duke of Portland, the Chairman of the Committee of the Fund: "Ours is the only organisation that has been throughout the war recognised and approved by the Army Council to help the British Army horses, both at home and abroad. It is important to notice that everything is sanctioned by and expended through the Army authorities. Thus we are precluded from wasting the money, even if we would. Every penny subscribed has gone directly to alleviate the sufferings of animals in the war. No salaries have been paid out of it."

The principal items of expenditure are as follows:—Three complete veterinary hospitals have been built and fully equipped. The first two accommodate 1,000 horses and the third 1,250. These are fitted with all modern appliances. In a word, so far as the physical conditions allow of it, as much care and attention is given to the horses as to the men. The results are extremely satisfactory. The percentage of wastage is very small indeed. These hospitals have cost over £10,000 apiece to complete, and in addition temporary shelters have had to be erected for 500 horses.

The Society has also sent out no fewer than 30 horse ambulances. These are of two types. With one a horse draws the vehicle, with the other motor traction is used, this being necessary where urgency or distance is a factor. The horse-drawn ambulance accommodates one wounded horse, the motor ambulance is for two.

In addition, there have been sent out 20 corn-cutters and chaff-cutters, with petrol engine complete, at a cost of £100 apiece; 3,500 loin-cloths and rugs; 2,000 poultice pads; 500 sheepskins; thousands of dandy brushes and currycombs, and tens of thousands of wither pads, bandages, etc., besides many, many cases of medicaments, including tons of soft soap.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W., or to the Editor of *Canada*, who will be pleased to forward them.

—★—

The total external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31 will in all probability reach the record figure of \$1,500,000,000.

During the week ended March 17 the quantity of ore despatched from Cobalt mines was 474,131lb. Only one bullion consignment was forwarded from the camp during the week, the quantity being 14,703oz., valued at \$8,388.

In *Rod and Gun in Canada* for March Bonnycastle Dale writes on "The New Sport for the Spring Duck Shooter," and Norman Lett on "A Three Weeks' Canoe Trip in Algonquin Park"; while there are also articles on "The Lure of the Dry Fly" and "The Trail of the Angling Canoeist."

"MONETARY TIMES" ANNUAL STATISTICAL REVIEW.

A Useful Volume.

As usual the annual statistical review with which the *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, is accustomed to inaugurate each new yearly volume surveys in a most comprehensive manner practically every department of the economic life of the Dominion during the previous year. Commencing with a careful review by the editor, Mr. Fred W. Field, of the position of affairs and of Canadian prospects for the current year, this annual number is divided into special sections, which are devoted to banking, bonds and investments, insurance, and industrial matters, under which latter heading is included very comprehensive statistics in regard to Canada's agricultural production. Of special interest under present conditions is an amply illustrated article, running into a dozen pages, dealing, under the heading of "Canada's Iron and Steel Industries," with the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Under the happy caption of "Adventures of the English £ Sterling," a number of articles deal carefully with the complex question of exchange. The statistical chart of Canadian conditions, which was a feature of the annual for 1915, is again included, with the addition of the year under review. By way of supplement there is a reprint of the five historical war loan issues, beginning with the British War Loan in November, 1914, of £350,000,000, and concluding with the first Dominion domestic war loan of \$50,000,000 (later increased to \$100,000,000) in November, 1915. It is needless to add that the whole number admirably reflects the confidence and renewed prosperity which animates the whole Dominion.

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are now shipping large quantities of

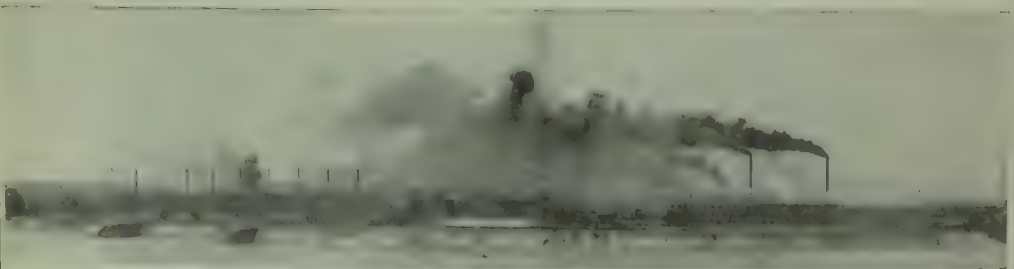
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TRADE AND BUSINESS.

A TRADE DEPARTURE.

Bureau of Practical Export Intelligence.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has been for some time contemplating the establishment of a Bureau of Practical Commercial Export Intelligence. This would include the selection from outside countries of such articles of import into those countries as might possibly be manufactured in Canada, their tabulation and display at a central depot where they might be seen and examined by our manufacturers. All pertinent information with regard to the material from which made and the market price in the countries from which they come will there be available, also information as to lines and cost of transport from Canada to those countries—in short, all information which would enable manufacturers to decide whether they could profitably enter into competition with other producing countries for the markets indicated. These articles may also be exhibited from time to time in some of the large cities of Canada, so that greater facility could be given to localities for their examination.

Manufacture of Toys.

A beginning will be made with respect to toys, including dolls, an exhibit of which will be held in Toronto at an early date and to which will be invited all those who are at present engaged in the manufacture of toys or who may be disposed to go into the manufacture of the same. This will not be an exhibit for the general public, but for such persons, whether present or prospective makers, capitalists, or merchants, who may have an interest in co-operating.

A conference of those interested will be held at the time of the exhibit, when statistical and other information by toy experts will be given.

FISH FROM CANADA.

Nova Scotia's Facilities.

Notices have recently appeared in the British Press that large quantities of fish are to be imported from Canada to relieve the shortage of this article of food in this country, owing to the restricted fishing in the North Sea. It may therefore be of interest to the people of Great Britain to know that the fisheries of Nova Scotia (the nearest Canadian Province to England) are not only of vast area, extending over 5,600 miles of the coast line of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, but literally teem with many varieties of fish, including cod, lobster, mackerel, and herring. Practically one-third of the total catch of the Dominion is contributed by Nova Scotia, the industry employing 30,000 men. A considerable export trade in dried and salted cod has been carried on for many years with the West Indies, but so far there has been no trade with this country in fresh frozen fish.

SATISFACTORY TRADE REPORTS.

Dun's Review from the leading trade centres in Canada reports that wholesale trade is in satisfactory volume, and that industrial conditions at most points display considerable activity. General conditions throughout the extreme West and North-West appear to be exceedingly favourable, and there is a strong feeling of optimism in all directions. Prospects at Vancouver are considered bright because of the improvement in the lumber and mining industries.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CO. Large War Contracts.

Mr. Harry J. Lesser, General Sales Manager of the National Steel Car Co., Ltd., of Hamilton, Ontario, who has crossed the Atlantic five times during the war on the business of his company, was seen by a representative of Canada at the London offices, 2, Norfolk Street, Strand.

In the course of an interview he stated that his company had secured contracts approximating close upon \$25,000,000. These contracts were for the supply of material to the British and French Governments and the French railroads. There was little difficulty, he said, in obtaining business; his chief trouble was in getting sufficient supply of raw material and in finding tonnage. He pointed out that one of the troubles they had experienced was that, being obliged to go to the United States for certain parts, these



MR. HARRY J. LESSER,
Sales Manager, National Steel Car Co.

parts were made according to American practice, and were consequently not in conformity with European standards, and owing to the enormous demands it was utterly impossible to obtain specifications other than the standardisation in use on the North American continent. The National Steel Car Co., however, had grappled with this difficulty energetically and successfully.

Mr. Lesser also stated that not least among the difficulties Canada had experienced in meeting the demands for munitions and materials of all kinds was a dearth of labour, and he laid stress upon the fact that no less than one-sixth of the able-bodied population of Hamilton had enlisted for service. And while he gloried in the fact as reflecting the patriotism not only of the city of Hamilton, but of the entire Dominion, he nevertheless referred to it as providing in some measure a reason for the inability of manufacturers generally, however willing, to keep pace with the abnormal demands made upon them.

Mr. Lesser will be going to France in the course of the next few days, and will probably return to Canada in the latter part of April. He hopes to be in England again at no very distant date.

TRADE ENQUIRIES Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commis-

sioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street London, E.C., were the following:

A firm of timber importers in the North of England, who seek supplies of pit props, invite offers from Canadian shippers.

A Glasgow firm ask to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of zinc spelter who can fill orders for export.

A London firm wish to obtain from Canadian manufacturers quotations for 10 tons of bright mild steel shafting for shipment to Australia.

A London firm of import and export manufacturers' agents invite quotations from Canadian manufacturers of pocket electric light bulbs, and also of pocket-torch cases, of which they can dispose of large quantities. Alternatively they would be prepared to take up the agency for the United Kingdom.

A firm in Nova Scotia ask for the addresses of United Kingdom firms manufacturing or wholesaling commercial pearl ash, also polish saleratus or sesqui carbonate of potash.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

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J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

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Gordon H. Pringle, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary,
Mr. W. L. Griffith.

Emigration Office—Assistant Superintendent,
Lieut.-Col. J. O'NEIL SMITH, 12-12, Charing Cross,
S.W.

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Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

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Agent-General—SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, K.C.M.G.,
British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Agent-General—Mrs. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House,
37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Agent-General—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Agent-General—LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD REID, 163,
Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Agent-General—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basing-
hall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Agent-General—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's
House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Cana-
dians who have registered during the week
ending April 4 at the above-mentioned offices:
also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65,
Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Rail-
way, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal
Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the
Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
Allan, Mr. and Mrs. W. R., Winnipeg—Claridge's
Hotel
Anderson, Mrs. V., Ottawa—135, Gloucester Road,
S.W.
Barrett, H. B., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
Bell, Miss M., Montreal—care of Bank of Mont-
real.
Blake, H. S., Ottawa—Marlborough Hotel, Charing
Cross.
Bonnen, Capt. S., Victoria—No. 5 Hospital,
Salonica.
Briggs, Capt. J. A., Victoria—Prospect House,
Sandgate.
Cambridge, Pay Sgt. A. E., Ottawa 38, Sandring-
ham Avenue, Merton Park, Wimbledon.
Cameron, Lt. C. B. (R.A.M.C.), Seaford, N.B.—
Longbridge, Deyville.
Carr-Harris, Dr. E. E., Kingston—China Inland
Mission.
Cavey, Miss P., Edmonton—16, Harrington Square,
S.W.
Cay, Lt. E., Winnipeg—28, Biddulph Mansions,
Elgin Avenue, W.
Clarke, Mrs. L. H., Toronto, Hyde Park Hotel.
Coke, Lt. P. P., Winnipeg—Leinster Hotel.
Crosby, C., Vancouver—61, Mark Street, Strat-
ford.
Cunningham, T., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.
Curran, Lt. V., Winnipeg—Royal Automobile Club,
Dalton, Mrs. T. E., Prince Rupert Ivy House,
Argyll Street.
Dean, Dr. W. E., Toronto Bedford Hotel.
Dennis, J. (R.A.M.C.), Winnipeg—Imperial Hotel.
Duchessnay, A. E., Vancouver 22, Ryder Street,
S.W.
Duchessnay, P. A., Vancouver Kingsgate, Golden
Green.
Eaton, A. Duncan 5, Lange le Road, Hove.
Flack, Sgt. H., Vancouver Pay and Record Office.
Foulkes, Mrs. J. P., Esquimaux 13, Harvey Man-
sions, Finchley.
Garton, Lt. M., Winnipeg 60, Weymouth Street,
W.
Gifford, J. A., Newtown, P.Q., Waverley Hotel.
Good, Mrs. W. C., St. John, S. B. Heathcote,
Heathcote, Farnham.

Hardley, Major R. J. and Mrs., Edmonton 147,
Holland Road, W.
Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. W. G., Antigonish, N.S.
Hotel Palace Hotel.
Hoskins, Capt. and Mrs. T. G., Montreal Hotel
Hotel Cecil.
Hoggan, Lt. T. R., Vancouver—Somerville
Hospital, Oxford.
Joyce, Jno. F., Prince Rupert—7, Harvey Street,
Folkestone.
Knox, W. A., Toronto—care of Wingate and John-
stone, Ltd.
Laingmuir, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. and Miss M.,
Toronto—Artillery Mansions, Hotel.
Lunney, Lt. T. H. (R.A.M.C.), St. John, N.B.;
Calgary—Strand Palace Hotel.
Macdonald, D. C., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
Macdonald, Miss S. R., Hamilton—care of Ameri-
can Express Co., Green Street, E.C.
Mainguy, Lt. and Mrs. H. L., Ottawa.
Marshall, Mrs. C. J., Vancouver—21, Inverness
Terrace, W.
Mason, Lt. J. F. (R.F.A.), Victoria—Chapelton
Barracks, Leeds.
McCreie, Lt. H. D. (R.C.R.), Halifax—care of
Junior Naval and Military Club.
McDiarmid, N. H., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.
McMurtry, and Lt. Claude A. (R.F.A.), Toronto—
care of Junior Naval and Military Club.
Miller, Capt. H. B., Sherbrooke—Hotel Cecil.
Mosley, Mrs. P. A., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Morton, Mrs. R., Hamilton 55, Granville Place, W.
Nation, C. E. F., Victoria—96, Piccadilly.
Nicolson, C. T., Pughwash, N.S.—Waldorf Hotel.
Nicolson, L. E., Winnipeg—4, Endsleigh Street,
W.C.
Norton, H. W., Montreal—Palmeira Avenue, West-
cliff.
O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. G. V., Edmonton—Clapham
Common.
Pratt, Capt. C. M., St. John, N.B.—Prospect
House, Sandgate.
Qu'Appelle, Bishop of, Regina—The Church House,
Dean's Yard, Westminster.
Richardson, C. A., Halleybury, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.
Roy, Ferdinand, Quebec—Hotel Jules, Jermyn
Street.
Smith, Mrs. B. St. John, N.B.—Hotel Cecil.
Stall Second-Lt. H. M. (R.E.), Cornwall, Ont.;
Vancouver, B.C.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Steer, G. E., Bladworth, Sask.—c/o G.T.R. Offices.
Tait, C. H. (3/8 City of London), Winnipeg—Im-
perial Hotel.
Warrington, G. D., Montreal—1, Montague Street.
Wiggs, E. A., Quebec—Royal Automobile Club.
Wright, S. M. E., Pickering, Ont.—123, Pall Mall.

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Saturday, April 8.—S.S. *Philadelphia* (American),
Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Leipzig* (White Star), Liverpool to
New York.
Friday, April 14.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan),
Liverpool to St. John.
Saturday, April 15.—R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard),
Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to
New York.
S.S. *Pannonia* (Cunard), London to Halifax
and New York.
Wednesday, April 19.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White
Star), Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, April 20.—S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan),
London to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, April 21.—S.S. *Noordam* (Holland-
America), Falmouth to New York.
R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to
Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, April 22.—R.M.S. *Titanica* (Cunard),
Liverpool to New York.

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Wednesday, April 26.—S.S. *Finland* (American),
Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New
York.
Friday, April 28.—R.M.S. *Missanabi* (C.P.R.),
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, April 29.—S.S. *Andania* (Cunard), London
to Halifax and New York.
R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to
New York.
S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to
New York.
Tuesday, May 2.—S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-
America), Liverpool to Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, May 3.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star),
Liverpool to New York.
Friday, May 5.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan),
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, May 6.—R.M.S. *Carpathia* (Cunard),
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Via the River St. Lawrence.

N.B.—The direct mail service to Quebec and
Montreal, instead of to St. John or Halifax, as
in the winter months, will be commenced by the
R.M.S. *Sicilian*, sailing on Friday, April 21, from
Liverpool and weekly thereafter by Allan or
C.P.R. steamships.

It is announced that Mr. A. W. Wheat-
ley will be succeeded as General Manager
of the Canadian Locomotive Co. by Mr.
F. G. Wallace, of Pittsburgh. Mr. J. J.
Harty has been appointed Vice-President
and Sales Manager, and has also been
elected a Director. Mr. Wheatley will
remain a Director of the company.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF CANADIAN FORCES.

Since the commencement of the war the weekly issues of "Canada" have included photographs of the officers and men of many of the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. A list of these is frequently published in "Canada" and will be sent on application to the Circulation Department. Any of the issues can be supplied, price 6½d. each, post paid within the United Kingdom.



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Coal . . .	5,414,000	8,338,385	
Coke . . .	1,430,000	1,407,462	
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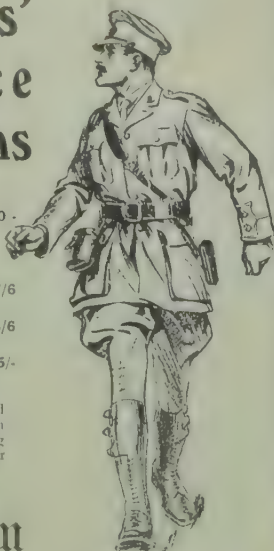
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3rd Row.—Lieut. W. W. Kennedy, Lieut. M. V. McGuire (wounded), Lieut. A. V. Evans, Lieut. A. H. Bell (died of wounds), Lieut. W. R. Barter, Lieut. E. B. Irving.

2nd Row.—Lieut. H. R. Denison, Lieut. F. B. Edwards, Capt. M. A. Curwen, Capt. W. W. Foster, Major A. L. Farrant, Capt. Thos. Le Duc, Lieut. W. H. Moncrieff, Lieut. Jas. Agnew.

1st Row.—Capt. A. Temple (died of wounds), Major M. V. Allen, Major R. J. Mutrie (died of wounds), Lieut.-Col. C. L. Bott, Capt. G. C. Johnston (Adjutant), Major J. T. Bariloff, Major W. Barty (wounded).

Sitting in front.—Lieut. N. W. F. Rait, Lieut. Jas. Dunsmuir.



RETURNING CANADIAN SOLDIERS (SEE PAGE 73) ENTERTAINED AT THE LIVERPOOL Y.M.C.A. WHILE WAITING TO SAIL. Major the Rev. John Pringle, D.D. in foreground, helped to while away the time by relating his experiences during the Klondyke gold rush.



NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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A SELF-CONTAINED EMPIRE.

POSSIBILITIES of Imperial unity were fittingly the theme of the speeches at a luncheon at the National Liberal Club last week to Dominion representatives in London. Canada was represented by Sir George Perley, who has done such useful work while in charge of the High Commissioner's Office since the war broke out, and he took the opportunity to give an outspoken address, which was particularly well timed, and which may, it is to be hoped, help to contribute towards clearing up the situation. As might be expected from the locus of the gathering, Sir George Perley's views did not go altogether unchallenged, but the dissent appears to have come from a quarter numerically negligible.

The speech of the Marquis of Crewe, who presided, was suggestive of the way in which dreams and visions of a closer unity between the component parts of the Empire, at one time scoffed at, have been realized. His reference to the Imperial Conference of 1909, at which he presided, is a curious commentary on the way in which the Overseas Dominions have eagerly rallied to the side of the Mother Country. As he recalled, on that occasion, several of the representatives of the Dominions were exceedingly particular that, in describing the measures for their co-operation

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

tion in a possible war, it should be made absolutely clear that they were free to come into or stop out of it. They certainly did not hesitate in making their choice when the crisis came.

In regard to the possibilities of union still confronting us, Lord Crewe appeared to think that the lessons and experience of the war might bear fruit where the union of defence was concerned, and while he seemed to regard closer political union as within the bounds of probability in the future, he only touched upon the question of economic union in order to point out the difficulties to be surmounted.

Sir George Perley, on the other hand, taking the view that with a Coalition Government in office a greater amount of latitude might be allowed in the discussion of these questions, promptly took the bull by the horns. Speaking with a full sense of responsibility, he told the gathering that the Imperial ideal was a live one in Canada, and there must be some way in which the people of the Empire could be brought together. While he confessed to having no cut-and-dried plan, Sir George expressed a belief that the best way to initiate the movement would be to have a conference of the representative men of both parties in the Mother Country and the Dominions. We certainly hope that when the war is over, if it is not found practicable before then, such a conference will be held. It would at least remove many

existing misunderstandings, if it did not pave the way for something further. Sir George Perley was undoubtedly speaking for the whole Dominion when he said that Canada looked forward to closer co-operation whereby the Dominions would have something to say on the questions of common concern, such as peace and war and foreign relations. We believe that he had equal warrant in declaring that steps should be taken to make our Empire self-contained. That is, as he pointed out, why the Central Empires have been able to put up the fight they have done, while we have been handicapped because of our actual dependence upon the enemy for many essential things. The illustrations which he gave in regard to such articles as minerals, tools, machinery, and pulp bore a clear moral for those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

Sir George Perley's message was that it was high time that the sentimental ideas which bound our Empire together now should be translated into action. That message, with its warning that we must grow gradually closer together, or we must otherwise drift wider apart, was endorsed in its every word by Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand. It will be the fault of the citizens of the Mother Country, and not of those of the Overseas Dominions, if these words are neglected.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Overseas Views *Canada* was among the first, if not the first paper in London to urge that the delegates at the Paris Conference. Australian Premier should be one of the delegates at the Paris Conference. His refreshing candour and directness of speech have frightened the Little Englanders both in the Press and in Parliament, so in these quarters there was apathy, if not direct opposition to the suggestion. However, the confidence of the country in the sterling ability and common sense of Mr. Hughes is so obvious and has been so strongly marked that the will of the people has prevailed. How blind are the professional politicians to the signs of the times! The country is tired of indecision and political compromise, and is becoming very restive with Ministers who are afraid of a bold and straightforward policy.

Australia has set an example to the Empire in excising the German cancer of commercial intrigue. Now that the lead has been given Britain is anxious to follow suit and put up trade barriers—wisely and securely built—before the war is over. It has got to come, and if the leaders had that quality which Kipling describes as "bowels" it would have been well in train before this. This week we have all read the official report on the Wittenburg atrocities. Are we going to resume friendly social and commercial relations with a people whose women go out to a concentration camp to jeer across the wire entanglements at helpless prisoners dying of typhus?

Empire Day.

In past years one of the most amazing and disheartening spectacles in the eyes of the citizens of the Overseas Dominions

has been the indifference shown by the Home Government to Empire Day. On more than one occasion proposals for its observance have been turned down, and their instigators summarily snubbed. Whether it is owing to the fact that a Coalition Government is in power, or to other chastening influences, a step in the right direction is to be taken at last. The subject was introduced in the House of Lords last week by Lord Milner, who asked whether there was any reason why the Union Flag should not be flown from all Government buildings in the United Kingdom on Empire Day, as it was in the self-governing Dominions? Speaking on behalf of the Government, Lord Crewe, while holding that the King's Birthday must remain the officially celebrated Empire Day, stated that the Government were agreed that the request of Lord Milner was a reasonable one, and they were glad to accede to it.

In the course of the debate, eloquent testimony was paid to the influence of the flag as a national and Imperial symbol, and Lord Beresford, speaking from his own experience, told how he had always been amazed by the respect and reverence shown to the flag in the Dominions. In Canada, right out in the bush, he said, he had seen the flagstaff at every school, and the children honoured the flag every day

of their lives. We hope that in due course it will be possible to say the same of the schools of the Mother Country. Meantime the veteran Earl of Menth is to be congratulated upon this official recognition of a movement which he has done so much to foster. There should be a general response to his appeal that Empire Day this year should be so celebrated that "no one shall for one moment be in doubt that the hearts of the 400 millions of the King's subjects beat time in unison and in determination that the freest country in the world shall assuredly triumph over even the most organised and brutal of military despotism."

Mixing in Hospitals.

A letter appeared in a recent issue of the *Times* from "A Medical Officer" stating that the collection of sick and wounded in their own Canadian or Australasian hospitals is officially encouraged, and urging that "the advantages of mixing up of 'Dominions' and British wounded in the same hospitals is very great." This matter has been discussed in *Canada* before, and everyone who has the best interests of the Empire at heart is fully in agreement with the plea made by "A Medical Officer." The manifest advantages of bringing men of all parts of the Empire together as much as possible during the great war was urged by Lady Drummond in a letter to the *Times* some months ago, and has been publicly advocated by Mr. Balfour.

In order to settle all doubts on the question as far as the Canadian authorities are concerned, we saw Surg.-Gen. Carleton Jones, who is in control of the Canadian R.A.M.C. He assured us that the writer of the letter in the *Times* was misinformed in regard to the action of Canadian medical authorities, who fully realised the good to be gained by "mixing up," and that Canadian hospitals do not reserve their beds for Canadian soldiers. He reminded us that the Canadian hospitals at the front not infrequently have no Canadian patients at all, and that large numbers of British wounded are received in the Canadian hospitals in England. In regard to convalescent homes, the position is rather different, because while home-raised troops get sick leave, which they spend with relatives and friends, Overseas troops, not having this advantage, spend the weeks of their convalescence in establishments specially maintained for this purpose. With the exception of these convalescent homes, Canadians will be found scattered throughout all the hospitals, where we feel sure they discourse on the attractions of the Dominion, and infect the other patients with an inclination to see it for themselves.

Quarantining Germany.

This is the title of a little penny pamphlet which reaches us from Glasgow. The writer, Mr. P. J. Ford, is evidently a man of very different kidney from his namesake, the American motor-car manufacturer. There is much good sense in this pamphlet, in which the writer shows that it is only a common-sense precaution to quarantine Germany after the war, and until a new generation has arisen, "we must refuse to allow our people to associate with a nation rotten with a moral leprosy." After reading the official account of the deliberate and cold-blooded atrocities perpetrated on our helpless soldiers by the Prussians at Wittenberg, all of us must agree with this writer, who, in pointing out "the only way," says:—

"One course and one alone is open to us if we are not to betray alike the living and the dead—we must permanently deprive the German people of all power to impose its will by violence or intrigue. It is a big order, but it must be thoroughly carried out, or our soldiers have bled, our women have suffered, and our dead have died in vain."

A Difference of Temperament.

We have made the point many times in these columns since the outbreak of war, that the spirit of the Overseas Britisher is of a more vigorous quality than that of his brother in the Motherland. An example of this is shown in Lord Cromer's letter in the *Times* of Tuesday. He would wish us to define more exactly our intentions lest we drive the Hun to desperation. He would have us explain that we do not wish to humiliate Germany, but only to destroy the ascendancy of the Junkers.

No prominent man in the Overseas Dominions would give expression to such views at such a time. We need the

Cromwellian spirit to-day, and we find it best expressed by the leaders in the Dominions. It seems to us that Lord Cromer misunderstands the psychology of the modern Hun, who is a truculent bully, but when facing punishment is a whining coward. It is for us and our Allies to give no suggestion to his crafty mind that there is any end to this war except the complete and utter prostration of one of the antagonists. This is no time for timid quibbling about phrases. Let us take an example from the French, who do not publicly discuss how much they will beat the enemy or express fears of driving him to desperation. They have simply made up their minds to fight until France is destroyed or until their foe is beaten to his knees. On what terms he may be permitted to rise can be discussed later.

* * *

Our Frères or Brothers

We should all seize this opportunity—while our minds are happily void of the little things of insular or local interest—to appreciate and to understand better our friends in France. There is so much in that gallant nation for us to admire—the indomitable *poilu* and the serene and courageous women. Our old rivalries have existed almost as long as English history, but we have always fought fairly, and now the old doubts and suspicions have all rolled away and we stand together—shoulder to shoulder—to fight to the uttermost as men of high traditions and good blood against the gross barbarian.

If the hearts of the English go out thus to their French comrades in this fight of fights, what of the French-Canadians? It must thrill them to the marrow of their bones to read the testimony of English writers to the magnificent spirit of their French comrades-in-arms. For it is to that brave and debonair race that the English to-day delight to do honour. If the dull, *triste* English see so much of the holy fire in the French of to-day, the Canadian *habitant*, who is of the same blood, must find his ardour kindled to a blaze, and ere long he will be over in France in his thousands to greet his kin and stand by his side till the day of victory.

* * *

Shipbuilding in Canada

The scarcity of tonnage is naturally directing enquiries as to the possibility of the shipbuilding industry being immediately developed in Canada. On the Pacific Coast the question of a large subsidy for this purpose is being made a definite issue at the coming Provincial General Election, and recently members of the Bowser Cabinet went to Ottawa with a view of enlisting Dominion support, apparently without success. The latest phase of the situation in British Columbia is the introduction into the Legislature of a Bill authorising the Government to build thirty four-masted schooners, fitted with auxiliary Diesel engines, to be used in the lumber carrying trade.

Almost coincidentally, Mr. W. I. Gear, one of the partners in the well-known Montreal firm of Robert Reford Co., which represents the Cunard and other big transatlantic steamship lines in Canada, was protesting to the Chamber of Commerce in that city against the granting of Dominion subsidies. Mr. Gear said that they were right to study the question from all angles, but that his experience as a shipbuilder and as an operator of steamships showed him that it was impossible for Canada to compete with British firms either in the cost of building big ships or the cost of operating them. In the past British-built vessels had been cheaper by 30 per cent., because the cost of material, of wages, of outfitting, and of the yard permitted this difference. Every piece of steel used in a Canadian yard had to be bought from Scotland, Pittsburg, Belgium, or Germany. Mr. Gear added that the fact that there were hundreds of shipbuilders in Great Britain to one or two in Canada made the business competition so keen in the British Isles that the cost there had been brought down to a low figure.

* * *

Yards and Plants.

The points emphasised by Mr. Gear were all made the most of at the time the naval policy of the Laurier Cabinet was before the country. Then the fact of the greater cost of construction in Canada was admitted, but it was urged that the granting of big naval subsidies would result in the establishment in Canada by lending British firms of thoroughly

equipped shipbuilding yards and modern plants, which would also be available for the construction of the largest type of transatlantic passenger and freight boats. Since then we have seen Vickers Maxims established on the St. Lawrence and Yarrow's in British Columbia, but so far their work has consisted principally in repair and overhaul. The biggest vessels built in Canada are the work of Great Lakes firms—type of vessels like the Canada Steamship Co.'s s.s. *Grant Morden* or s.s. *Noronic*, specially suitable on short runs as big grain carriers or luxurious passenger vessels of low draught of water.

While the war is on there seems little chance for Canadian plants to be developed or the necessary expert labour to be obtained; indeed, we fear the proposed B.C. schooners will have to wait long for their Diesel engines. Sooner or later, however, Canada is bound to become a greater shipbuilding country than she was in the days of her renowned wooden clippers. In the meantime it would be misleading to regard the increase in the tonnage in the Canadian register of shipping by 50 per cent. in twenty years as an indication of actual increased shipbuilding in Canada. The increase has been almost entirely due to the registration in Canada of many vessels of large tonnage (the C.N.R. Royal boats for instance) which were actually built in British yards.

* * *

Titles in Canada.

The view taken by this journal in favour of conferring titles on prominent and deserving Canadians is not shared by very many of our Canadian contemporaries. Their view seems to be that such Old World trappings are out of place in a young democracy. We are glad, therefore, to find our views championed by Prof. J. W. Macmillan, of Manitoba College, writing in the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*. He points out that "Canada has that dislike of ceremonial which is natural to a new and raw country," and observes that "The fact is that the average man's scorn for ceremonial arises from his ignorance. But ceremony is everywhere," and with much truth the professor says: "Cowboys, who are notoriously scornful of dandies, are quite precise in regard to their own appointments of garb. This also is ceremonial."

He upholds the view taken by *Canada* that a discriminating bestowal of titles strengthens the Imperial tie, and maintains that:—

If the Empire is to hang together its chief recognitions of merit must come from London. The more completely that great city becomes the governmental, literary, artistic, financial, and ceremonial capital of the Empire the more vital and enduring will the Empire be. A court which knows and recognises the solid worth of the foremost citizens of all the Dominions, passing over mere millionaires, party leaders, and Society exquisites to honour those who have done the really great things, would bind together the citizens of the whole Empire in one common emotion of reverence and affection.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 2s., or 75c., for 24 words or over, every additional word one halfpenny or 12c., which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

GILL.—At 75, St. Margaret's Road, East, Beckenham, on March 25, the wife of E. C. GILL, of the Publicity Department of the C.P., of a son.
LOCKIE EWING.—At Vernon, B.C., on April 6, Mrs. Henry Leckie Ewing, of a son.
MACKENZIE.—On March 19, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Mr. Wm. C. Mackenzie, of Toronto, and Mrs. Mackenzie (née Dorothy C. Sutcliffe)—a daughter.
THORNHILL.—On March 16, at Montreal, the wife of H. Percy Thornhill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACARTHUR.—LAMENT.—At Aubrey West Kilbride (the residence of the bride's cousin), on April 5, by Rev. W. K. Bunley, assisted by Rev. Adam Renwick and Rev. Morrison Bryce, James Ingham MacArthur, M.D., to Lieutenant Robert Lament, C.A.M.C., daughter of the late George Lament, and of Mrs. Lament, Chesley, Ontario.—At home, Hotel, West Kilbride, June 8 and 9.
MACDONNELL STEEL.—At Glasgow, on April 8, John Macdonnell, Sergeant, 4th Batt. Canadian Mounted Rifles, to Maud McPherson Ritchie, only daughter of the late Alexander Steel, Dundee, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Hotel, Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.
MARTIN.—WINNALL.—On April 7, in New York, Major Marcus Martin, of Montreal, to Phyllis Winnifred Winnall, daughter of Mrs. G. H. Winnall, of Bucks, England.

DEATHS.

PADLEY.—On March 11, at Vancouver, B.C., Rev. Charles Padley, Baptist minister.
TROBELLER.—On April 8, at 18, Mackenzie Road, Beckenham, Kent, of pneumonia, Amelia Trobeller (née Hewitt), widow of John Trobeller, of Loughton, Plympton. Aged 76.
WOPFENBAUER.—On April 6, at St. Lorraine Road, Holloway, James Richard Wopfenebauer, for over 40 years with Messrs. Northwick, Wark and Co., stock brokers. Aged 69.
ON SERVICE.
MARGIN.—On March 27, died of wounds received in action, Henry R. Frederick Margin, Private, Canadian Infantry, eldest son of the late Harry Margin, Esq., of Bonnybrook, Raheny, Co. Dublin, and Mrs. Margin, Montreal. Aged 26 years.
VAUGHAN.—Died of wounds, on March 25, Francis H. Vaughan, Canadian Mounted Rifles, youngest son of the late Lewis E. Vaughan, of Fredericton, N.S., and Elmfield, near the city. Aged 27.

CANADIANS IN THE ST. ELOI FIGHTING.

Germans Gain the Crater Positions in a Strong Attack.

THE Canadian troops have been engaged in the severe fighting at St. Eloi, and have sustained the largest number of casualties for a considerable time.

Friday night's despatch from General Headquarters in France stated: "Yesterday at St. Eloi the enemy succeeded in gaining a portion of the ground, which was captured on March 27. Fighting continues." The German official statement said: "By means of a carefully prepared attack our troops, after stubborn fighting, have put themselves in possession of the English crater positions to the south of St. Eloi, which were held at the time by the Canadians. Tuesday's British *communiqué* stated:—"Grenade fighting in the craters east of St. Eloi continued last night. The struggle there continues with varying fortune. We hold three of the craters, but not the other two at present."

Commenting on the fighting, Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby, the *Morning Post's* special correspondent at British Headquarters, says:—"The enemy started his bombardment about an hour and a half before dawn and made pulp of the front of the position. Such punishment it is practically impossible to prevent, given the necessary instruments for its infliction."

SNIPERS AND BOMBERS BUSY.

Exciting Encounter Between Patrols.

The official communication from Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P., General Representative in France of the Minister of Militia, issued from Ottawa, records considerable activity on the part of both artillerymen and snipers during the period March 8-15. During the week Sniper Phipps, of the 27th Winnipeg Battalion, and Sniper Steven, of the 28th North-West Battalion, it is stated, each accounted for a German officer. In spite of the increased alertness of the enemy sentries and the presence of snow on the ground, the Canadian patrols were exceedingly active along the whole front.

Cutting the Enemy's Wire.

"On the night of March 10," proceeds the *communiqué*, "an officer patrol of our 21st Eastern Ontario Battalion, consisting of Capt. Miller, Lieut. Shepherd, and Lieut. Spier, made an extensive examination of the German wire. On the following night Lieut. Shepherd, accompanied by Corporal Ford, Scout Doyle, and Grenadier Saxebv, cut through the enemy's wire opposite a machine gun emplacement.

"On our First Division front an enemy patrol of five men was observed about fifty yards in front of our wire on the night of March 10. It was immediately driven off by the fire of our sentries.

"During the evening of March 11 L-Sergt. Turner and Cpl. Whigham, of our 28th North-West Battalion, went out and located enemy working and wiring parties. Reports were sent back to our artillery, which opened fire at the points indicated. Later the two scouts went out again and found that all enemy parties had retired to their trenches. Sergt. Turner, who has been very active in patrol work, was unfortunately killed on the following night while carrying out a reconnaissance of the German barbed wire defences.

"In the early morning of March 13 a party of scouts and

bombers of our 25th Nova Scotia Battalion, under Lieuts. Cameron and Johnstone, threw over fifty grenades into an enemy front line trench which they had discovered to be heavily manned. On another occasion a wide gap was cut through the German wire by parties under Capt. Tupper and Lieut. Cameron, and subsequently a large number of grenades were fired at the enemy, causing several casualties.

"On the night of March 11 six men of our 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders), under Lieut. W. E. MacFarlane, encountered a German patrol, and in the fight which ensued grenades and rifles were freely used. The enemy patrol was driven into the shelter of a hedge, and from there into the corner of a ditch, where it joined a supporting party. Our patrol then secured a further supply of bombs and eventually forced the enemy out of the ditch and back behind one of his barriers. Seven German grenades were found in the ditch and brought in by our patrol.

A Heavy Fire of Grenades.

"On the night of March 11, Lieut. MacFarlane went out again with Lieut. Rowan, Sergt. MacKay, and six men, and moved to the scene of the previous night's encounter. Six Germans were seen crawling along the ditch and others were heard moving near the hedge. Our patrol opened up a heavy fire of grenades. For some time the Germans retaliated vigorously, but finally took to flight. A Mauser rifle, two German caps, and a pair of mittens were found and brought in. Our patrol suffered no casualties. On both occasions there were evident signs that casualties had been inflicted on the enemy.

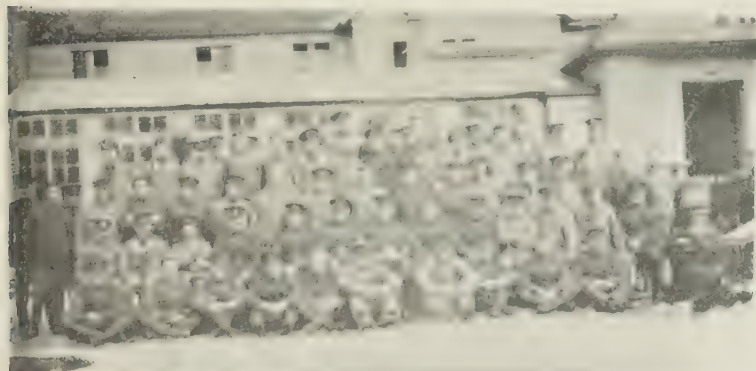
"On the night of March 13 a patrolling party of our 10th Western Canadian Battalion fired at a German patrol of four men and reported having hit at least two of them. Early next morning Capt. Eric MacDonald, of this battalion, went out with a small party and successfully laid and fired a charge of high explosive in the enemy wire.

"At 5 o'clock in the morning of March 13 a reconnoitring patrol under Capt. MacDonald met a German patrol and immediately attacked it. The enemy patrol showed fight, but was beaten back, leaving on the ground one of its number dead and one wounded. The wounded German was taken prisoner and safely removed to our lines."

A Heavy Bombardment.

The *communiqué* for March 15-22 mentions that between 1 and 6 p.m. on March 16 the enemy threw over 1,200 shells into the sector of the defences held by the First Infantry Brigade. The reason for this bombardment was not apparent, and remarkably little damage resulted. On the afternoon of March 18 the German artillery again became very active, and more than 600 shells fell in the same section. A few of the enemy's shells again fell short and burst in his own trenches. The Canadians replied effectively with both artillery and rifle fire. The Canadian snipers and grenadiers again distinguished themselves, and the shooting of their trench guns and mortars was accurate and effective.

"In the space of several bright nights" (continues the despatch) "reconnaissance and patrol work was carried on by our battalions with undiminished enterprise. On one occasion a small reconnoitring patrol under Lieut. Younger,



PATIENTS AT THE CANADIAN CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, BROMLEY, KENT.

The officers in the centre of the group are Captains McMechan and Barrett.



SERG. DAWSON CAMPBELL,

of the Canadian Emigration Office Staff; now at the front with the Sportsman's Battalion.

of our 10th Western Canadian Battalion, discovered the presence of two enemy parties between the trenches. Returning to our trenches for reinforcements. Lieut. Younger quickly organised and took out a larger patrol of 14 men. Crawling forward to within 40 yards of the enemy our patrol opened fire. The Germans at once retired, and following them up our patrol found a wounded German lying in a ditch. This man was taken prisoner and carried back to our lines.

"While out near the German wire Lieut. MacFarlane and Sergt. MacKay, of our 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders (Montreal), observed two Germans standing on their parapets and driving riveting stakes. Our men opened fire at close range and one of the enemy pitched forward wounded into the trench.

"On another occasion Lieut. MacFarlane and Lieut. Given and 11 grenadiers of our 13th Battalion attempted to demolish a fortified hedge near the German trenches by means of incendiary bombs. Owing to the dampness of some straw with which the hedge was lined, the operation was only partially successful. A large party of the enemy who were at work behind the hedge opened fire on our patrol, but Lieut. MacFarlane and Lieut. Given succeeded in withdrawing their men without a casualty.

Sheltered in Shell Holes.

"A patrol of our 26th New Brunswick Battalion, under Lieuts. Sturdee and Fleming, was observed by the enemy when close to the German wire. A machine-gun was turned on our men, who promptly scattered and took shelter in some shell holes until the firing ceased. They returned safely to our lines.

"A patrol of our 19th Western Ontario Battalion, under Lieut. Hooper, penetrated for some distance into the enemy wire. German sentries in the trenches in front of them appeared to become suspicious and our patrol withdrew. Shortly afterwards the enemy commenced to bomb his own wire, and did so for twenty minutes.

"Sergt. Crosbie, of our 18th Ontario Battalion, made a reconnaissance of enemy wire defences. When twenty yards from the German parapet he was seen by the enemy sentries, who immediately opened fire on him. Sergt. Crosbie was hit in the arm, but returned to our lines."

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R.S.P.C.A. WAR WORK.

Its Services to the Army.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals expended during the past year £50,000 upon the saving of wounded and incapacitated horses at the front, and is now making an appeal for a further sum of from £25,000 to £30,000. This war work is being carried out directly under the Army Council.

"The R.S.P.C.A. has been and is of material help to the Army," said a representative of the Army Veterinary Corps. "By its means a great deal of important work has been done earlier, cheaper, and better than it could have been done otherwise, with consequent advantage to the nation in the prosecution of the war.

"The saving in horse-life, in military effectiveness, and in the taxpayers' money, has been remarkable. The average cost to the State of a horse used in the war is about £40. It might not be wise to state the exact number of horses—and mules—engaged, but the importance of this branch may be gauged by the fact that the Army Veterinary Service includes 1,000 officers and 14,000 men, and is at work in every land zone of the war. With the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium alone about 150,000 horses have been treated, and 105,000 returned as cured. Over 20,000 are still in hospital. These represent several millions sterling.

"You will see from all this how very important the work of the R.S.P.C.A. is, alike from an Army point of view and as regards economy. There is, of course, a further consideration, that of humaneness, and this will doubtless appeal powerfully to those of your readers who are minded to help in this work. That is a consideration which we necessarily have to subordinate to points of efficiency and economy, but, of course, we, like all others who have to do with horses, are in full sympathy with it."

Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jernyn Street, London, S.W., or forwarded through the Editor of Canada.

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A mountain in the coast range of British Columbia has been named "Sir Robert," and a glacier at its foot "Borden," in honour of the Premier of the Dominion.

Professor Lavell, formerly of Queen's University, Kingston, and at one time a partner in a prominent firm of solicitors, lost his memory some time ago and disappeared. He has been found working as a dish-washer in Colorado Springs. He has now returned to Toronto.

CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Canadian War Contingent Association, held in Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday, 5th inst., the Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., who presided, at the outset apologised for the absence of the Minister of Militia (Sir Sam Hughes), who had been called back to Canada, but who otherwise was prepared to speak of the good work being done by the Association for the comfort of the troops. In moving the adoption of the report (summarised in last week's *Canada*) Sir George Perley briefly reviewed the activities of the Association under two headings: (1) the Beachborough Park Hospital, Shorncliffe, and (2) the distribution of comforts to men at the front. He spoke of the pleasing harmony which existed between the C.W.C.A. and the Canadian Medical Service and the Canadian Red Cross Society, pointing out that while the C.W.C.A. looked after the welfare on the whole of healthy men in the forces, the Red Cross Society confined its attention to the sick in hospitals. The Chairman also spoke with warm appreciation of the activity of Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., Hon. Sec., and in making an appeal for the continued support of the public to the Association's work, he reminded them that the troops were coming in increasing numbers, and although so far the Association's funds had been adequate, there would certainly be more money required in future. Sir George Perley also paid a tribute to the good work done by the Ladies' Committee.

War Enthusiasm.

Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in seconding the motion, spoke of the great enthusiasm which had been manifested in all charitable work at the beginning of the war, and warned his hearers of the danger which would inevitably show itself with some relaxing of the first enthusiasm. The Allies were resolved to win this war, and if that object was to be attained, the welfare, health and spirits of the troops must be maintained by those at home. Referring to the Queen's Canadian Hospital, he said he was glad to note that men from all parts of the British Empire were being taken in, a fact which could not fail to be of value. There was no need for him to say one word about the men of the Canadian Army. What that Army had done had been woven into the fabric of British history, and the best recognition of it was that it was so well known as not to need speaking of in public.

The report was also spoken to by Col. Pelletier (Agent-General for Quebec), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), Mr. Harrison Watson (Agent-General for Prince Edward Island), and Mr. J. H. Turner (formerly Agent-General for British Columbia). A letter of apology for absence, containing all good wishes, was sent by Sir Richard McBride, Mr. Turner's successor.

Surgeon-General G. Carleton Jones, C.M.G., moved: "That the thanks of the Association be given to the Executive Committee, the General Purposes Committee, the Ladies' Committee, and the Hospital Committee, which have carried on the work of the Association." Beachborough Park Hospital, said General Jones, was one of the best and finest equipped hospitals, and although it was comparatively a small institution, it provided the best results.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., who paid a tribute to the good work done by the mothers and sisters and daughters of men on the field.

A Low Death-rate.

Col. Donald Armour, M.B., F.R.C.S., said that up to date the death-rate at the hospital had been only 1 per cent., which was extremely low considering that many of the cases were very serious, and upwards of 300 operations had been performed.

Captain W. MacLeod Moore paid a brief tribute to the hospital staff, and referred to the abilities of the nursing and V.A.D. staffs.

Mr. J. G. Colmer read letters of appreciation of the Association's work from the G.O.C., Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Alderson, K.C.B., and from Major-General Currie, Major-General Turner, V.C., and Major-General Mercer, commanding the First, Second, and Third Divisions respectively.

Dr. George Parkin, C.M.G., moved: "That the Association continues its work in connection with the supply of comforts to the men at the front, the operation and maintenance of the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, and the collection of hospital supplies, extra comforts, and funds for these purposes and the other objects for which the Association was formed."

This was seconded by Mr. A. W. Smithers, who announced that the Grand Trunk Railway Directors had shown their appreciation of the Association's work by doubling the grant of £250 made last year. Princess Louise had donated £125.

Col. Holgates, on behalf of the Red Cross Society, spoke of the amicable relations existing between the two bodies.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. G. McLe Brown, concluded the meeting.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS: A HEAVY LIST.

Killed.

Hatton, Lieut. T., Infantry.
Jones, Lieut. R. E. N., Infantry.
Shaughnessy, Capt. the Hon. A. T., Infantry.

Died of Wounds.

Irvine, Lieut. A. B., Infantry.
Mutrie, Major R. J., Mounted Rifles.
Temple, Capt. A., Mounted Rifles.

Died.

Whiteman, Hon. Capt. H., Infantry.

Wounded.

Arbuckle, Lieut. J. F., Infantry.
Beatty, Major C. H. L., D.S.O., Headquarters.
Bradburn, Lieut. W. C., Infantry.
Caldwell, Capt. W. R., Infantry.
Daniel, Lieut. E. H., Infantry.
Daniel, Lieut. N. H., Artillery.
Dowling, Lieut. A. P., Machine Gun Co.
Everett, Lieut. H. S., Cavalry.
Grant, Lieut. D. M., Infantry.
Jago, Capt. W. W., Infantry.
Macaw, Lieut. W. M., Infantry.
Macdonnell, Lieut. C. R., Engineers.
Mackenzie, Capt. T. R., Infantry.
Macpherson, Capt. J. C., Infantry.
McGuire, Lieut. M. V., Cavalry.
Manfield, Major W. E., Mounted Rifles.
Mercer, Lieut. A. G., Infantry.
Norris, Lieut. H., Infantry.
Ogilvy-Wells, Lieut. J. R., Cavalry.
Oliver, Lieut. A., Artillery.
Powell, Lieut. R. W., Engineers.
Raphael, Lieut. F. G., Infantry.
Sinclair, Lieut. A. W. R., Infantry.
Taylor, Capt. T. A. H., Machine Gun Co.
Templeton, Major J. F., Infantry.
Tupper, Lieut. V. G., Infantry.
Ware, Lieut. B. V., Infantry.
Wilton, Lieut. A., Infantry.
Woods, Capt. T. Z., Veterinary Corps.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Capt. Shaughnessy, as stated in last week's *Canada*, was the second son of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Major Mutrie and Capt. Temple both belonged to the 30th B.C. Horse, the latter to the squadron stationed at Kelowna, and the latter to that stationed at Vernon, of which he was a prominent citizen, and where he was in business as a real estate agent.

Lieut. Irvine belonged to the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver.

Lieut. Ralph E. N. Jones was killed by a shell when leading his men into the trenches on Thursday, March 6. He was a brother of Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, Assistant-General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and before the war was Manager of the Alexandra Avenue branch of that institution in Winnipeg.

Capt. H. Whiteman was one of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. representatives with the Canadian Contingent, and was gazetted honorary captain in January, 1915.

In the Imperial Army.

Capt. Claude M. Blandy, R.F.A. (died on April 8 in hospital abroad of enteric), was the second son of Mr. Richard R. Blandy, and was 35 years of age. Educated at Rugby, he was afterwards engaged in business in Jersey, where he reached the rank of captain in the Jersey Artillery Militia. When war broke out he was in British Columbia, but he returned to this country for service, and in December, 1914, was gazetted temporary captain in the Royal Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. H. G. H. Dorrell, Durham Light Infantry (killed in action on April 2), was the elder son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Dorrell, North Vancouver.

Second Lieut. Arthur Gordon Haigh, R.E., previously reported missing, now officially reported killed, aged 30 years, was the only child of Mr. Arthur H. Haigh, a civil engineer at present engaged on the Welland Canal, and of Mrs. Haigh, of St. Catharines, Ontario, nephew of Sir Forrest and Lady Fulton and of Mr. J. R. Haigh, of Harrogate, and grandson of the late John Haigh, of Huddersfield. He was educated at University College School and Christ's College, Cambridge, and after taking his degree became one of the engineers on the Bombay and Baroda Railway. At the expiration of his three years' contract he rejoined his father in Canada, and in May last came to England and was at once given a commission in the Royal Engineers. Six of his cousins are in the Army.

Second Lieut. Peter Holt Schooling, East Surrey Regiment

(died on March 30 of wounds received in action), was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Holt Schooling, of Linton Road, Hastings, Sussex. He was 22 years of age, and received his commission in January, 1915, after serving for some time in the First Canadian Contingent.

Second Lieut. Charles Bertram Underhill, West Yorkshire Regiment (killed on March 28), aged 22, was the fourth son of Dr. F. T. Underhill, formerly of Tipton, Staffordshire, and now medical health officer, Vancouver. He was born at Tipton and educated at Vancouver and McGill University. At the outbreak of the war he was assistant city analyst, but joined the 7th Batt. (1st B.C. Regt.), and came over with the First Contingent. On December 22, 1914, he was gazetted to the West Yorkshire Regiment, and went with his regiment to the front last September, and saw some of the heaviest fighting. During the last six months he acted as machine-gun officer.



LIEUT. R. E. N. JONES (KILLED) IS THIRD FROM THE LEFT IN THIS GROUP OF OFFICERS FROM THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG.

The others are (left to right): F. C. Biggar, A. G. Mardy, J. S. Williams, V. Curran, and W. H. Dore.

He was a keen football player, and was well known in Vancouver as a sportsman.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded, the following are back at duty:—Capt. Caldwell (Edmonton), Lieut. Grant, Lieut. Oliver (Ottawa), Lieut. Tupper (Vancouver), and Lieut. Wilton.

The following are at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimerex, suffering from gunshot wounds:—Lieut. Arbuckle, of Calgary (cheek and chin); Lieut. E. H. Daniel (leg and hand); Lieut. Dowling (back); Capt. Mackenzie, of Sherbrooke (head); Capt. Macpherson, of Prince Albert (right leg); Lieut. Mercer (back and arm); Lieut. Norris (shoulder); and Capt. Taylor, of Vancouver (left knee, severe).

Lieut. Bradburn, of Edmonton (left thigh), and Lieut. Ogilvy-Wells (shrapnel, head, shoulder and leg, and shock) are at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne; Lieut. N. H. Daniel (left hand and leg) and Lieut. Sinclair (left thigh) are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Lieut. Everett, of Fredericton, N.B. (left hand, slight), is at 50, Weymouth Street, London; Major Templeton (right cheek) at 16, Bruton Street, London; and Capt. Jago, of Waterloo, Ont. (thigh), at 53, Cadogan Square, London. Lieut. McGuire, of Lumley, B.C., Lieut. Raphael, of Edmonton, and Lieut. Ware are reported seriously wounded. Capt. Woods, of Winnipeg, has sustained a shell wound in the hand and fractured femur.

Capt. the Rev. W. A. R. Ball, Lieut. Lewis, and Lieut. Wolsey have now been transferred to England, the first-named being at the 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell, and the last at 8, Chesterfield Gardens.

Lieut. H. W. Flett, Black Watch, who received his commission from the Canadian Expeditionary Force in October, 1915, has been seriously wounded.

Second Lieut. L. W. Jones, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (wounded) received his commission from the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the beginning of January.

Capt. H. T. Skinner, Indian Army, reported wounded, was a cadet at the Canadian Royal Military College, Kingston.

The sum of \$1,215,000 has been subscribed for the purchase of additional machine guns for the Canadian forces

In order to enable newsagents to place "Canada" on sale before Good Friday, this journal will this year be published one day earlier than usual. Next week, therefore, "Canada" will go to press on Tuesday, and all copy for inclusion in that issue must reach us on Monday, or by first post on Tuesday at latest

6411

Died.

Wounded

Missiles

An order extending to every non-commissioned officer and man on active service in Canada leave of absence not exceeding one month to go to farms will, in the opinion of Canadian Government officials, solve Western Canada's problem of finding help to plant this year's grain crop. They will draw double pay while so engaged. Interned aliens are also to be put to farm work under proper supervision.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King conferred the following honours on Canadian officers at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week: C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. Frederick Ford, C.A.M.C.; D.S.O., Major William Rae, 30th Batt.; and Military Cross, Lieut. James Macdonald, Canadian Engineers. And on Saturday:—C.M.G., Col. Murray MacLaren, C.A.M.C.; Military Cross, Capt. Gerald Gore-Langton, 18th Hussars, and Maxwell Mallalue, K.R.R.C.

When the Queen was visiting the Y.M.C.A. hut at Earl Street, Westminster, on Tuesday, several Canadian soldiers sang some Canadian songs at her Majesty's request.

The Duke of Connaught visited Montreal on March 27, where he was met by Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, O.C., with Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, G.S.O. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Champ de Mars to inspect the 73rd Highlanders. From there he went to the McGill Campus, where he inspected the 5th Universities Overseas Company, under Major McKergow; the 148th Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Magee; and the 163rd French Canadians, under Lieut.-Col. Des-Rosiers. Later he inspected the 53rd Battalion, and visited the headquarters of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the Khaki League Convalescent Home at 128, McTavish Street.

While in Montreal, the Governor-General presented to Sir Herbert Ames and Miss Helen Reid their respective insignia as Knight of Grace and Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt has been appointed a Lady of Grace of the Order.

Sir George Perley was one of the guests of the Lord Mayor on Tuesday to meet the French visitors.

Captain and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter gave a dinner at the Carlton Hotel on Tuesday to the High Commissioner for Australia, Mr. A. Fisher, and several of the recently appointed Agents-General from the Overseas Dominions. Those present included Sir Richard McBride (Agent-General for British Columbia), Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier (Agent-General for Quebec), Lieut.-Colonel Richard Reid (Agent-General for Ontario), Mr. John Howard (Agent-General for Nova Scotia), and Mr. J. A. Reid (Agent General for Alberta).

Brig.-General Frank Meighen has arrived in England to take over his command.

The Bishop of Qu'Appelle (Dr. Harding) will preach in Salisbury Cathedral on Sunday, April 30, in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, June 4, and in Lincoln Cathedral on Wednesday, June 7, and will attend the meeting of the Qu'Appelle Association in London on June 24, and that of the Shropshire Mission to Canada in July.

Corpl. W. H. Baker (Medicine Hat), 10th Western Canada Battalion, was one of the Canadians decorated on April 3 at Shorncliffe by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., Minister of Militia and Defence, with the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Croix de Guerre (1st Class). Behind the brief official record which appeared in *Canada* of March 18 lies a stirring story of bravery. On the night of



CORPL. W. H. BAKER,
Wearing the D.C.M. and Croix de Guerre.
Copyright Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

April 22, 1915, Corpl. Baker, with 15 bombers, moved to the left along the German line, bombing the enemy out of his trench. Nine of his men were put out of action, and he, with the survivors of his party, maintained a position within ten yards of a redoubt established by the enemy, throughout the remaining hours of the night. On the morning of the 23rd the enemy renewed their efforts to dislodge the little party. The six survivors were killed, but Corpl. Baker alone continued to collect and throw bombs at the enemy. He held his position all that day and the next night, and returned to his battalion just before dawn on April 24.

The Rev. Dr. Lucas, Bishop of Mackenzie River, came all the way from the far north to see his two sons, who are members of the 53rd (Queen's) Battery, before leaving Kingston, Ontario, for Overseas service. Part of his long trip was made in dog sledge, and he slept in the open with the thermometer 63 degrees below zero.

Lieut. Ray Leitch, of the Serbian Army, formerly Professor in the Provincial University at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has returned to Canada.

Major A. Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Patricia's, whose application for a divorce was refused by the Senate, has instituted proceedings before the Montreal Courts seeking to obtain a separation.

Mr. Edgar Thorne, President of the Canadian Bronze Powder Co., is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Among the recent departures for Canada have been Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Harling, and Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, C.M.G., and Mrs. Grenfell, per s.s. *New York*; Mr. F. L. Lessard and Mrs. Hector Verrel, per s.s. *Lapland*.

Among the arrivals have been Mr. Henry Dobell and Mrs. J. L. McAvity, per s.s. *Philadelphia*.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

An exceedingly pretty military wedding took place recently at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone. The contracting parties were Lieut. Walter Gerald Harris, of Antigonish, near Halifax, Nova Scotia, of the Canadian Field Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harris, of Antigonish, N.S., and Miss Gladys Ellaline Douglas De Wet, only child of Mr. V. Douglas De Wet, the well-known Folkestone solicitor, and of Mrs. Douglas De Wet, of 23, Clifton Gardens, Folkestone (also the great-great-granddaughter of Ewan Law, Squire of Horstead Park, Sussex, whose wife was Sarah, daughter of William Markham, Archbishop of York, and whose direct descendant died a very short time ago in the person of Sir Clement Markham, the celebrated Arctic explorer).

The service, which was full choral, was conducted by the Rev. Canon Tindall (vicar of Folkestone). The duties of best man were undertaken by Lieut. and Adjutant W. R. Stone, a brother-officer of the bridegroom, also of the Canadian Field Artillery. There were three bridesmaids—Miss Ethel Gilbert and Sister Flora Dalglish and Sister Agnes Gallop, nursing sisters, with the rank of lieutenants in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. As the happy couple left the church they passed under an archway formed by officers of the regiment crossing their riding-crops (see page 73).

At 23, Clifton Gardens, a reception was held, at which Mr. and Mrs. De Wet hospitably entertained guests numbering over 80. Among the invited guests were Colonel Mills, Commanding C.F.A., Lieut.-Col. Good, Second-in-Command, Col. Ashton (Commandant of Sandling Camp), and Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Amherst-Law and Mr. Trevor-Law (London), Mr. and Mrs. Warboys (Hertford), Miss Gladys Law, Miss B. Osborne (London), Alderman Frederic Hall, J.P., and Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Baker, Miss J. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lukey, Mr. A. E., Mrs. and the Misses Watts, Mrs. Hickling, Mrs. Pree (London), Capt. Garnuth-Orde, W. J. Mackenzie, M. B. Hamilton, G. S. Hammore, J. E. Goulet, Armstrong, Johnston, Birchall, Farnell, Vien; Lieuts. N. V. Buchanan, S. P. Grimmill, T. H. Kitchen, W. J. Jackson, R. Sutherland, W. J. Stacey, Sefton, Smythe, Griffiths, Green, Webster, Cummings, Thackray, Best, Monk, Bennett, Forsyth, Lockray (40th Reserve), Lieut. Brown (39th Battalion); Corporal W. Ashton (Essex Yeomanry); Miss Henriette Twiss, Mrs. Aird, Mrs. Warren.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith May Roberts, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Roberts, of Stettler, Alberta, late of Grappenhall, Cheshire, to Lieut. J. P. Cunningham, 151st Batt.

The marriage took place on Monday, at Castlemacadam, Avoca, Ireland, while the bridegroom was on short leave, of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Lovell Hadow (the Norfolk Regiment), commanding 1st Newfoundland Regiment, to Miss Adela Maude Bayly, elder daughter of the late Colonel Bayly and Mrs. Bayly, of Ballynathur, County Wicklow.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—A plea for a Federal Department of Health was made in the House of Commons by Dr. Michael Steele, M.P., of South Perth. The idea was favourably received by Hon. J. D. Hazen, and he promised that the Government would earnestly consider the subject.

—At the 48th annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association all the officers were re-elected as follows:—Col. A. P. Sherwood, President; Brigadier-General A. E. D. Labelle, of Montreal, Chairman of the Council; Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G., R.O., Chairman of the Executive; Lieut.-Col. R. J. Birdwhistle, Secretary; Major E. D. Sutherland, Treasurer. As a memorial to the late Colonel John Tilton, for over 40 years a member of the Council, a three-quarter life size oil painting of the deceased officer is to be executed.

—At the sixth annual meeting of the Canadian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., was elected President; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. F. Angus (Montreal), Brig.-General the Hon. James Mason (Toronto), Mr. A. M. Nanton (Winnipeg), and Mr. C. G. Pennock (Vancouver); Treasurer, Mr. George Burn (Ottawa); Secretary, Mr. Hamnett P. Hill (Ottawa).

TORONTO.—A company, headed by Mr. H. H. Williams, will erect a theatre at the corner of College and Teraulay Streets. It will have a seating capacity of from 4,000 to 5,000. The property has a frontage of 400ft. on College Street and 270ft. on Teraulay Street.

—Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, of Messrs. A. E. Ames and Co., has been appointed City Treasurer in place of the late Mr. Patterson. The City Council has fixed his salary at \$15,000 per annum.

—The total cheese output of this Province last year was 115,500,000lbs., of which 25,500,000lbs. came from Western Ontario. The price averaged 15½ cents per lb., compared with 13½ cents in 1914. The total creamery output of the Province was 21,350,000lbs., and the total value of cheese and creamery butter \$23,982,250.

—At the 37th annual meeting of the Canadian National Exhibition Association the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Lieut.-Col. Jos. Oliver; President, Lieut.-Col. Noel Marshall; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Geo. Booth and T. A. Russell; Executive Committee, Messrs. W. K. George, W. K. McNaught, Mayor Church, Ald. McBride, Geo. H. Gooderham, M.P.P., J. G. Kent, Robt. Fleming, and C. A. B. Brown. The Exhibition will open in August.

HAMILTON.—The Mayor announces that the city will give the Library Board \$50,000 in return for the old library building. Part of the sum will be used to build a library in the east end of the city.

BRANTFORD.—Lieut.-Col. Harry Cockshutt, commanding officer of the 215th Brant County Battalion, announces that he has chosen Major A. T. Duncan, of this city, and Major Hedley Snyder, of Hamilton, as his senior and junior majors respectively. Capt. L. H. Coates, of Brantford, is to be medical officer.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The output of zinc and lead ores of this Province more than trebled in value in 1915, as compared with 1914. The whole industry is developing systematically.

The Provincial Canadian Northern Railway Co. has been advised that the contractors for the Provincial Government are preparing to proceed energetically with the dam which is being built on the St. Maurice River. The St. Maurice River is 400 miles in length, and has a watershed of 2,700 square miles. The dam is to be constructed 225 miles from the confluence of this stream with the St. Lawrence River at Three Rivers, and will create a reservoir of approximately 300 square miles. The quantity of water to be stored will exceed the total storage cap-

city of the great Assouan dam on the Nile, in Egypt. Preliminary construction work was started last summer. The manufacturing towns of La Tuque, Grand Mère, Shawinigan Falls, and Three Rivers, at which points \$500,000,000 have been invested in power development, paper mills, etc., have been built up largely through the utilisation of the water powers of the St. Maurice River.

MONTREAL.—The registered electors at the municipal elections held on April 1 were 138,431, compared with 137,947 at the 1914 election.

SHERBROOKE.—At the annual meetings of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade and of the Eastern Townships Immigration Society held here on March 21 officers were elected as follows:—Eastern Township Associated Boards of Trade: President, Mr. V. E. Morrill; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. P. C. Duboyce and W. F. Choquette. Eastern Townships Immigration Society: President, Mr. A. B. Gendreau; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. A. Woodman and H. A. Best. Mr. W. M. Hillhouse was elected Secretary of both organisations. The Eastern Townships Immigration Society reported that 227 farm labourers were placed on Eastern Townships farms during the year.

THREE RIVERS.—Fire destroyed the Page Block on March 20. The premises of the Phoenix Club, Dominion Express, C.P.R., the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and A. Parent were burnt out. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, partly covered by insurance.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Captain H. E. Osborne and Lieut. F. de L. Clement, the two A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor, are going to the front.

—Mr. J. H. Stewart, M.P.P., has resigned his seat, following the report of the Royal Commission in regard to irregularities in connection with Government contracts.

The total enlistments up to March include 8,000 single and 3,000 married men. It is estimated that there are 10,000 single men between 20 and 40 available for enlistment.

ST. JOHN.—The street railway carried 7,782,979 passengers last year. Much of this increase was due to the extension of the tracks to East St. John and Glen Falls, and to the completion of connections at the Reversing Falls.

At the meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association the officers elected were:—President, Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham; Vice-President, Mr. A. J. Gaudet, Memramcook; Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Smith, Hoyt; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. A. H. Wetmore, Clifton.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Premier has introduced a Bill into the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of securing the names of recruitable men in the Province between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Three thousand recruits have been enrolled in the Province in three weeks.

The old immigration building at the deep water terminals on old pier No. 2 was totally destroyed by fire on March 14. A considerable quantity of Red Cross supplies from all parts of Canada was destroyed.

SYDNEY.—Mr. C. P. Moore has been elected President of the Board of Trade; Messrs. R. McDonald and V. Merchant Vice-Presidents.

The Ross Convalescent Hospital, for invalid soldiers, will be taken over by the Dominion Hospital Commission on June 1, until which date Mrs. J. K. T. Ross will continue to support it.

Employees of the Dominion Coal Co. have decided to present a motor ambulance to St. Francis Xavier University unit, costing approximately \$2,600. Ambulances have already been presented to Nova Scotia Hospital unit and the British Red Cross Society by employees of this corporation.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—All bars have been placed out of bounds for troops stationed in this district.

A substantial increase took place last year in the number of cattle and sheep brought here over the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway. The company handled 64,691 head of cattle out of a total for all lines of 132,171, an increase from 51,285 in 1914. The number of sheep dealt with was 6,083 in 1915, as compared with 4,912 in 1914, while the total number of sheep for all lines in 1915 was 13,706. Mr. George Stephen, General Freight Agent of the C.N.R. here, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Freight Traffic Manager of lines west of and including the cities of Port Arthur and Duluth.

BRANDON.—A project is being promoted for the distribution of electric power obtained from Winnipeg throughout the rural districts of Western Manitoba from this centre.

BIRTLE.—A demonstration farm will be established here, consisting of 320 acres. The buildings will be erected this year.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—In the annual report of the secretary of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission it is stated that up to December 31, 1915, over \$600,000 had been paid to claimants in over 115 municipalities.

—During 1915 25 acres, containing 325 vacant city lots, were cultivated by the Regina Vacant Lot Garden Association.

—On March 23 Mr. C. H. Cawthorpe, M.L.A. for Biggar, was sent by Magistrate Hefferman for trial at the next session of the Supreme Court on a charge of bribery in connection with the Prohibition Bill.

The sale of intoxicating liquor as a Government monopoly is proving decidedly profitable in this Province. On an investment of \$1,181,494 a net profit of \$378,847 was earned from July 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916. These figures were submitted by Mr. J. F. Bole, Commissioner of the Government dispensary system, to the Legislature on March 1 in his semi-annual report.

—The Association of Saskatchewan Land Surveyors has re-elected Mr. W. R. Reilley, of Regina, President, Mr. R. W. F. Loucks Vice-President, and Mr. H. G. Phillips, Regina, Secretary-Treasurer.

SWIFT CURRENT.—A Canadian club has been organised here. The following officers were elected:—Hon. President, Rev. E. H. Oliver; President, Rev. J. Nicols; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. Buckles and W. W. Cooper; Secretary, Mr. W. S. Cram.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—In 1915 the number of consumers of electric light decreased each month until September, since when there has been a steady increase, and also in the amount of power required by industries.

—The number of women who voted in the recent municipal elections—the first at which both sexes were qualified—shows that in the 31 polls in the city there were 7,431 votes polled, and of these 2,088, or 28.08 per cent., were recorded by women.

—In the year 1915 the Superintendent of Edmonton gives the total enrolment for the public schools here, excluding the technical school, as 10,350. Of these 5,145 were boys and 5,205 girls. The average for the year was 7,208.22, which is 68.93 per cent. of the total enrolment. In 1914 the enrolment was 9,621, and in 1913 8,954. The Edmonton Roman Catholic Separate School Board reports 1,465 pupils in 1915. The Separate School Board has an assessment of \$18,821,960, and the educational rate is 4.80 mills. The cost of operation for the year was \$87,624, or an average cost per pupil of \$59.81 on the total enrolment.

—The seventh annual report of the University of Alberta shows that the buildings are valued at \$626,756, and the equip-

ment at \$38,703. The general revenue during the year showed a deficit of \$17,012; 107 students and 8 members of the staff went on active service. The number of students registered during the year was 443.

CALGARY.—The Central Methodist church has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$50,000, fairly well covered by insurance.

MEDICINE HAT.—Edmund B. Smith, a Winnifred farmer, is one of the latest recruits to join the 175th Regiment. He is 40, and the father of 13 children, of whom 8 are under 15. His three grown-up sons are in the Canadian Army, one of them in the same unit as his father.

LETHBRIDGE.—The C.P.R. has given an undertaking to the Railway Commissioners that the line from here to Weyburn shall be linked up this year.

STETTLE.—On March 6 the North-West Mounted Police Barracks here were completely gutted by fire.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—On March 24 the Provincial Legislature declined to grant incorporation to the city of Port Mann. Canadian Northern interests promoted the Bill, but there is little population as yet in the Fraser River terminal.

The continued congestion of the labour market in this Province has caused the Dominion Government to again extend for six months (until September 30) the Order in Council prohibiting the entry into British Columbia from any foreign country of immigrants who may be classed as artisans or skilled or unskilled labourers.

—Following the announcement of the insurance of the Provincial Legislative buildings at Edmonton for \$1,000,000, the Provincial Government here has placed \$1,200,000 fire insurance on the Parliament buildings.

The public accounts for 1914-15 show the net revenue from all sources amounted to \$7,974,496, or \$2,500,000 less than in the year preceding. The total expenditure was \$12,174,251, as compared with a total expenditure in the year 1913-14 of \$15,955,123.

VICTORIA.—The population of the Province has been reduced by nearly 25 per cent. since the outbreak of the war, according to the annual report of the Provincial Board of Health. Mr. Frank Degray, Acting Secretary of the Board, places the decline at nearly 100,000. The cessation of railway work is given as the cause of the exodus of 20,000 people. General periodic depression drove out 50,000, while the war took 22,000 enlisted men, besides their families in many cases. Marriages in 1914 were 4,296; and in 1915, 3,393. The number of deaths for the two years were 3,974 in 1914, and 3,832 in 1915. The registered number of births were 10,516 in 1915, and 10,418 in 1914; 836, or nearly 10 per cent., died within a year after birth.

VANCOUVER.—In an address by Mr. James Ashforth on March 4 regarding coal and oil fuel, he stated that the importation of fuel oil into this Province increased from 5,000,000 gallons in 1910 to 110,000,000 in 1914, with a much larger importation in 1915. This imported fuel displaced an equivalent quantity of native coal. A ton of coal is displaced by each 150 gallons of oil used in its place, so that, while five years ago oil fuel took the place of only 30,000 tons of coal, in 1914 it was a substitute for 700,000 tons. The Provincial Mineralogist in his annual report gave this as the principal reason for the decrease of 1,000,000 tons in the coal production.

—The B.C. Electric Company's lines carried 37,740,575 passengers in 1914, and 25,956,093 last year. The city's percentage of the receipts fell from about \$70,000 to \$32,312. Jitneys are blamed for a large portion of the decrease.

REVELSTOKE.—On March 7 a fire which broke out in the business section did about \$50,000 damage.

CRESTON.—This district shows the following increases in fruit production for 1915 compared with 1914: Strawberries, 100 per cent; peaches, 1,500 per cent; plums, 250 per cent; crab apples and pears, 100 per cent. There were also large increases in the production of raspberries, blackberries, currants, and cherries.

CANADA'S SHARE IN THE COMING CONFLICT.

Task of the Export Association of Canada.

NEARLY two generations ago Disraeli, with that marvellous prescience which enabled him, so far back as the early forties of the last century, to see in Canada the future granary of the Empire, and, it may be observed in passing, inspired him later to predict as a sequel to Prussia's attack on Denmark the necessity of a British battle fleet in permanent station in the North Sea to meet the deeper menace that underlay the storming of the heights of Düppel—nearly two generations ago Disraeli pointed out to an indifferent England that the war of the future would be a war of tariffs. This is the war which promises to be waged with fury and at unimaginable length when the present conflict comes to an end.

A little late, perhaps, but with a steadiness of purpose, a unanimous determination, and a deliberate marshalling of means that augurs well for a clear understanding of the magnitude of the effort required, the Allied Governments, spurred thereto by the imperative demands of the keenest of their business men, are beginning to anticipate that other campaign against the Central Powers which will open at the moment when the last shot in the present struggle has been fired.

Speaking at the luncheon given on Tuesday by the City of London to the French Senators and Deputies, M. Franklin-Bouillon said the business men of the Allied nations must no longer allow themselves to be deceived in the future as they had been in the past. All their political ententes would be sterile and purposeless if they were not supplemented and completed by economic ententes which, safeguarding the interests of each Allied nation, would ensure the prosperity of all of them. . . . It was not enough merely to take all possible measures for the duration of the war. From now onwards we must organise together for peace.

It needs but little imagination to see that it is not enough to deprive a brutal and barbarous enemy of his weapons if the means be left at his disposal to arm himself afresh; and if Germany is to be effectively reduced, if our blood and treasure are not to be spent in vain, if the solemn vows, assurances and pledges of our statesmen are to be honestly redeemed, it can only be by setting Germany in so complete a condition of commercial isolation as to leave her a century-long task of paying her debts with not so much as a single depreciated mark to spare for any other purpose.

The Coming Crusade.

The coming conflict, therefore, assumes as much the character of a crusade as that upon which the Allies are now engaged. It is a holy enterprise to be carried out in the sacred interests of international peace, security and well-being; and while in its material aspect it may be urged that the lure of profit provides but a beggarly substitute for the splendid heroism, the matchless self-sacrifice and the glorious valour which now distinguishes the Allied Armies in the field, nevertheless the commercial forces of the Empire, by supplementing and completing the task which the armed battalions of their sons and brothers are now carrying through, will also have earned well of posterity.

It is this aspect of the future issue which most controls and animates the imagination of the men who to-day are working in Canada to extend her commercial boundaries, and enable the Empire successfully to dispute with Germany and Austria the markets of the world. Hears of the men who bridged the rivers, cleared the forests, ploughed the prairies, and laid down steel roads from ocean to ocean, Canadian manufacturers, with a foresight and a self-reliance altogether admirable, have gone to the length of organising themselves into a body the better to approach and solve the problems which changed world conditions, suddenly enlarged opportunities, and imperative national necessities have brought before them. The conditions are for the most part strange, the opportunities, in the main, are as dazzling to perceive as they are difficult to seize, and the necessities are in the nature rather of contingent liabilities than pressing obligations. In a sense, therefore, the Export Association of Canada, under which title many of the representative industrial concerns in the Dominion have banded themselves together, has come into being out of a general recognition of national responsibility.

The Imperial Aspect of the Dominion's Industries

In a previous article in these columns which dealt at some length with the establishment of the Association, some emphasis was placed on the fact that Britain had for so long been Canada's banker, and had so provided her with all the plant necessary for an immense production that she was justified in expecting a banker's return on capital so lavishly and confidently invested. The munitions and material of war which the Dominion is sending across to day from every available factory and workshop is a sufficiently satisfactory answer to the mere debit and credit demands of the ledger. It is the

larger, the Imperial, the future aspect of the Dominion's industries that demands the attention of the thoughtful, even as now it is engaging the full energies of the Export Association. That enormous industrial equipment which to-day is working double tides to feed the guns, will pass once more over to the uses and purposes of peace when the guns will have done their work. The expansion of output, hammered into existence by the blows of war, must be maintained. In the coming trade war the Dominion will stand side by side with the Mother Country, as erstwhile in the field. Maintenance of her output, the marketing of her manufactures, the ousting of Germany and Austria from the world's markets, this is, in brief, the programme to which the Export Association of Canada is committed.

Influential Support.

As might be anticipated, this programme has already received the hearty endorsement of the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, as well as the Minister for Trade and Commerce, Sir George Forster. Those two great railways, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, have also lent their adherence, and the success of the Association is already more than half assured. It has been appointed purchasing agents in Canada and the United States for the Crown Colony agents; it has representatives in Australia and New Zealand; one in South Africa is in course of appointment; and with the establishment of the London office the Association promises to consolidate into a permanent and active institution. The value of such an organisation to the Canadian exporter is obvious. World-wide as is its sphere, it will bring in effect the markets of the world within the purview of the smallest manufacturer. It was Carlyle who once pointed out how intimate and far-reaching were the smallest happenings: "Why, a Lake Winnipeg Indian cannot quarrel with his wife but what the whole world will hear of it. Will not the price of beaver rise?" And if the Lake Winnipeg Indian has gone on evermore to his reservation, and the exports of the Dominion to-day are quite other and more complicated than the pelt of her national emblem, it is nevertheless vital to her manufacturers that the changes and conditions, the peculiar requirements and the ever-growing demands of the world's markets should be brought to their notice in such form and with such instant attention as the competitive character of world-commerce makes imperative. The valuable work done in this direction by the Trade Commissioners of the Dominion will be supplemented in a practical and effective way by the labours of the Export Association.

Co-ordination and Co-operation.

The co-ordination and utilisation of tonnage and transport, the mobilisation and co-operation of financial resources, exploitation of the advantageous geographical position of Canada, catalogues and prices, samples, tenders and quotations—the work in front of the Association is immense, and the necessity for that work urgent. Its effect will be, as was pointed out in a previous article, to range the manufacturing resources of the Dominion side by side with the manufacturing resources of Lancashire and Yorkshire. More and more is it growing vital to the future peace and civilisation of the world that Imperial trade should pass as much as possible through Imperial hands. A movement which strengthens this, a movement which bids fair to add its quota of completeness to that blockade of Germany which must continue after the British Fleets have steamed from their war stations in the North Sea back into harbour again—is something which, in the conflict that is yet to come, is certainly destined to play a part no less important than that which is to-day being enacted by those other battered and battle-tried Canadian battalions that line the trenches on the plains of Flanders.

IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE AND MR. HUGHES.

Sir Spencer Maydon-Wilson, Bt. of Eastborne, has sent the following letter to Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Premier:

"Sir,—I am writing on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Maritime League, which numbers on its Council 500 distinguished Admirals and Generals, and which has secured over 200,000 recruits to his Majesty's Navy and Army since the beginning of the war, to convey to you our keen appreciation of the strenuous efforts which you have made and are making on behalf of this great Empire, and to express our deep regret at the unfortunate illness which has overtaken you at a time when your counsel and presence are invaluable in the midst of our own halting politicians.

"As a patriotic League we noted with unfeigned admiration the exploits of the Australian cruiser *Sydney* last year, and congratulate the Commonwealth upon such a hopeful augury of future successes for her undaunted young Navy.

"Wishing you a speedy recovery of health, and expressing the hope that you will be one of the representatives of the Empire at the forthcoming Economic Conference of our Allies."

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Notes on Officers—Commissions and Appointments.

THE following officers and nursing sister of the C.E.F. returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, by the Allan R.M.S. *Scandinavian*, which sailed on Tuesday of last week:—Lieut. C. S. Major (Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation), in charge of the party of returned N.C.O.'s and men; Major F. McK. Bell (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer in charge of the party; Lieut.-Col. L. H. Archambeault (O.C. 41st French-Canadian Batt.); Major J. D. McQueen (C.A.M.C., late No. 3 Field Ambulance, C.E.F.), to a post with a new battalion; Capt. F. E. Birdsall (2nd Eastern Ontario Batt.), Assistant Conducting Officer, and on sick leave until June 18; Captain W. S. Barton (7th B.C. Batt.), Assistant Conducting Officer, and on sick leave until June 21; Capt. S. Dryden (32nd Reserve Batt.), permanently medically unfit for further active service; Hon. Capt. John Pringle, D.D. (Chaplain Services), on special leave until May 29; Lieut. A. B. Blake-Forster (3rd Toronto Batt.), escort to Lieut. Harman, and on special leave until June 25; Lieut. S. M. Harman (24th Montreal Batt.), medically unfit for further military service; Lieut. G. E. Sissons (Canadian Engineers Training Depot); Lieut. H. M. Scott (15th Toronto Highland Batt.), to a post with a new battalion; Lieut. H. L. Mainguy (8th C.M.R.), to a post with a new battalion; Lieut. P. J. Belcher (49th Edmonton Batt.), on sick leave until May 21; Lieut. R. W. Bell (1st Ontario Batt.), on special leave until May 15; Nursing Sister P. B. Austin (C.A.M.C.), on special leave until May 16.

Capt. Birdsall, one of the original officers of the 2nd Batt., was wounded last December, and Lieut. Belcher, of the 49th, in October of last year.

The weekly party of N.C.O.'s and men medically unfit for further military service returned to Canada by the *Scandinavian* numbered about 115.

Last Week's Party for Canada.

The following officers returned by the R.M.S. *Metagama*, which sailed on Friday of last week:—Capt. J. E. Griffith (Canadian Audit Office, London), in charge of party of returned soldiers, and on special leave until May 28; Capt. S. Bonnell (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer in charge of party; Lieut.-Col. R. M. Simpson (C.A.M.C.), 2nd Medical Officer; Major W. M. Yates (2nd Ontario Batt.; late 32nd Res. Batt.), 2nd Assistant Conducting Officer, and on special leave until May 20; Major A. C. Gillespie (10th Res. Inf. Brigade Hdqrs.; late 9th Res. Batt.), Assistant Conducting Officer, and on special leave until June 19; Capt. W. I. S. Hendrie (3rd Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), to a new appointment; Capt. C. S. Ford (4th Ontario Batt.); Capt. J. C. Biggs (3rd C.M.R.), to instructional work; Lieut. O. E. Lennox (23rd Res. Batt.), to a new post in the 170th Batt.; Lieut. E. F. Newcombe (P.P.C.I.L.), wounded in January, on special sick leave until August 3; Lieut. W. R. Gayner (13th Royal Highlanders Batt.; attached to the Royal Flying Corps), on special leave until May 9; Lieut. C. S. Fleming (C.O.C.), on special leave until May 3; Lieut. R. M. Grant (4th Ontario Batt.), on special leave until May 15; Lieut. H. P. Lovell (16th Canadian Scottish Batt.), on special leave until July 4; Lieut. M. E. F. Kelly (3rd C.M.R.), wounded in November last, on special sick leave; Lieut. E. G. Rendell (3rd C.M.R.), to a new post in the 194th Batt.

The usual weekly party of N.C.O.s and privates, medically unfit for further military service, returned to Canada by the above steamer, totalled 98.

The Ontario Military Hospital.

Lieut.-Col. D. W. McPherson, C.A.M.C., transferred from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park, Epsom, took over command of the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, last Monday.

Lieut. J. A. Cameron (Toronto), 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster at Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. A. T. Seaman, C.G.A., has been appointed to the 98th Canadian Siege Battery, Fôrsham.

Lieut. T. Domaille, 5th Western Cavalry Batt., who was promoted from the ranks of the 5th on the field, after the severe fighting in the earlier half of last year, is now attached to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

No. 4 Mobile Veterinary Section, C.A.V.C., has been mobilized at Shorncliffe for service with the Canadian Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. E. V. Cowley, Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the 3rd Divl. Artillery, Bramshott.

Capt. T. M. Creighton, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, to duty at the

Daughters of the Empire Canadian Red Cross Hospital for Officers, 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W.

Capt. J. C. Biggs (Calgary), 1st C.M.R. Batt., overseas, has returned to Shorncliffe for duty, and is now posted to the General List of Officers and temporarily attached to the 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut. F. Gidony, 41st French-Canadian Batt., Bramshott, has been transferred to Shorncliffe for duty.

Nursing Sisters B. Lamont and F. M. Dalgleish, C.A.M.C., have resigned their commissions in the C.E.F.

Capt. A. F. Nation (Victoria), 7th B.C. Batt., has returned to Shorncliffe from overseas for duty, and is now attached to the 30th B.C. Reserve Batt., Hythe.

Corpl. F. W. Montour, 4th Ontario Batt., C.E.F., has re



WEDDING OF LIEUT. W. G. HARRIS, C.F.A., AND MISS G. E. DOUGLAS DE WET, AT FOLKESTONE (SEE PAGE 69).

Photo: Lambert Weston, Folkestone.

turned to Canada to take up a commission in one of the new battalions.

Capt. F. L. Cosby (R. of O.), 1st Ontario Batt., has been granted special leave to return to Canada until August 6.

Capt. J. R. Cummings and Capt. C. H. V. Smith, C.A.M.C., have arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada, and been posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School.

Miss E. McI. Dewar and Miss B. Contryman have been appointed Nursing Sisters in the C.A.M.C.

Lieut. Hume Blake (Toronto), Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been transferred to General MacDougall's Headquarters Staff, C.T.D., Shorncliffe.

An officer and some 50 rank and file of Mechanical Transport details have been transferred from Shorncliffe to Bramshott for the 9th and 10th Canadian Field Ambulances, and for the 3rd Divisional Ambulance Workshop quartered there.

Hon. Lieut. and Qmr. H. S. Gooderham (Toronto), C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Lieut. E. Delaney, 12th Res. Batt., has been appointed Assistant Paymaster to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. L. A. Sylvestre, 12th Res. Inf. Brigade, West Sandling, has been promoted to the rank of Hon. Major.

CANADA

With the Canadian Forces in England:



Copyright Photos]
CAPT. H. E. HODGE (CORB'RG, ONT.),
Machine Gun Officer, 2nd Eastern Ontario
Batt., C.E.F., recently appointed Acting
Brigade Machine Gun Officer, 10th Canadian
Reserve Infantry Brigade, Shorncliffe.



[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.
HON. MAJOR THE REV. G. A. WELLS, B.A.,
Senior Chaplain to the troops of the Canadian
Training Division, Shorncliffe. Rector of St
Mark's Church, Minneapolis, Minn., he has been
connected with the Canadian Militia (in the
rank of a Chaplain) for the past 19 years.
He served in the South African War in the
ranks of the 2nd C.M.R.



Copyright Photos]
LIEUT. G. F. ELLIOTT, C.A.S.C.,
Promoted from rank of corporal in the
C.A.S.C., and posted to the C.A.S.C. Training
Depot, Shorncliffe.



[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.
LIEUT. H. J. ROLPH, C.F.A.,
Promoted from ranks of the 6th Howitzer
Batt., 2nd Divisional Artillery, after service
at the Front, and posted to the Reserve
Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.



AT THE CANADIAN CONVALESCENT
Tree blown down in the recent storm, falling clear through a hospital hut.
Fortunately no one was injured.



NO. 10 PLATOON, "C" COMPANY, 45TH MANITOBA BATTALION,
LATEST CANADIAN BATTALION.
The officer commanding the Platoon is Lieut. Hamilton; on his left are Capt. and Lieut.



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GUNNERS, 50TH BATTALION.
H. Richards, Montreal and Liphook.



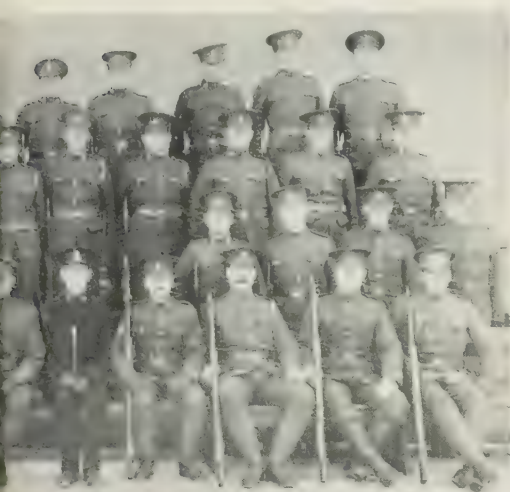
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THE OFFICER IN CHARGE
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1ST RESERVE
BATTALION.
Sitting, left to right: Sergt. A. Bennett, C.F.A.; Q.M.S.I. C. A.
R.F.A., Officer in Charge of Gunnery; Sergt. Major (W.A.) Wilson;
Middle Row: Sergt. W. Bennett, R.C.H.A.; Corp. V. Black, C.F.A.;
C.F.A.; Sergt. J. Webb, C.F.A.; S. Sergt. G. Tett, C.F.A.

Photographs from Shorncliffe, Bramshott, etc.



L. WOODCOTE PARK, EPSOM.

Football match, Canadians v. Australians, resulting 8-1 in favour of the former (red and white).



OF LIEUT.-COLONEL F. I. CLARK, OF BRANDON—ONE OF THE
ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.

(Chaplain), and Sergt. H. Gregory; on his right, Sergt. Anker and Sergt. G. Murray.



Copyright Photos]

LIEUT. J. A. HUMPHREY, C.F.A.,



[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

LIEUT.-COL. H. G. MAYES,
Director of Bayonet Fighting and Physical
Training, Canadian Training Division, Shorn-
cliffe.



Copyright Photos]

LIEUT. J. J. W. HAYWARD, C.F.A.,

Promoted from ranks of the 3rd Brigade, 1st
Divisional Artillery, and posted to the Reserve
Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe. As Sergt. Hay-
ward, he has spent a considerable time at the
Front.



[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

LIEUT. R. H. B. KER, ROYAL FLYING CORPS,
Obtained his commission last autumn from the
48th B.C. Reserve (now 3rd C. Pioneer) Batt.
Son of Mr. D. R. Ker, of the flour-milling firm
of Bracknell Ker. He was born in Victoria,
B.C., and educated at Haileybury School.



ERY, AND THE GUNNERY [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.
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Sergt. Major G. Sanger, C.F.A.; Sergt. F. Hipgrave, R.C.H.A.
Melwood, R.C.H.A.; Sergt. J. Dixon, R.C.H.A.; Sergt. E. Bolton,
Lack Rose; Bomb. A. Latte, C.F.A.; Bomb. H. Allen, C.F.A.



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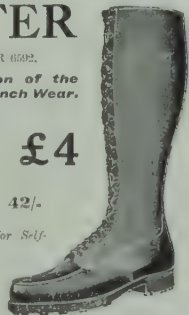
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The A.H.G.
MARCHING BOOT

Lieut.-Col. S. F. Smith (O.C. Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto), lately in command of the 4th C.M.R., has been appointed to the command of the 3rd Divisional Mounted Troops.

Two Warrant Officers and about 50 rank and file Horse Transport details of the 9th and 10th Field Ambulances have been transferred from Shorncliffe to the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

The Canadian Reserve Cyclist Company is now quartered at Chiseldon Camp, Swindon.

In the examination at the close of the 29th Course in Field Telephony and Signalling at the Canadian School of Signalling, Shorncliffe (Captain H. H. Van Wart), Corp. J. W. MacDonald (40th N.S. Batt.), and Pte. D. Stevenson (44th Winnipeg Batt.) obtained distinctive merit.

Transferred Overseas.

Capt. E. A. Watson, C.A.V.C. (Lethbridge), has been transferred from Shorncliffe overseas, for duty at the Headquarters of the 3rd Inf. Brigade. Captain Watson came to England last autumn as Veterinary Officer of the 7th Brig., 2nd Divl. Art.

The following officers have been transferred overseas:—Capt. J. J. Jeffrey, 17th Res. Batt., to 13th Royal Highlanders Batt.; Lieut. F. A. Hale (Toronto), Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, to Machine Gun Co., 7th Inf. Brig.; Lieut. G. E. Cragg (Lunenburg, N.S.), 23rd Res. Batt., to 3rd Toronto Batt.; Lieut. F. P. H. Layton (Truro, N.S.), 40th N.S. Res. Batt., to 4th C.M.R. Regt.; Lieut. A. Z. Middleton, 11th Res. Batt., to 27th Winnipeg Batt.; Lieut. A. J. Roberts (Port Arthur), 12th Res. Batt., to 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Lieut. C. E. B. Corbould, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., to 18th Western Ontario Batt.; Lieut. A. W. R. Sinclair (Toronto), 17th Res. Batt., to 15th Toronto Highland Batt.; Lieut. J. S. Woods (Edmonton), 11th Res. Batt., to Royal Canadian Regt.; Lieut. G. S. Curtis, 35th Ontario Batt., to 58th Ontario Batt.; Lieut. J. C. Macquarrie (late signalling officer, 49th Batt.), Engineers Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to 49th Batt.; Lieut. S. L. Redson, Office of Director of Recruiting and Organisation, to 8th Winnipeg Batt.; Lieut. L. F. Cameron, Base Details, to 43rd Winnipeg Highland Batt.; Lieut. L. S. Page (Winnipeg), Machine Gun Base, 13th Inf. Brigade, to Machine Gun Co., 9th Inf. Brigade; Lieut. P. S. Hunter (Moncton), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt., to 20th Ontario Batt.; Lieut. A. W. Haigh (Moose Jaw), 32nd Res. Batt., to 2nd C.M.R. Regt.; Lieut. J. H. Edgar (Montreal), 23rd Res. Batt., to 60th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. B. H. Smith (Halifax), 17th Res. Batt., to 25th N.S. Batt.; Lieut. J. S. Williams (Moose Jaw), 32nd Res. Batt., to 28th North-West Batt.; Lieut. H. G. Barnum (Toronto), 35th Ontario Res. Batt., to 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt.; Lieut. J. S. Allen, 11th Res. Batt., to P.P.C.L.L.; Lieut. C. E. B. Corbould (New Westminster, B.C.), 30th B.C. Res. Batt., to 18th Western Ontario Batt.; Lieut. C. G. Power (Quebec), 23rd Res. Batt., to 14th Royal Montreal Batt.; Lieut. V. C. Churchill, 11th Res. Batt., to 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Lieut. G. S. Willis, 23rd Res. Batt., to 3rd Toronto Batt.; Lieut. W. Menpes (Toronto), 17th Res. Batt., to 15th Toronto Highland Batt.; Lieut. A. G. Fraser, 12th Res. Batt., to 21st Eastern Ontario Batt.; Lieut. G. I. Baillie, 23rd Res. Batt., to 60th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. H. H. Combes, 9th Res. Batt., to 3rd Toronto Batt.; Lieut. R. O. Mitchell (Guelph), 36th Res. Batt., to 18th Western Ontario Batt.

Retained in Canada for Duty.

Lieut. A. N. Worthington (Toronto), 13th Royal Highlanders Batt., who was wounded at Festubert, and Lieut. C. H. Ackerman (57th Rangers, Peterborough, Ont.), 2nd Eastern Ont. Batt., who was wounded at Givenchy, both of whom were granted special sick leave in Canada, have been retained there for duty, as have also Lieut. W. C. Craig (19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton), 3rd C.M.R., who was wounded last October, and Lieut. Raymond Sellar (Winnipeg), 11th Res. Batt.

Capt. F. O. Tidy (Toronto), one of the original officers of the 3rd Toronto Batt., C.E.F., who was awarded the Military Cross, and returned to Canada on special leave on February 15, has been retained there for duty with the 198th Batt., Canadian "Buffs," now being recruited in Toronto under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cooper.

Other officers retained in Canada for duty are Capt. Day, 10th Western Canada (formerly 32nd) Batt.; Capt. E. H. Knox-Lect, 60th Montreal Batt.; Capt. H. J. Coghill, 1st Western Ontario Batt. (recently Qmr. of the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe); Capt. R. de la B. Girouard, 22nd French-Canadian Batt.; Lieut. A. D. Carter, 26th N.B. Batt.; Lieut. J. A. Patton, C.A.S.C. (formerly R.C.D.); Lieut. P. Chevalier, 14th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. W. O. Tudhope, 5th C.M.R.; Lieut. R. M. Manahan, 11th Res. Batt.; Lieut. L. D. Anderson, 15th Toronto Highland Batt. (promoted from the ranks some time ago).

Major C. Lavolette, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from

the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park, Epsom, to the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow.

Three Field Companies of Canadian Engineers have arrived at Bramshott from Canada.

Hon. Captain the Rev. G. A. Edmonson (Brandon) has been transferred to Colonel Ashton's 12th Res. Inf. Brig., West Sandling.

Capt. G. M. Ross, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hutchison, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow, to the office of the Director of Medical Services, London.

Sub-Conductor W. R. Davey (Montreal), C.O.C., Ashford, has been promoted Temporary Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Some 20 rank and file of the 33rd Ontario Reserve Batt., Shorncliffe, have been transferred to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Commissions from the Ranks.

During the past few days the following N.C.O.s and privates have been given commissions in the C.E.F. and promoted



FOOTBALL TEAM, 50TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

Standing: R.S.M. E. A. Foster (Trainer), Sgt. J. Waine, Sgt. C. G. Shepherd, C.Q.M.S. J. Graham, Sgt. L. J. Ricks, Pte. J. Carrington, Sgt. Stevens, C.Q.M.S. C. B. Holmes (Asst. Trainer).

Sitting: Sgt. S. Moore, Sgt. J. Banks, Sgt. A. Walker, Pte. S. Hoskins, Sgt. V. Burgoin (Captain).

Photo: H. Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

from the ranks to be Lieutenants:—Battery Sergt.-Major E. M. Slader, 1st Divl. Ammun. Col., to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe; L.-Corp. C. Temple, posted to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Hythe; Sergt. H. L. Hull, 5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., posted to the Res. Brigade, C.F.A.; Pte. H. R. C. Clark, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Bomb. H. O. Bennett, 5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., to the Res. Brigade, C.F.A.; Acting Bomb. J. B. Hipwell, 2nd Brig., 1st Divl. Art., to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A.; Sergt. C. E. Beach, 5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art., to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A.

L.-Sergt. A. R. B. Woodiwiss, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Pte. J. F. T. Halliday, 16th Canadian Scottish Batt., attached to 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling; and Pte. W. E. Wilkinson, R.C.D., attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, have received commissions in the Imperial Army.

Pte. N. W. Garrard, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Hythe, has received a commission in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

A tea shop has been opened by the Canadian ladies resident in Folkestone and the locality at 23a, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone, near to the Pleasure Gardens Theatre. The profits will be entirely devoted to the provision of comforts for troops in the hospitals of the Shorncliffe District.

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FRENCH-CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

A Dramatic Moment in France.

An article chronicling the deeds of French-Canadians at the Front, prepared by the Canadian War Record Office, has been issued by the High Commissioner's Office through the Press Bureau. Owing to other demands on our space we are unable to quote from it at any length this week.

The arrival in France with the First Division of the French-Canadian Company of the 14th Battalion is thus described by an officer: "The population applauded us; people rushed to the doors of their houses to offer us fruits and wine; at the stopping places French soldiers brought us coffee and rum. Joy and gaiety reigned everywhere." Gradually (says the writer of the article) it dawned on these people that among the strange soldiers from across the ocean were men speaking their mother tongue—not the French perhaps of modern Brittany and Normandy, but French none the less. One must picture the joyous effort to find the common idiom and accent, the older country casting back in memory across the years to the point where the two streams of speech had divided, the younger nation of the older speech casting forward to catch the new French which had sprung up since the division. The scene is one for the painter or the novelist more than for the record officer, but this wonderful journey's end in lovers meeting must leave an ineffaceable imprint on the memories of both England and France. Dramatic moments are few in modern war, but this was one of them—a fitting pendant to that other scene a few years back when the joint memorial to Wolfe and Montcalm was unveiled on the high plain above Quebec.

The Montreal Gazette states, with regard to Quebec House, Westerham, that the property is not on the market for sale, and if any public appeal is being made to save it it is quite uncalled for, and is being carried on without Mrs. Learmont's authority. Mr. Learmont's executors had a special Act passed by the Quebec Legislature in order that his wishes might be carried out and the gift of the property be made effective.

The Canadian War Contingent Association has had requests from a hospital near a golf course for old golf clubs and golf balls for the use of Canadian convalescents. If such are sent to "The Canadian War Contingent Association, Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.," Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., the Hon. Secretary, will be glad to see that they are acknowledged and properly distributed.

MILITARY CROSS FOR TORONTO OFFICER.

Temporary Second Lieut. Hugh Attrill Heaton, 8th Royal Lancaster Regt., has been awarded the Military Cross "for conspicuous gallantry in bringing up his machine-guns under heavy shell and rifle fire during operations. His skill in the disposal of his guns hindered the development of a counter-attack."

A son of Mr. Ernest Heaton, of Toronto, he is in hospital at Le Touquet, suffering from shrapnel wounds in the back and abdomen, and a gunshot wound in one arm. His mother has come to Europe to see him.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced on March 23, at Hamilton, Ontario, of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Moore, in his 73rd year, and on March 26, at Montreal, of Mr. John J. Duffy, in his 79th year, and Mr. Thomas Liggett, in his 73rd year.

Mr. J. Henry Palmer, of Debenham's (Canada), Ltd., who (as stated in last week's *Canada*) was lost on the *Sussex*, belonged to Montreal.

Eastern Canada has been experiencing heavy snowstorms.

The prorogation of the Dominion Parliament is likely to be delayed until next month.

Sergt. F. W. Hartridge, Canadian Engineers, was found shot at Folkestone on Monday with a rifle by his side.

The Ontario Legislature has rejected a Bill authorising the Berlin Council to change the name of the city.

An enlistment of 32,705 Canadian recruits in March brings the total since the commencement of the war up to 295,600.

The late Capt. M. C. Gribbon, 67th Punjab, son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. C. Gribbon, R.A.M.C., and grandson of the late Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, was mentioned in General Nixon's despatches dealing with the Euphrates operations, June 26 to July 25, 1915.

A private in the 41st Batt., C.E.F., Dominique Brunet, who, it is stated at the Old Bailey, was waiting for the King to appoint him chief medical officer of the British Army, was last week sent to prison for twelve months. Brunet, who was charged with a misdemeanour, believed that he had invented a system whereby he could bring the dead to life. He was said to have been in a Paris prison for the criminally insane.

"A Visitor in London" is held over this week.

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INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 120.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

CANADIAN CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

Improvement in Business Feeling in the West—Industrial and Labour Reports.

THE following items relating to conditions and developments in Canada are contained in the weekly cablegram, dated April 7, received at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, S.W., from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa—

Business feeling in the West is reported to be greatly improved. The retail trade has been excellent. Wholesale dealers make good reports, and there is still an enormous amount of grain in the surrounding country to be marketed.

Ploughing in Southern Alberta is now general. Unless severe weather comes, two weeks should see the St. Lawrence River clear of ice. Even with untoward weather it is expected the river will be ready for ocean ships by April 25.

The Hon. Lorne Campbell, in the British Columbia Legislature, stated that in the immediate future Granby, Britannia, and other mines on the coast of British Columbia will be producing 100,000,000 lbs. of copper every year, valued at more than \$20,000,000.

The development of the nickel copper industry in the Sudbury district of Ontario is going on rapidly, and the great demand for nickel is obliging the companies to push production to the limits of their capacity. The incorporation of the Western Zinc Co., with a capital of \$1,000,000, is announced. The Hudson Bay Zinc Co. is also incorporated with capitalisation of \$5,000,000.

The Canadian Railways.

Railway mileage in operation in the Dominion now stands at 35,582. During 1915 the Grand Trunk Railway handled 1,376,189 carloads of freight. The first two trainloads of a consignment of 2,000,000 bushels of Government wheat from Saskatchewan have reached Montreal over the Canadian Northern Railway, and the shipment has been transferred to one of the harbour elevators.

A Bill is to be introduced in the coming session of the British Columbia Legislature authorising the Government to build thirty four-masted schooners, to be fitted with auxiliary Diesel engines, to be used in the lumber carrying trade.

A contract has been let by a large lumber firm for over 4,000,000 ft. of Douglas fir for one of the Entente Powers. The entire supply is to be delivered by rail on the Atlantic seaboard from the Pacific Coast within 90 days.

The Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba has received 2,000 applications for cows under the Act passed last session of the Legislature authorising the Department to supply settlers in certain districts with cows and heifers under special terms of payment.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. has received already over two thousand enquiries regarding the Salmon River district of Central British Columbia, in which region prospects are very favourable. Most of those who are settling there at present are Dutch in origin.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The March issue of the official *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, states that exceptionally severe weather conditions characterised the month of February, and in practically all parts of the country outside building and other construction work was interrupted or impeded, and railway operation rendered very difficult. The effect on employment, however, on the whole was favourable. The tendency was rather towards a shortage of labour than an over-supply, except in a few of the larger cities, such as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Farmers all over the country were snow-bound for several days at a time, and markets were poorly attended. A scarcity of farm help was reported, though wages offered were considerably higher than for the same period last year.

Fishing, owing to cold weather and storms, was quiet

throughout practically the whole of the month. Lumbering was fairly active, with some quiet in parts where adverse weather conditions prevailed. Coal and metal mining continued active, though a number of metal mines in British Columbia were obliged to cut down operations for a time owing to heavy snowfalls, frosts and mountain slides. Manufacturing continued fairly active, with a scarcity of help reported from several localities. Railway construction was quiet. Railway transportation continued to be interrupted by heavy snowfalls, but work for railway workers was accelerated rather than diminished on this account. Fairly active conditions prevailed at winter ports.

In the Manufacturing Districts.

Detailed reports from the manufacturing districts show that there was little change from the active conditions which existed in manufacturing industries during February, although there was in a number of cases a noticeable shortage of factory help.

The Sydney and Sydney Mines steel plants were running to capacity, and at Truro all industries were reported busy. At Newcastle, N.B., local industries were working steadily with full staffs, and at Moncton and Fredericton most of the factories reported business active or fairly so. At Sorel and Three Rivers manufacturing establishments were busy, and in some cases adding to the number of their hands. At Sherbrooke woollen and cotton trades were busy. At Montreal textile trades reported the demand increasing, with difficulty, however, in getting raw materials and labour. Several important orders were almost completed, but orders for spring delivery were expected to keep plants operating at full time. Woollen mills were fairly busy, although suffering somewhat from lack of material. Most of the boot and shoe factories were well employed. With tanners, also, business was steady. Manufacturers of agricultural implements reported business good. Paper mills reported a good demand for all lines of output, and were working at capacity, with the prospect in some instances of additions to plants.

Activity in Ontario.

In Ontario activity continued in most manufacturing districts. At Toronto furniture and piano factories were fairly active and leather manufacturers had a good month. Textile factories were generally active. At Berlin several furniture factories were working overtime as well as shirt factories. Button factories, foundries, trunk and bag factories, rubber and clothing factories, whitewear and felt factories were all busy. Planing mills were working full time. A shortage of female labour was reported in whitewear, shirt and rubber factories. There was also a shortage of experienced shirt ironers and pressers and of hand stitchers on trunk and bag work. Rubber factories were busy and shoe factories were working full time. At Niagara Falls manufacturing conditions were reported excellent, and some of the factories were advertising for help. At Welland a large steel and foundry company re-opened its plant, and was engaged in making large additions. The payroll, it was announced, would be increased from 300 to 700 men. At Woodstock a serious scarcity of labour was reported, and some factory managers were looking for women to take the places of men who had enlisted. At Brantford manufacturers were reported in a far better condition than they were a year ago, and a lack of men rather than of orders was feared. There was a shortage of skilled men in some branches of industry. Textile factories were busy, and constantly advertising for help, both skilled and unskilled. At Guelph, Galt, Peterborough, Chatham, Hamilton, Stratford, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Brockville and Ottawa, manufacturing establishments on the whole were busy.

At Calgary flour mills and harness and saddlery firms were busy, and at Medicine Hat foundries, rolling mills and flour mills were active.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS - GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT.

MANY hidden things in the Canadian financial world have come to light during the course of the war. Abnormal financial conditions have had the result of withdrawing the veil from some financial skeletons. Owing to the war the British investor has had brought home to him very clearly certain outstanding facts in regard to Canadian finance. On the one hand, he has seen a financier, accustomed to trust company work, fill the post of Minister of Finance more successfully than even the most experienced and popular politician. He has also seen most conclusive proof of the sound foundations of the Canadian banking system which has carried the country in triumph through two grave crises, the first in 1913, when the greatest boom in Canada's history came to an end, and the second at the outbreak of the greatest war. He has also seen the adaptability and courage of the Canadian captains of industry, who in so many cases successfully reorganised their factories to supply munitions for the Empire, and incidentally to earn profits for their shareholders.

A Cruel Awakening.

Against these satisfactory indications of the inherent soundness of Canadian finance and the ability of its bankers and business men he has had a cruel awakening in regard to certain methods of Canadian industrial finance. He has been shown by the rude fact of the suspension of bond interest, bondholders' protection committees, receiverships, etc., that the methods of industrial finance in the case of many large Canadian undertakings were on entirely different and far less conservative lines than he had been accustomed to in the case of British industrial enterprises. The cruel logic of facts has shown him that many important groups in Canada, whose reputation would have presupposed the soundest and most conservative methods, promoted companies not only grossly overcapitalised, but, so swamped with their bond issue that the first signs of reduced output threw the bond interest into jeopardy. Coal companies, timber companies, pulp companies, canning companies, have been floated in this manner, and in many cases the full value of the total enterprise at boom values has been obtained from the British investor in return for so-called bonds, while the Preferred and Common stock went into the pockets of the promoters. When the default occurred, and the bondholders desired to exercise their rights, they have found in many cases that the trust deed did not protect the bondholders in the way the British investor in such securities has been accustomed to rely.

If the excuse of "Caveat emptor" is put forward the British investor will reply: "I was guided by the names and reputations of the directorate, and naturally presumed that the trust deed of the bondholders would be in accordance with the best methods of conservative finance."

An incalculable amount of harm has been done to Canadian financial interests by this highly reprehensible floating of undesirable industrial bonds in the Old Country. When the war is over and new investments are offered on this side, Canadian industrial bond issues will find the British market hostile and suspicious.

British Canadian Cannery.

Let us give a concrete instance of the way in which the confidence of the British investor has been abused.

In 1912 a company was formed under the title of the British Canadian Cannery, Ltd., with an authorised capital of \$1,000,000, and a Board of well-known Canadian business men, to erect a number of plants for the canning of vegetables and fruit. There was no question here of wild cat enterprise, nor of paying an excessive price for the plant and goodwill of existing concerns. New factories were to be erected, and valuable concessions were stated to have been received from various municipalities in Ontario, and the canning industry was in such an active condition that it was stated that the largest existing concern, the Dominion Cannery, Ltd., "was unable to fill 50 per cent. of the orders actually booked in advance of the seasons." The money to erect these factories was obtained by an issue of 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, the total authorised issue being \$1,000,000. The prospectus estimated that five factories would make net earnings based on only 50 per cent. of their capacity of \$144,000, which would show a surplus on the Common stock of over 13 per cent. Nothing was paid for the Common stock, of which the promoters apparently took \$250,000, the subscribers to the bond issue being given at first a bonus of 100 per cent. of Common stock, and later on this bonus was reduced to 50 per cent. No dividend was ever earned on the Common stock, but the bond interest was paid up to the beginning of 1915. The coupon which was payable in July of that year was unredemmed. No warning or explanation whatever of this default was received by the bondholders, but later on they received a circular from the

Directors announcing that the company was seriously embarrassed, and recommending an amalgamation with another similar enterprise, Dominion Cannery, Ltd. The terms arranged by the Directors of B. C. Cannery were sufficiently onerous to indicate the serious conditions to which the company had been reduced. The bondholders of B. C. Cannery were to receive one share of Common stock of a nominal value of \$100 in return for each \$100 worth of bonds in B. C. Cannery. The holders of Common stock of B. C. Cannery were to receive one-tenth of their par value in Common stock of Dominion Cannery. The Common stock of Dominion Cannery at that time was quoted at about \$30 per share.

What the Balance-Sheet Disclosed.

It was presumed by the bondholders that the Directors would be protecting their interests according to their best ability, and it was assumed that the amalgamation was advantageous. Later on the publication of the balance-sheet of Dominion Cannery, Ltd., showed the kind of bargain they had made. The balance-sheet showed a loss on the year's operations of approximately \$300,000, compared with a profit the previous year of \$330,000. It would be presumed that before recommending the bondholders of B. C. Cannery to exchange their securities for Common stock in Dominion Cannery the Directors would have satisfied themselves as to the financial position of Dominion Cannery. It would have been far better for the bondholders of B. C. Cannery to have foreclosed on the plant and properties of the company and got some portion of their money back, rather than take over Common stock in the shares of a company which was making a heavy loss, but it appears that the trust deed of B. C. Cannery was so drawn up as to give no protection to the bondholders. Our Toronto contemporary, *Saturday Night*, recently drew attention to this entirely inadequate trust deed, and advised the bondholders to take the document into court and test the question whether the issue of bonds was legal or not.

If Article 7 of the trust deed as quoted by our contemporary is an accurate copy, we must confess that it is the most monstrous travesty of a trust deed that we have yet heard of.

A Legislative Suggestion.

Bondholders receive no profits from the success of the company to whose bonds they subscribe. They merely receive a fixed rate of interest on the money they have lent. In British practice the position of the bondholders is unassailable, and thus being the case Directors are careful not to overload the property with bonded indebtedness which might be likely under times of difficulty to jeopardise the interests of the shareholders. This, we regret to say, is not the case in a large proportion of the more recent industrial flotations in Canada. There it appears to be thought clever to bond the enterprise to the utmost limit, based on the most exaggerated valuations, and when default occurs it is found that the trust deed is so drawn up as to enable the Directors either to force the bondholders to accept their own terms, or at any rate to prevent them from entering into peaceful possession of the property and endeavour to save something out of the wreck.

Later on, when the Canadian Minister of Finance is able to find time to consider matters of joint stock company legislation, we would suggest that some legislation might be brought in to make it obligatory on all joint stock companies which offer bonds to the public to have a trust deed containing such provisions as to fully protect bondholders in case of default, and enable a bondholders' committee to appoint a receiver and to enter into possession of their security with the minimum of delay or expense. If this were done it would do much to protect Canada's financial prestige and the interest of both local and foreign investors.

CANADIAN COLLIERIES (DUNSMUIR).

The Committee of the 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., have issued to the bondholders a circular setting out some extracts from the report of the Executive Committee of the company.

A satisfactory compromise has been arrived at in the law suit between the company and Mr. James Dunsmuir, under which a substantial sum has been received by the company. This, together with sums advanced by large shareholders, as already notified to the bondholders at the last meeting, will probably suffice for all capital requirements that are likely to arise in the immediate future.

The report shows that for the year ending June 30 last there was a profit on working of \$1,233, while for the seven months ended January 31, 1916, a loss of \$21,611 was sustained, due to heavy snowstorms, while owing to the depression on the coast there has been a material decline in the average net prices received for coal sold in the latter period.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In any consideration of the Canadian industrial situation it is important to note that one effect of the extreme activity of the past year has been to enable many companies importantly to reduce or, in some cases, practically to eliminate their liabilities to banks. Some companies which during the depression of 1913 incurred heavy liabilities of this nature now are able to show strong cash balances in place of their former debts, while others, whose position was stronger when war broke out, have even more greatly strengthened their position. This may or may not be conducive to more generous dividend disbursements during the present year, but at any rate it should enable the Directors of many industrial enterprises to face with equanimity any probable readjustment of trade conditions at the end of the war.

If all reports regarding the activities of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company are authentic it is a little difficult to understand the weakness which has characterised the Common stock since it ceased its phenomenal activity some months ago. It is now said that the company is making satisfactory progress with the execution of its Russian orders; that recently completed financial arrangements have enabled it to meet its liabilities to its contractors, and that the entire huge contract will probably have been completed by next October.

The report of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company—whose year closed on March 31—will be awaited with a great deal of interest, and it is to be hoped that it will show the company's earnings to have been on a much more satisfactory basis than in the previous year. The dividend on the company's 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares has been suspended since June 30, 1914, so that there is now 12½ per cent. owing on the shares. During the latter half of 1915 the belief that the company was steadily improving its position was reflected in the gradual appreciation in the quotation for the company's shares, which now stand at about 74 and 27 for the Preferred and Common respectively.

Mr. Lorne McGibbon, who controls the company, is understood to have great confidence in its future. The *Montreal Gazette* recently reported him as saying:—"I do not mind admitting that I am buying Ames-Holden, and unless I am very much astray in my forecast of the company's future, I am going to sell my stock in the 70's." Mr. McGibbon's confidence is based, apparently, on the fact that the company is the biggest boot and shoe manufacturer in the Dominion, and has one of the best plants on the continent. "There are 8,000,000 people in Canada, and they have got to wear boots," said Mr. McGibbon. The company's business is naturally based upon its extensive and well-organised domestic business, but since the outbreak of war this is understood to have been very importantly supplemented by Government orders. It is stated that the company has just secured another Government order for \$1,000,000 worth of footwear.

It is stated that the report of the Steel Co. of Canada for the year which ended on December 31 will show surplus earnings equal to about 14 per cent. on the company's Common stock. Meanwhile very optimistic statements are current in regard to the company's business since the new year commenced. Net earnings for January were believed to be \$600,000, and those for February are reported to have been about \$100,000 greater.

The decision of the Directors of the Winnipeg Street Railway Co. to suspend, for the present, dividend payments on the Common stock comes as rather a surprise in view of the improvement in the company's earnings during recent months. In this connection it is believed that the company's earnings are at present sufficient to provide for dividends at 8 per cent. per annum, but that the suspension of payments has been found advisable owing to the earnings in 1914 and 1915 having fallen short of the amount of the dividends paid in respect of those years. It will be remembered that in March, 1915, the dividend rate was reduced from 12 per cent. to 10 per cent., and in January, 1916, it was again reduced to 8 per cent.

The various reports and surmises which have been current for some time in regard to probable action by the Directors of Canada Steamship Lines in regard to that company's Preferred stock dividend have been settled by the declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable May 1. The company's Preferred dividends have been suspended since June, 1914. In view of the voting privileges which would have accrued to the Preferred shareholders had they gone without a dividend payment for two years, the recent declaration was somewhat confidently anticipated. Whether this is a commencement of regular dividend payments seems doubtful, though in this connection the company's satisfactory earnings at present are encouraging.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Annual Report.

The report of the Directors for the year ended December 31, 1915, to be submitted to the proprietors at the ordinary general meeting to be held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Tuesday, April 18, at noon, gives the following summary showing a comparison of the year's revenue account with that of the year ended December 31, 1914:—

1914.		1915.
£8,596,767	Gross receipts	£8,202,688 1 1
6,841,919	Working expenses, being at the rate of 78.52 per cent., as compared with 79.59 per cent. in 1914	6,511,257 4 7
1,754,849	Net traffic receipts	1,791,430 16 6
327,044	Income from rentals and hire of equipment	373,222 6 2
2,081,892	Total net revenue	2,154,653 2 8
31,994	Amount received from the International Bridge Company	31,968 2 6
13,013	Interest on bonds of Central Vermont Railway	13,013 8 6
229,355	Interest on securities of controlled companies and on St. Clair Tunnel Bonds acquired by the issue of Grand Trunk 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	245,195 14 9
81,438	Balance of general interest account	95,670 15 5
£2,437,592	Net revenue receipts	£2,540,701 3 10

The following are the net revenue charges for the year compared with the year 1914:—

1914.		1915.
£ 155,206	Rents (leased lines)	£ 155,206 1 6
1,342,029	Interest on Debenture stocks and bonds of the Company	1,357,030 19 0
150,005	Interest on Debenture stock and bonds of lines consolidated with the Grand Trunk Company	149,410 18 2
100,000	Interest on Five-Year 5 per Cent. Secured Notes	100,000 0 0
..	Interest on Three-Year 5½ per Cent. Secured Notes	55,000 0 0
..	Interest on Five-Year 5½ per Cent. Secured Notes	68,750 0 0
103,742	Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee deficit	1,879 12 10
135,348	Grand Trunk Western Railway deficit	122,176 14 9
26,147	Toledo, Saginaw, and Muskegon Railway deficit	20,562 19 7
2,012,477		2,030,017 5 10
425,115	Leaving a surplus of	510,683 18 0
£2,437,592		£2,540,701 3 10

Adding the balance of £4,323 7s. 9d. at the credit of net revenue account on December 31, 1914, to the above surplus for the past year of £510,683 18s., the total amount available for dividend is £515,007 5s. 9d., out of which an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. on the 4 per Cent. Guaranteed Stock, amounting to £187,500, was paid on November 9 last, leaving a balance of £327,507 5s. 9d., from which the Directors recommend the payment of a further dividend of 2½ per cent. on that stock, making the full dividend for the year. This will absorb £312,500, and leave a balance of £15,007 5s. 9d. to be carried forward to the next year's accounts.

The working expenses, excluding taxes, amounted to £6,306,162, or 76.05 per cent. of the gross receipts, as compared with £6,676,876, or 77.67 per cent., in 1914; a decrease in amount of £370,714, and of 1.62 in the proportion to the gross receipts. The gross receipts show a decrease of £304,080, or 3.54 per cent.; the working expenses, including taxes, a decrease of £330,662, or 4.85 per cent.; and the train mileage a decrease of 1,370,065, or 6.31 per cent.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

A regular through and local service has been maintained between Prince Rupert, Edmonton, and Winnipeg, thence connecting with all points in Canada and the United States. The fish traffic at Prince Rupert is developing in a satisfactory manner. It is intended to extend the voyages of the Grand Trunk Pacific boats to Skagway during the coming summer, which will enable the company to participate in the development of Alaska and the Yukon.

Directors and Auditors.

The Directors report, with deep regret, the death of their esteemed colleague, the Right Honourable Lord Welby, P.C., G.C.B., and also the resignation of Mr. George von Chauvin, both of whom had been connected with the company as Directors for over twenty years. The Board have elected Sir H. Arthur Yorke, C.B., late Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Board of Trade, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., to fill the vacancies. The retiring Directors are Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bt., Mr. Edson J. Chamberlin, and Mr. William Molson Macpherson, all of whom are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The dividend on the 4 per Cent. Guaranteed Stock will be payable on May 3, and proprietors are requested to notify any change of address to ensure accuracy in the transmission of the warrants.

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April 20

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LONDONERRY: 50, Foyle Street.
PLYMOUTH: 10, Millbay Road.

PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon;

Currie's, 10, Rue Auber; and
Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Thursday, May 4.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed. Apr. 26.	Thurs., Apr. 27.	Fri., Apr. 28.

There has been no great display of activity on the Stock Exchange during the week.

The Canadian section has shown irregularity, and there has been no sustained activity. The gilt-edged group, as usual, has fluctuated a good deal within fractional limits, but net changes are not important. The Fours, which have been the most active feature, are unchanged at 80. The 4½ per cents. also record no net alteration.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, have again been directly influenced by the reserve of Wall Street. It is reported from the latter centre that Mr. J. P. Morgan, on his recent return from Europe, informed his business associates that the war was likely to continue for a considerable time yet. Canadian Pacifics show a net fall of about a dollar at 175½, though the stock has shown slightly increased activity during the last few days. Grand Trunk senior stocks in this group are 1 to 2 points up. The Guaranteed Fours and the 1st Pref. have risen 2½. The annual report—with which we deal fully elsewhere—without having any marked effect, has been helpful on the whole. Canadian Northern issues have turned weaker on the announcement that the May interest on the 5 per cent. Income Debs. will not be forthcoming.

Hudson's Bays in the land group have received a fair amount of attention, but have turned hesitating on advances. The quotation at 6½, however, is 1-16 up. Lower-priced shares have not varied. There has again been considerable activity in City Services Common, which, after nearly touching 200, has reacted to around 190. The quotation is now showing resistance, owing to the big net yield, which current earnings represent on the stock, and to very favourable reports regarding the company's oil properties.

Among industrials Canadian Cars have not varied, but the Preferred at 96 is a point up, and Steel Co. of Canada has jumped over 6 points to 54½. Dominion Steels at 49½ are a dollar to the good. Brazilian Tractions have fallen back to 54½, after a show of strength. Mexico Trams at 22½ are 2½ down.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, March 31.

Although business on the Stock Exchanges has continued to be irregular, there is plenty of evidence of underlying confidence, this being shown by the strength which is evinced by special stocks when profit-taking follows a spasmodic rise. Since I last wrote, interest has first centred on one group of stocks, and then on another.

Thus, Canadian Cottons came in for attention last week, and the resultant rise in price naturally revived hopes of a dividend declaration. Montreal Power was strong on renewed discussion of the long-talked-of merger with Cedars, which latter stock naturally shared the interest. A strong tone was imparted to the steel

group at one time by heavy buying of Steel Co. of Canada shares. It is noteworthy, by the way, that this company has now cleared off its arrears of preferred dividends. At another time Scotia was the centre of interest, a sharp rise being caused by rumours that a stock-bonus might be forthcoming. The annual meeting of the company set this rumour at rest, for, although it was decided to increase the company's authorised common stock from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000, the Vice-President of the company took occasion to state specifically that the company had no intention of issuing any new capital in the near future. In view of this statement, some surprise has been caused by such a large increase in the company's authorised capital. Maple Leaf Milling Common naturally advanced sharply on the stock being placed on an 8 per cent. dividend basis. The stock was traded in as high as 96 at one time in Toronto, but soon eased off again a few points. Ames-Holden has been steadily strong, though its present quotation is below its highest of a few days ago. A good deal of interest has been shown in Canada Steamships, and it may be worth mentioning that, after several months of obscurity, an enquiry recently occurred for Sawyer-Massey shares.

Among current quotations, Steel Corporation shares are 46½, Scotia 104½, Steel Co. Common 46, Preferred 92½, Ontario Steel 28, Lyall, after its recent pyrotechnical display, is at 70, Cement 54, Canadian Locomotives 58, Canadian Car 66, Montreal Power 239, Cedars 75, Ames-Holden Common 27, Preferred 74, Canadian Cottons 42½, Dominion Textile 78½, Canada Steamships 19½, Sawyer-Massey Common 29, and Preferred 70. Canadian War Loan Bonds have been in fair demand at about 97½. The notable success of the new Canadian Loan issue in New York, which is stated to have been several times over subscribed, is naturally a factor which makes for a feeling of confidence.

Turning to the local mining markets, the silver shares have been helped by the rise in the price of bar silver, which is now quoted at 60½ cents, per ounce in New York. This, to some degree, removes the depression due to the proposed taxation of mining profits. Among Cobalts, Temiskaming is 56, Coniagas, \$4.50 to \$4.25. Crown Reserve 50, McKinley-Darragh 46, Peterson Lake 47. In the Porcupine

PUBLIC NOTICE.

S. T. JOHN AND QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK. 1962.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st June, 1916, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 10th May, 1916, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For Bank of Montreal.

G. C. CASSELS.

Manager.

47. Threadneedle Street, E.C.

12th April, 1916.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,698
PAID UP	359,589
RESERVE FUND	359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	£1,272,825
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.	
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers, Chief Agents in Great Britain.	
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.	

group, Hollinger is \$27.25, Dome Mines \$25.25, McIntyre 92, Jupiter 22, Domo Extension 40½. In regard to the latter, the terms of the option taken by Dome Mines upon the Dome Extension property have been an interesting topic of market discussion. A recent statement by the Hollinger management reports that at the 1,250 foot level, which has recently been reached, the veins of ore retain the same characteristics as at the higher levels, and there is nothing to indicate that ore bodies and values do not persist to even greater depths.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The Board has declared a dividend for the quarter ending 30th inst. at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock.

Rotterdam-Canada Mortgage.—At the annual general meeting on April 4, Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., of Calgary, was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Directors.

Belding Paul Corticelli.—We are informed that the company's business for January and February was exceptionally good, and that the prospects for the company are excellent.

Dominion Savings and Investment Society (Ontario).—The report for 1915 shows net profits of £11,795. Two half-yearly dividends, absorbing £9,604, have been paid, £2,055 added to reserve, and £136 to contingent account.

St. John and Quebec Railway.—The Bank of Montreal announces that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due June 1, the balances will be struck on the evening of May 10, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Canadian Northern Railway.—Referring to the trust deed securing the 5 per Cent. Income Charge Convertible Debenture Stock, the Directors regret to announce that the earnings for the half-year ended December 31, 1915, are insufficient to enable them to declare any interest to be payable on the above stock on May 2 next.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock has been declared, and will be payable, on and after May 1, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 15. The annual general meeting will be held in Montreal on June 7.

Canada Steamship Lines.—The income for 1915 amounted to \$7,775,034 and the expenses \$6,042,977, leaving net earnings at \$1,732,057. After deducting the standing charges, depreciation, Directors' fees, etc., the profit for the year was \$662,161, from which is deducted the loss on sales of fixed assets, discount on Debenture stock, deficit at end of 1914, etc., leaving a surplus of \$20,883.

Captain Jackson Dodds, Secretary of the Bank of British North America, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores to the 63rd Division.

Lieut. Harward Craig, 15th Batt. King's Regiment, of the Ontario Government office staff, 163, Strand, has been gazetted Captain in the same battalion.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

First Seven Days of April.

Canadian Northern, \$677,000; increase, \$220,000.
Canadian Pacific, \$2,482,000; increase, \$716,000.
Grand Trunk, \$187,984; increase, \$18,983. G. T. Western, \$36,781; increase, \$7,809. Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, \$12,664; increase, \$3,443.
Total, \$237,429; increase, \$30,240.
G.T.P. (Prairie Section), \$23,356; increase, \$10,937.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

31

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

General Manager JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

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Chilliwack	Fernie	Keremeos	New West-	Princeton	Vancouver
Courtenay	Golden	Ladysmith	minster	Zovetake	(9 offices)
Cranbrook	Grand Forks	Mission City	Parkville	Rock Creek	Yernon
Creston	Greenwood	Nakusp	Penticton	Salmon Arm	Victoria
Cumbeiland	Kamloops	Nanaimo	Phonix	South Hill	(3 offices)
Dawson	Kelowna	Nelson	Prince Rupert	Summerland	White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral	Dauphin	Humboldt	Melfort	Prince Albert	Tugaske
Athabaska	Delia	Innisfail	Melville	Provost	Vegreville
Rassano	Delisle	Innisfree	Milestone	Radisson	Vernilion
Ravif	Drunkwater	Kamsack	Milk River	Red Deer	Virden
Bengough	Edinmont	Kerobert	Kindersley	Regina	Vulcan
Biggar	Elbow	Kincaid	Morse	Retlaw	Wadena
Blaine Lake	Elfron	Kitscoty	Nanton	Rivers	Warner
Brandon	Elgin	Lt. Skatooton	Neepaw	Rocky Ford	Watrous
Briercrest	Elkhorn	Langham	Nokomis	Saskatoon	Watson
Broderick	Gilbert Plains	Gilroy	N. Battleford	Shanavon	Wetaskiwin
Calgary	(4 offices)	Gleichen	Lashburn	Stavelly	Weyburn
Canora	Carman	Grandview	Le Pas	Stony Plain	Wilcox
Carman	Carman	Graham	Lethbridge	Strathcona	Whitlow Bunch
Central Butte	Haifa	Lewyan	Peace River	Strathmore	Whitpeg
Champion	Hauna	Lloydminster	Crossing	Swan River	(8 offices)
Clareholm	Hardisty	Loughed	Pincher Creek	Swift Current	Wiseton
Coleman	Hawarden	Nacled	Ponoka	Taber	Yellowgras
Crossfield	Herbert	Marcelin	Portage la	Transcona	Yorkton
Cudworth	High River	Medicine Hat	Prairie	Treherne	Youngstown

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale	Belleville	Bienheim	Chambly	Collingwood	Danville
Asbestos	Belleil	Beltoil	Compton	Cornwall	Dixville
Ayer's Cliff	Berlin	Brookville	Chicoutimi	Cookshire	Dresden
Ayr / Barrie	Bic	Brome	Clarenceville	Cornwall	Dundas
Bedford	Bishop's	Camlachie	Costook	Cornwall	Dunham
Beebe	Crossing	Cayuga	Cobalt	Crediton	Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—continued

East Angus	Lacolle	Point aux	St. George	Sutton
East Hatley	Lemieuxville	Tremblay	Benoce	Theford
Eastman	Lindsay	Port Arthur	St. Hyacinthe	Theford
Eno	London	Port Colborne	St. John	Mine
Exeter	Madoc	Port Perry	St. Joseph de	Theford
Farnham	Magog	Port Stanley	Beauce	Mine West
Ford	Mansonville	Quebec	St. Remi	Three Rivers
Forest	Marquette	(2 offices)	St. Thomas	Tillsonburg
Fort Frances	Marquette	Rainy River	Sarnia	Timmins
Fort William	Megantic	Richmond	Sault Ste.	Toronto
Freilshburg	Montreal	(2 offices)	St. John	Valcour
Galt	Goderich	Rock Island	(2 offices)	Walkerton
Granby	Niagara Falls	St. Armand	St. John	Walkerville
Grimsby	North Bay	St. Catharines	(3 offices)	Waterloo, Ont.
Guelph	Oranville	(2 offices)	Simcoe	Waterloo, Que.
Hamilton	Oranville	St. Chrysos-	Smith's Falls	Waterloo
Hemmingford	Oshawa	lome	S. Porcupine	Wee lon
Howick	Ottawa	(2 offices)	St. Felix de	West Shefford
Huntingdon	Paris	St. Ferdinand	Stratford	Windsor (Ont.)
Ipswich	Parkehill	d Halifax	Stratford	Windsor (Que.)
Joliette	Park Sound	Peterboro'	Sudbury	Woodstock
Kingston	Philipsburg	Brandon		

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton	Campbellton	Middleton	St. John	Summerside
Amherst	Charlottetown	Moncton	Shelburne	Sydney, C. B.
Antigonish	Fredericton	Montague	Souris	Truro
Barrington	Halifax	New Glasgow	Springhill	Windsor
Bridgewater	Hantsport	Parrsboro'		

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.	Portland, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.
		Mexico City, D.F.	

C. CAMBIE, Manager,
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

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Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$6,000,000 — Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets \$87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.
127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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ESTABLISHED 1874.

Capital Paid up \$4,000,000. Rest \$4,750,000.
Total Assets over \$50,000,000.

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Interest-bearing Deposits received at all of the Bank's 97 Branches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

London Agents - PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,982.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
EOR. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. HAUMGARTEN, Esq.
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with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

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and 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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R. B. ANGUS. C. B. GORDON. SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
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A. D. BRAITHWAITE. K.C.M.G. HERBERT MOLESON.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN. E. B. GREENSHIELDS. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
H. R. DRUMMOND. C. R. HOSMER. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
A. E. HOLT, Manager. LL.D.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ...\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of Securities—collection
of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, PRESIDENT.

E. L. PEASE, VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR.

C. E. NEILL, GENERAL MANAGER.

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica:

ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERR. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO.

BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

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T. E. WHITLEY, Manager. JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,358).

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 2,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Remarkable Change in Canada's Economic Position.

Because it has always been the strongest argument of Canada's critics that the country's adverse foreign trade balance was an indictment which was unanswerable, and must eventually bring the Dominion to disaster, the recent statement by the Hon. Sir Thomas White as to the prospective balance for 1915-16 is very welcome. The Minister of Finance considers that it is practically certain that Canada's foreign trade balance will be approximately \$200,000,000, which will compare with an adverse balance of \$36,000,000 in the previous year. Sir Thomas White, in his recent Budget speech, dealt at length with the causes which have been responsible for this remarkable transformation in the economic position of the Dominion. To those who may argue that much of this extraordinary change is due to the cessation of borrowing in the Mother Country, he pointed out that Canada had largely resorted during the period in question to the investment markets of the United States, where a strong demand continues for Canadian investments. With the general features of the Budget we have already dealt in *Canada*. The point we would make here is that the fact that the remarkable change in the trade balance of the Dominion should be effected in one year is a striking tribute to the marvellous productivity of the Dominion, and to the capability, industry and thrift of its people. It is, however, well to remember, as the Minister of Finance remarked in dealing with the remarkable situation with which he had to deal that in so far as Canada's present prosperity is based upon abnormal produce prices and upon the output of war material, it is precarious and transient, and dependent upon the continuance of the war and its resultant conditions. Ultra conservatism must still be Canada's watchword, remembering, in the words of Sir Thomas White, that "the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before the Dominion," and that it is its true policy to augment its financial strength by multiplying its productive exertions, and by the exercise of rigid economy in every direction.

* * *

Why Dividend Warrants Should be Self-Explanatory.

With so much present uncertainty as to the incidence of the income tax, we are glad to see the suggestion put forward in responsible quarters that those responsible for the payment of interest and secretaries of public companies should furnish full information on the warrants with regard to the rate or rates of tax deducted. Without this aid investors are bereft of valuable data as to the deduction of the tax; all they are told in many cases is that so much has been retained by the paying agent to be handed to the Inland Revenue authorities. Where adjustments are necessary to make up the rate to the proper average for the period covered by the payment, this should be clearly set out. As a prominent financial authority rightly points out in dealing with the subject, in these times of complicated income tax—more than ever complicated under the new Budget, "all companies"—and we would add paying agents generally—"should make these explanations . . . so as to obviate much misunderstanding and discontent, and many subsequent inquiries," which, if the warrant was made intelligible when it was drafted, would be unnecessary.

* * *

Grand Trunk Railway's Report.

Elsewhere we give the principal portion of the annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada. At the outset we may say that the results achieved in 1915—largely disclosed in the revenue statement already dealt with in *Canada*—in every way justify the more optimistic opinions recently held as to the immediate future of this vast undertaking and the increasing attention paid to its securities. The following is a comparison of the revenue account for 1915 (see figures on page 81), together with the 1914 figures for comparative purposes:—Gross receipts, \$304,079 decrease; working expenses, \$330,662 decrease; net traffic receipts, \$26,583 increase; income from rentals and hire of equipment, \$46,178 increase; total net revenue, \$72,761 increase; amount received from the International Bridge Co., \$26 decrease; interest on securities of controlled companies and on St. Clair Tunnel bonds, \$15,840 increase; balance of general interest account, \$14,432 increase; total net revenue receipts, \$103,109 increase. Deducting the total net revenue charges from net revenue receipts there is a surplus of \$510,684, against \$425,115 for 1914, an increase of \$85,569. Adding the balance forward at \$4,323, the total available for dividend is \$515,007. As our readers know, this has enabled the Board to pay the full 4 per cent. on the guaranteed for 1915, and carry forward \$15,007

to 1916. The most satisfactory features in the important item of net revenue charges were, of course, the practical disappearance of the deficit on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Subsidiary, and the reductions in those of the Grand Trunk Western and the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon systems. An analysis of the revenue and expenditure presents many encouraging features, the most important being the fact that the management was able to reduce the working expense ratio from 79.59 per cent. in 1914 to 78.52 per cent. in 1915, this being mainly due to the substantial saving in conducting transportation amounting to no less than \$341,539. The heaviest decline in gross receipts was in the important item of passengers, where a decrease of \$277,092 is shown, general freight—apart from mails, which are up \$26,951—and sundry receipts were really only \$54,275 down. In the aggregate the gross receipts were \$304,080 lower than in the previous year, or 3.54 per cent., whilst expenditure contracted, to the extent of \$330,662, or 4.83 per cent. The total mileage shows a decrease of 1,370,065, equal to 6.31 per cent., and the average rate per ton mile on the total freight business was 0.70 of a cent. compared with 0.68 of a cent. in 1914.

* * *

Reduced Capital Expenditure.

The aggregate amount charged to capital account was \$1,619,122, of which the greater part, \$1,192,959, was devoted to the acquisition of securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines and Terminal Elevator Companies, and Lachine, Jacques Cartier and Maisonneuve Railway and Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Companies. The amount devoted to capital account in 1915 shows a substantial decrease as compared with the previous year, when the total was \$2,583,300, or nearly \$1,000,000 above the outlay for 1915. In the former year about the same sum as during the period under review was devoted to the acquisition of bonds in controlled companies, but nearly \$800,000 was absorbed by purchases of rolling stock. We must wait for Mr. A. W. Smithers' speech on Tuesday for fuller information as to the happenings of the year under review, especially with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

* * *

Enlistment and Land Sales in Canada.

The Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company's report for 1915 should certainly be accepted, in the words of the Directors, as "satisfactory, having regard to the conditions which prevailed during the year." Income from investments, loans, etc., amounted to \$186,993, against \$185,488 in 1914, and after deducting expenses of management, two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each, making 10 per cent. for the year, taxes, and providing \$10,000 for depreciation in the value of securities, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account stands at \$394,479, or a decrease of only \$4,039. The land sales for the year under review amounted to 960 acres, for \$16,080, or an average of \$16.75 per acre. Collections on mortgage loans have been satisfactory, and on outstanding land sales, with some exceptions, contract holders have been meeting their instalments fairly reasonably. It is encouraging to learn that a number of the land companies have recently been in conference as to the extension of their operations in the farming communities of the Western States of America, and that enquiries received indicate a renewed buying movement. As a matter of fact, last year's splendid harvest and the satisfactory prices realised, particularly in the Western Provinces, have created a new interest in land values in the Dominions, and although a very large area of privately owned lands is now in the market, at lower than the prevailing prices, owing to the patriotic enlistment of the owners and other causes, which prevent such lands from being cultivated, and this fact may affect the sales of the land companies generally, it is pointed out that inasmuch as these lands are frequently adjacent to those owned by the land companies, the purchase of a home-stead section favourably influences the sale of the adjoining sections belonging to the land companies. The Directors of the company are hopeful that if prospective sales are not upon a large scale, compensation should accrue from the fact that the prices obtained will be on a higher basis.

—* * *

The shareholders of the Bank of Vancouver have escaped double liability.

Canada's war expenditure for the fiscal year reached a daily total of \$1,000,000. The increase in the National Debt is \$147,000,000. The total revenue for the year is \$171,248,565, an increase over the previous year of \$39,550,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

C. C. (Peckham).—We understand that a general meeting of the company is to be held the latter part of the month, and a notice of this should already be in your hands. Doubtless every opportunity will be given to the shareholders at the meeting to discuss the proposal, and you will then have an opportunity of airing your views. We do not think that the present juncture is a favourable one for giving a public expression of the opinions which you urge.

H. P. (Oxford).—We understand that the 5-year bonds, maturing 1921, were offered at 99.56, and interest, yielding about 5.10 per cent.; the 10-year bonds, maturing 1926, at 97.13 and interest, yielding about 5½ per cent.; and the 15-year bonds, maturing 1931, at 94.94, yielding about 5¼ per cent. The bonds are exempt from all present and future taxation imposed by the Canadian Government, including any Canadian income tax. It is stated that the issue was several times oversubscribed.

N. Y. D.—Are you sure that you have correctly stated the title of the company? No mention of the company under the name you give is to be found in the report of the Superintendent of Insurance, published in 1915, which report covers the activities of all insurance companies operating throughout the Dominion. This goes to show that the company did not start business in 1914. The report for last year is not yet available, and it is, therefore, difficult to ascertain what the position of the company as a going concern actually is. If you can let us have further particulars, as, for instance, the names of some of the Directors, we will endeavour to make further enquiries for you.

A. B. (Portobello).—The Canada Landed and National Investment Co. bears a high reputation for soundness and stability. It has been established ever since 1858, and thus has a long record of steady management to its credit. Since 1904 the total assets of the company have increased from \$4,339,822 to \$6,632,096, and its reserve fund from \$400,000 to \$1,170,000, which latter nearly equals the company's total paid up capital stock of \$1,205,000. The company's dividend record for the same period is 1904-5-6, 6 per cent. per annum; 1907-8, 7 per cent. per annum; 1909-12, 8 per cent. per annum; 1913 until now 9 per cent. per annum. Last year, despite the difficult conditions, the company's net profits were the largest in its history, and, at \$199,200, equalled 16.53 per cent. on its capital stock. The current quotation for the \$100 shares of the company is about \$157½. No doubt the agents of the company in Edinburgh, Messrs. Hamilton, Kinnear and Boston, W.S., 35, Queen Street, would be pleased to send you a copy of the company's annual report for 1915. We think you are fortunate in receiving a legacy so well invested, and should not advise you to disturb the investment.

GENERAL.

Curious.—The following are the professions and occupations of the members of

the Dominion Cabinet: Lawyers, 9; doctors, 2; merchant, university professor, editor, manufacturer, real estate agent, horticulturist, 1 each.

E. A. F. (Shorncliffe).—The object of the Act for the Relief of Volunteers and Reservists, introduced in the Alberta Legislature by the Hon. A. L. Sifton on March 16, is to extend moratorium privileges to those who have given their services for the war and protect their property during its period, and for six months afterwards. The measure, which follows the lines of that passed by the Provincial Legislature of Saskatchewan, was read for the first time. Mr. J. A. Reid, the Agent-General for Alberta, receives a copy of all Bills introduced by the Provincial Government, and will soon have a copy of the same at his offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Mr. C. C. Bramhill, District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Lambton County, has been appointed flax expert in the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Sir Daniel Morris, Botanical Adviser to the Colonial Office, on Tuesday gave an address before the Society of Arts on "The Forest Resources of Newfoundland." Sir William MacGregor presided, and Lord Northcliffe also spoke.

Mark Hambourg is to give a plebiscite programme at his final pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall on Tuesday at 3.30 p.m. Messrs. Michell and Ashbrooke have already received several lists of selections from the public. Contrary to expectations, the most popular sonata at present is not the Beethoven "Moonlight" or "Appassionata," nor the Chopin "Funeral March," but the "Waldstein" of Beethoven, whilst for the second item on the programme the Handel-Brahms Variations and the "Fantasia" of Schumann figure most often.

Standard Bank of Canada. — This bank has declared a dividend for the current quarter at 3¼ per cent., being at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank. It will be payable on and after May 1 to shareholders of record as of April 21.

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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 536. April 15, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Canadian Explosives. — The Directors have declared a dividend of 13 per cent. on the 7 per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares for the quarter to March 31, payable on the 15th inst. to shareholders of record on March 31.

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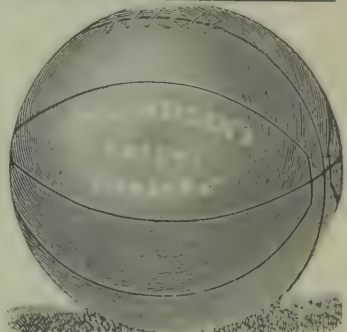
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CANADIAN EXPORTERS' CLUB. **Extending Canadian Trade.**

At the Canadian Exporters' Club luncheon on Thursday, April 6, Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, presided.

Mr. G. E. Bell, of the Dominion Bridge Co., read an interesting report regarding the recent exhibition at Lyons, at which Canada was well represented, considering the somewhat brief notice which was given. After a description of the purpose of the Exhibition—which, as readers of Canada are aware, is designed to oust from importance the German Fair at Leipsic—the report briefly described the Canadian exhibits and expressed the opinion that Canada would derive benefit from having supported the fair from its inception. The report pointed out that the importance of the exhibition was much wider than France alone, as it had attracted visitors from many other countries, including Russia, Denmark, Italy, and even Morocco. At this first exhibition a good many orders and many important enquiries for goods had been secured by Canadian firms. Hardware, saddlery, rubber goods, and agricultural implements attracted considerable interest. The report further pointed out the advisability of Canadian firms being represented at future exhibitions by representatives who can speak French, and who are provided with catalogues, etc., in the French language.

Interest in Canada.

Following Mr. Bell, Mr. F. C. Armstrong, London Manager of the Export Association of Canada, reported the result of his recent visit to Canada. Mr. Armstrong alluded to the interest taken by the Premier and the Minister of Trade and Commerce in the promotion of Canadian export trade, and mentioned that the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk Railway Companies had promised to support the efforts which were being made to organise and extend that trade. Mr. Armstrong attended important trade conventions in Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, and found that keen interest was being awakened in the export trade movement now in progress.

Col. Pelletier suggested that the time had arrived when the Canadian Exporters' Lunch Club could, by more definitely organising itself, add considerably to the value of its work, and that to that end a club committee should be formed. A motion by Mr. Armstrong that a meeting should be called at an early date to carry this suggestion further was supported unanimously by those present.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A firm in Guatemala City would be pleased to receive catalogues, price lists, etc., from Canadian manufacturers of enamelled ware, tin manufacturers, knives, etc.

A Yorkshire firm desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers who can supply military waggon steel axles.

A Canadian manufacturing company are in a position to fill orders for large quantities of plain galvanised wire, No. 9, and would be glad to hear from buyers.

A Canadian manufacturing company in a position to fill large orders for shooks for ammunition cases of various descriptions would be glad to receive enquiries.

A Canadian firm in the Province of Quebec producing dry salted codfish on a large scale would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A business firm in Winnipeg desire to secure, upon a commission basis, agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of brushes, rope, glue, jams, biscuits, hats, waterproofs, hunting boots, leggings, etc., light machinery, and novelties.

A manufacturers' agent in Winnipeg is anxious to obtain the representation of a few United Kingdom manufacturers for Western Canada.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Temiscouata Railway.—Gross earnings for February, \$14,610; operating expenses, \$14,552.

Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the issued Common Stock, payable on May 1.

Rio Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the issued capital stock, payable on May 1.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—Mr. J. Watson Hughes, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C., secretary of the Bondholders' Defence Committee, asks bondholders, whether they have or have not deposited their bonds, to send their names and the amount of their holding to him if they are opposed to the scheme of the bondholders' committee. Bondholders communicating with his committee, and giving their support, he adds, need not necessarily incur any expense in this matter.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—The income from investments, loans, etc., for the year amounted to \$186,993, compared with \$185,488 for the previous year, and after deducting expense of management and operation, the payment of two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each, taxes, etc., and charging \$10,000 for depreciation in the value of securities, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account stands at \$394,479, or a decrease of \$4,039. This result is, in the opinion of the Directors, satisfactory, having regard to the conditions which prevailed during the year. Land sales for the year amounted to 960 acres, for \$16,080, or an average of \$16.75 per acre.

Canadian General Electric.—The report for 1915 shows gross profits of \$1,219,513, which, although less than those for the record year 1913, are nearly \$505,000, or 33 per cent. greater than the gross profits earned in 1914. Whereas in 1914 no allowance was made for depreciation and nothing was added to the reserve, this year \$416,222 has been allowed for depreciation and the reserve has been increased by \$300,000, bringing the latter to the large total of \$3,000,000. After allowing for depreciation and interest, the balance, representing net profits, amounted to \$764,378, which, after allowing for the Preferred dividends, equals 7.8 per cent. on the Common stock, as compared with 7.26 per cent. in 1914. Of the net profits, dividends absorbed \$698,022, leaving a balance of \$66,356, which, added to the previous balance, \$940,762, made a total balance of \$1,007,119. \$300,000 was placed to reserve, as mentioned above, leaving a surplus, at credit of profit and loss, of \$707,119. A feature of the company's statement is the strong cash position occupied by the company. At the end of 1915 its total current assets were \$7,472,232, the only current liabilities being accounts payable, which amount to \$778,090. Whereas in 1913 interest payments took \$222,655, and in 1914

\$190,056, the expense under this head in 1915 was only \$38,912, which indicates that owing to its own continual strength in cash the company required very little assistance from banks in financing its business. The Directors' report states that since the end of the year the cash position has still further been improved. A deferred liability of \$400,000 in connection with the purchase of Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd., has been entirely paid off, and bonded indebtedness on properties purchased has been reduced by \$195,000. In regard to the year reviewed the Directors state that war orders to some extent made up for the shrinkage in the company's normal business due to war conditions. As to future prospects, it is stated that the volume and value of orders has materially increased during the past two or three months, and it is hoped that this increase will continue.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
 Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
 Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
 North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
 Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
 87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the *Weekly Bulletin*, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

“T.A.” Telegraphic and Cable Address

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Zinc White Manufacturers—

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. FLEMMING, King's
House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Cana-
dians who have registered during the week ending
April 11 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the
Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross,
S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur
Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 77, Cockspur
Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 75, Corn-
hill, E.C.

Applegate, Douglas, Victoria—62, Apsley Road,
London.

Beatty, Mrs. E. P., Toronto—Scott's Hotel, Port-
land Place.

Becme, Mrs. L. H., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Bisset, C. S., Edmonton—Imperial Hotel.

Bond, Staff-Sgt. J. C., and Mrs. St. John, N.B.—
West Central Hotel.

Brodie, J. H., Victoria—110, Cannon Street, E.C.

Brooks, H. G. B., Vancouver—24, Peel Street,
Liverpool.

Buckley, Mrs. Peter, Montreal—Highfield Hut,
Lymington.

Carruthers, C. H., Toronto—Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.

Carruthers, K. L., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.

Cornwall, C. W., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.

Davidson, G. P., Toronto—Gate of Dominion Bank.

Dayne, Pte., Winnipeg—64, Bournemouth Bank,
Fulkestone.

Denyer, H., Victoria—Seaton Carew, West Hartle-
pool.

Dwyer, W. H., Edmonton—Imperial Hotel.

Erner, Mrs. E. N., Vancouver—68, Braxted Park,
Streatham.

Ellis, Pl. Sub-Lt. D. F., Winnipeg—Imperial
Hotel.

Everett, Miss P. A., St. John, N.B. Kings ey
Hotel.

Findlay, J., Victoria 10, Victoria Street, S.W.

Flower, Major, 64th Batt Hotel Cecil

Ford, Col., C.M.C. Hotel Cecil

Fortescue, S., Ottawa—Alreton Manor House,
Stratford-on-Avon.

Graham, H. F., Beaverton, Ont.—Imperial Hotel.

Graham, W., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.

Gray, Miss M., Nova Scotia—Kingsley Hotel.

Grieve, Capt. W. R., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

Hardy, Maj. and Mrs. R. G., Winnipeg—147,
Holland Road, W.

Heneker, Miss Dorothy, Montreal—Highfield Hut,
Lymington.

Ingersoll, G., Straught, Port George—3, Clifton
Gardens, Maida Vale.

Inkster, M. J., Winnipeg 30, Bedford Place.

Jameson, Lt.-Col. F. C., and Mrs., Edmonton—13,
Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

Kennedy, Lieut. G. B., R.A.M.C., Strand Palace
Hotel.

Killoran, Capt. J. P., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

King, Mr. and Mrs. J. v., Toronto—Imperial
Hotel.

Knight, Capt. M. J., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.

Knowlton, Mrs. F. J. G., St. John, N.B.—St. Er-
min's Hotel.

Lewis, Sgt.-Mjr., and Mrs. A. G. B., Regina—Savoy
Hotel.

Loughhead, Lt. E. H., Calgary—Hotel Cecil.

MacKenzie, Capt. E., Lethbridge, Alta.—Hotel
Cecil.

MacLean, M. M., Edmonton—Imperial Hotel.

Maclean, Capt. E. K., and Mrs.—St. Ermin's
Hotel.

Macnaughton, J. R. R., Montreal—Welbeck Palace
Hotel.

McAvity, Mrs. J. L., St. John, N.B.—St. Ermin's
Hotel.

McEwen, P., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.

McIntosh, Lieut. J. J., R.A.M.C., Goldboro', N.S.—
Varmister.

McVicar, Mrs. G. A., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.

Millet, Lt. R. M., Chester, N.S.—Regent Palace
Hotel.

Mitchell, P., Toronto and Port Hope—Imperial
Hotel.

Mitchell, G., Hamilton—Imperial Hotel.

Murray, Maj., and Mrs. L., Halifax—5, Clifton
Gardens, Fokestone.

Otter, F. L., Victoria—Stanhope Park, Greenford.

Pitts, Capt. H. J., Montreal—Piccadilly Club, W.

Porter, W., Port Dover, Ont.—Imperial Hotel.

Pringle, J. E., Hamilton—Imperial Hotel.

Randall, Dr. E. A., Truro—64, Torrington Square,
W.C.

Reid, Mrs. E., London, Ont.—51, Earl's Avenue,
Fulkestone.

Roberts, Mrs. K., Vancouver—St. Thomas's Road,
S.W.

Salmon, Lt. C. W., N., Battleford—Hotel Cecil.

Salmon, E. J., Victoria—Wolverton, Canterbury
Road, Leyton.

Sexsmith, F. B., Vancouver—Imperial Hotel.

Shaw, W. B., Victoria—Wolverton, Canterbury
Road, Leyton.

Suzden, Lt. J. L., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.

Terry, Rev. D. W., Coatsook, Que.—Clyde House,
35, Guilford Street.

Thorne, B. E., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

Travis, Dr. Catherine H., Hampton, N.B.—Waver-
ley Hotel.

Trotter, B. F., Toronto—75, Bismark Street, Leice-
ster.

Wilson, H. J., Edmonton—Imperial Hotel.

Wood, N. C., Kamloops—Imperial Hotel.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, April 14.—R.M.S. Pretorian (Allan), Liver-
pool to St. John.

Saturday, April 15.—R.M.S. Orduna (Canard),
Liverpool to New York.

S.S. St. Louis (Americain), Liverpool to
New York.

S.S. Pannonia (Canard), London to Halifax
and New York.

Wednesday, April 19.—R.M.S. Adriatic (White
Star), Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, April 20.—S. Corinthian (Allan),
London to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, April 21.—S. Noordam (Holland-
Americain), Falmouth to New York.

R.M.S. Pretorian (Allan), Liverpool to
Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, April 22.—R.M.S. Tuscania (Canard),
Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, April 25.—S. Finland (Americain),
Liverpool to New York.

S.S. Baltic (White Star), Liverpool to New
York.

Friday, April 22.—R.M.S. Miskenable (C.P.R.),
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Saturday, April 23.—S.S. Andania (Canard), Lon-
don to Halifax and New York.

R.M.S. California (Canard), Liverpool to
New York.

S.S. New York (Americain), Liverpool to
New York.

Tuesday, May 2.—S.S. Nieuw Amsterdam (Holland-
Americain), Falmouth to New York.

Via the River St. Lawrence.

N.B.—The direct mail service to Quebec and
Montreal, instead of to St. John or Halifax, as in
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ing, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors
for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of
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Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association,
&c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa."
London Agents: Messrs. Blackfoot &
McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors,
Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Hal-
dane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa.
Cable address: "Laurill". References: Bank
of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

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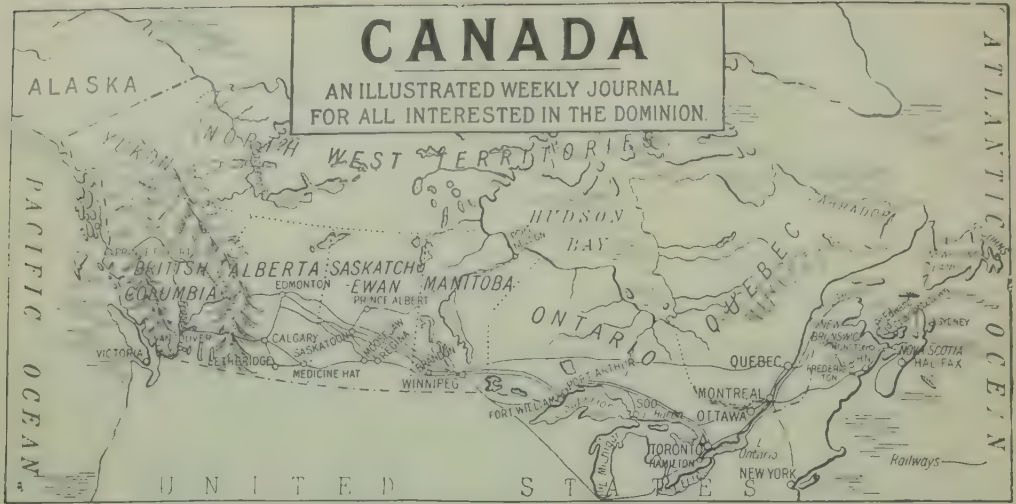
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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A CANDID and useful summary of the present state of affairs in British Columbia is given in a recent issue of the *British Columbia Financial Times*. As many readers of *Canada* are financially interested in that Province they will be interested in the opinions expressed, which deal frankly with economic conditions.

The loss of population in British Columbia has been somewhat considerable ever since the boom broke, and it has been accentuated by the number of regiments raised in the Province. This is given by our contemporary as one of the chief reasons for the present dullness of industry in the Province. It traces to the huge amount of money spent in the country on railway construction both the too extensive commitments of merchants and the huge speculations in land. Both of these have now been demonstrated to have been founded on a false basis. It is stated that a large percentage of the population were not engaged in production or self-supporting enterprises, and when these departed it increased the difficulties of the business interests, and the resulting depression raised the interest on capital.

This writer asks the question: "After eighteen months

of war is the end of depression at hand, or must the Province continue to experience a shrinkage?" In attempting to answer this he expresses the opinion that the realty commitments of the business interests have all practically been met, which "constituted a tremendous relief to the business of the Province. On the other hand, the mortgage situation is very bad, and apparently is getting worse. Each month a new list of mortgages is becoming in arrears in interest; in practically no case is a demand made for principal. . . . This is candidly the dark side of the entire financial and commercial situation." Turning to the brighter side, we are told by this observer that "the general wholesale and retail business is steadily tending to increase and the great basic industries of the province are undoubtedly on the upturn." Lumber has risen in value although the export situation is dependent on shipping. Mining is in the most prosperous condition in the history of the Province, and the fishing industry is enjoying prosperity owing to the prevailing high prices. In summing up, our contemporary states that "While the credit situation is bad, the business situation is sound; but great recovery cannot take place until there is an immigration movement to British Columbia."

The last point is one on which we have insisted with

emphasis, not only in the case of this Western Province, but in the case of Canada as a whole, for the prosperity of Eastern manufacturers and the great railways is dependent upon the prosperity of the Prairie Provinces. Thrift and retrenchment are most necessary in Canada, and the capture of outside markets for her surplus products both natural and manufactured is of prime importance; but these by themselves are insufficient to restore the Dominion to anything like the buoyant prosperity which the country enjoyed during the previous decade. The vital necessity of Canada is immigration. British Columbia needs this vitalising stream even more urgently than any other Province in the Dominion. It is impossible for the Province to obtain more than a small portion of its necessary new population from the United States, the majority of whose emigrants prefer the Prairie Provinces. It is, therefore, forced to look to Europe, and in the competition for European emigration it is somewhat handicapped. The journey is longer and more costly than to other parts of Canada. It cannot offer 160 free acres of prairie land, and its remoteness places it in competition with Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Argentine. The Government of British Columbia must face these facts and should elaborate an immigration policy on wide and extensive lines, without which the return of the Province to prosperity and financial ease will be slow and arduous. Fortunately the Province possesses in its new Agent-General a man exceptionally suited and competent to push a big immigration propaganda, and the Province possesses in its handsome London offices an exceptionally good strategic centre for his activities.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Secret History.

In a recent debate in the House of Commons at Ottawa the old question of Canada's contribution to the Navy came up. In the course of the debate Sir Robert Borden revealed to the House that at the time when Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, suggested that the best form that Canada's contribution to the naval defence of the Empire could take would be the building of three *Dreadnoughts*, there was, in the words of Sir Robert Borden, "a secret memorandum setting out the whole situation in Europe and demonstrating beyond doubt the presence of a great peril to the existence of the Empire." The Premier also made the interesting disclosure that the Canadian Government had arranged for Sir John Jellicoe to visit Canada in the autumn of 1914 to devise a permanent naval policy for the Dominion.

This disclosure raises the question, both in Canada and in this country, that if the position was known to the British Government to be so gravely serious in 1912 that the existence of the Empire was in peril, why were not proper steps taken to meet that peril which was thus foreseen and even announced to the Canadian Government?

The Returned Soldier.

One of the aspects of the problem of the returned soldier is being energetically taken up in Canada by the Military Hospitals Commission, the objects and methods of which are described in the first number of its *Bulletin*. Those who come under its scope are primarily the returned invalided and wounded members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and men who have enlisted but not proceeded overseas are also included. Not only does the Commission provide convalescent homes—a large number of which have been placed at its disposal by patriotic citizens and organisations—and medical treatment for these men, but it is taking up the vocational re-education of those who through their disability may be unable to follow their previous occupations. In this latter direction important developments may be looked for; while, in view of the number of returning soldiers who, it is expected, will be anxious to take up land, the Commission is conferring with the various Provincial Governments with a view to the formulation of a definite land settlement scheme. The Provincial Commissions and local committees which are at work in conjunction with the central body should ensure the carrying out on

practical lines of the patriotic work the Commission has in hand.

Canada's Postal Service.

From time to time we get evidence that in the economy, efficiency, and administration of its great public departments Canada is ahead of the United States. A recent instance is afforded by the debate in the Dominion Parliament regarding the Post Office Department, and striking figures quoted by the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the Postmaster-General. During the last few years Canada has been making some very serious though very necessary extensions to the work of its Post Office. The inauguration of a parcels post added greatly to the expenses of transportation and delivery throughout such an enormous territory. The extension of the rural mail delivery system, inaugurated by Mr. Casgrain's predecessor, Mr. Lemieux, though an immense boon, has been costly to operate, as can be realised when we learn that there are now 3,337 rural mail routes in operation.

Not so long ago the farmer or prairie resident lived long distances away from any rural post office, and generally depended upon each other's courtesy for sending or receiving mail matter. Now sparsely inhabited rural areas of immense extent in all the Provinces have little to complain of. As intercourse increases the proportionate cost will diminish. The great point made by Mr. Casgrain, however, was that even now the rural mail delivery in Canada only averages \$30 per mile per annum, while in the United States the minimum cost is \$600 per mile. Of course, the greater population and increased weight to be handled may account for much of this immense difference, but, on the other hand, Mr. Casgrain pointed out that "the advantage of our system is that all contracts are let by public tender"—in the United States it is not so.

A General Election in Quebec.

Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C., has been Premier of the Province of Quebec for over eleven years. Since Confederation in 1867 not one of his predecessors, Liberal or Conservative, has held the position for half as long, and at the General Election, announced for May 22, there seems every probability of the electorate confirming that verdict in favour of his party which they gave at the polls on May 15, 1912, June 8, 1908, and December 7, 1904. As a matter of fact, the Liberal party has been in power in the Province since the defeat of the Hon. E. J. Flynn at the General Election of May, 1897. Sir Lomer's immediate predecessor, Mr. S. N. Parent, was Premier for five and a half years.

The Legislative Assembly just dissolved contained 75 members, of whom 59 Liberals and 1 Nationalist generally supported Sir Lomer Gouin, and 16 Conservatives. 1 Independent Liberal, and 1 Nationalist recognised Mr. P. Cousineau as their leader. Neither Mr. Bourassa nor his lieutenant, M. Armand Lavergne, have so far taken any active part in the Provincial campaign, though they lose no opportunity of deprecating the participation of the Dominion in the war, and, generally speaking, may be said to be adopting an attitude calculated to stir up antagonism between French and English-speaking Canadians.

Sir Lomer Gouin's Strength.

The strength of Sir Lomer Gouin has been mainly due to his correct attitude towards the English-speaking minority in the Province, which has wealth and influence quite out of proportion to its voting power. In the legislation passed at Quebec last Session renewed evidence of this attitude of the Premier was afforded by the manner in which the Bill affecting the government of the city of Montreal was dealt with. In regard to world politics, Sir Lomer Gouin has lost no opportunity of enthusiastically endorsing the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other distinguished French Canadians of both parties.

It is not always remembered that Quebec and Nova Scotia are the only two of the nine Provinces, now forming the Dominion of Canada, which have Provincial Parliaments of two Chambers, a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly. The life appointments to the Legislative

Council are made by the Lieut.-Governor of the Province upon the recommendation of the Premier, and naturally the Liberals largely predominate in both Councils, in view of the many years their party has been in office there.

* * *

Canadian Justice.

An act of justice has recently been effected at Ottawa which, while merely typical of the ethics of British administration throughout our vast Empire, is deserving of passing mention, as it has been given effect to during the progress of an all-absorbing war. Ten years ago the Indians living on a reserve in Manitoba were induced by improper methods to part with their lands at grossly inadequate prices. The transfer was not legal, as a majority of the tribe were not present when the transfer was agreed to. The matter was ventilated in the House at Ottawa in 1908, and now justice has been done by passing a Bill to refund \$40,000 to the tribe.

* * *

Character by Arms.

We have discussed in *Canada* the certainly beneficial effect which must be produced in the national development of Canada by the return to her shores of thousands of citizen soldiers who have "found themselves" through the discipline of arms. No one can foresee how this disciplined heaven will affect the bulk of a new democracy, but there can be no doubt that it will affect it, and that most powerfully and beneficially. This question was discussed by Professor J. H. Morgan last week in an article headed "When the Men Come Home," which he contributed to *Land and Water*. He has seen much of the men at the front, and his writings have shown him to be a most able and careful observer.

He suggests certain directions in which "the millions of civilians who have gone to school in the army" will affect the national life. He foresees an increased impatience with class-prejudice and with the old shibboleths of party politics, and also a greater respect for work out of respect for duty. The regeneration of the nation will, he hopes, come from its citizen army. The stress of war has regenerated France, and it will also quicken the British race and consolidate the British Empire.

* * *

Teutonic Taint.

At a recent meeting of the Sociological Society Sir James Crichton-Browne, the well-known alienist, spoke very strongly against any contamination with German blood, and said that it should be considered eugenically disgraceful for any English man or woman to marry a German:—

"The history of this war had proved that the Germans were a depraved and morally degraded people, with whom we should have no mating. The robberies, treacheries, atrocities, cold-blooded murders, and slaughters which the Germans had perpetrated in the last two years were not ascribable to the madness of infuriated or drunken soldiery or the callous military policy of a military caste; they had been approved and applauded by the whole German Empire, including the leaders of science, literature, art, and religion, and they revealed a racial degradation of a very malignant type. The Germans were undoubtedly infected with a foul moral taint, and until they had cleansed themselves—and it would take three generations to do that—we should keep clear of them."

This is the nation that set out to impose their Kultur on an unappreciative world by force of arms.

* * *

Rhodes' Scholarships.

The inevitable result of the piling up of atrocities by the Modern Hun is now bearing fruit. We are an easy-going people, and until it was too abundantly proved that the crimes committed could not be regarded as possibly accidental or due to individual degeneracy, the desire to taboo the German was not widely evident. To-day they are recognised as moral and social undesirables. The Rhodes Trustees are obtaining legislation to alter the terms of the Rhodes Scholarships Trust, which gave fifteen nominations to the German Emperor—a trust which he deliberately abused, as many of his selections were quite unsuitable persons to hold these scholarships. These fifteen scholarships will, we understand, be divided among the Dominions, so in future there will be more Canadian Rhodes scholars at Oxford.

CANADIAN HOSPITAL AT ST. CLOUD.

In the presence of a distinguished company Sir George Perley handed over on behalf of the Canadian Government on Saturday No. 4 Stationary Hospital, St. Cloud, Paris, to the President of the French Republic. The hospital was inaugurated by the admission of 185 wounded from Verdun. The ceremony was quite informal. Those present included, besides Sir George Perley, Surgeon-General Jones, Dr. Philippe Roy, the Canadian General Commissioner, and Mr. Godfrey Langlois, Commissioner for Quebec in Belgium. The President spent two hours inspecting the hospital and chatting with the wounded, some of whom he decorated with the Croix de Guerre and Medaille d'Honneur. The hospital staff is as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Migneault (O.C.), Majors E. A. Lebel, De Martigny, and J. E. Roy, Capt. Pariseau, Lanoie, St. Pierre, and Laurier (Qmr.) and Matron Casault.

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The troops in Canada are to go into camp as soon as the weather permits.

With the sanction of the Canadian Militia Department, a Labour Battalion is to be recruited throughout the Dominion.

The British Red Cross Society has invited the Agents-General of the Canadian Provinces resident in London to join the War Committee of the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Scott, Winnipeg, have received from the military authorities the Military Cross awarded to their son, Capt. James N. Scott, 8th Batt., who was fatally wounded while leading his men.

An official of the United States Embassy reports that Capt. I. S. Morrison, 3rd Batt., C.E.F., is now at the military camp at Crefield, where the walks on parole which have been lately arranged have been entirely successful.

The Mayor kicked off in a football match at Bath on Saturday last between a team of Canadians from the Discharge and Physical Exercise Centre, Priory Park, and a local team. The match was arranged in aid of local war funds.

Lieut.-Col. G. E. Beauchamp, Major Lacroix, and other members of the staff of No. 6 Stationary Hospital (Laval University), have visited the Agent-General for Quebec, Lieut.-Col. Pelleter, since the recent arrival of the unit at Shorncliffe.

Charles Morton, formerly a lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was sentenced, at Salisbury, to six months' imprisonment in the second division for passing worthless cheques. When arrested he was wearing the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel, and the V.C., the D.S.O., and the Military Cross, to none of which he was entitled.

When the s.s. *Shenandoah* was torpedoed last week 2,550 cases of apples consigned to the Agent-General for Ontario, Mr. Richard Reid, went down in that ship. By another vessel a large consignment of Ontario apples and 2,200 cases of canned peaches has, however, been received; the latter for the use of Canadian soldiers, while of the former 500 cases are the gift of the Province of Ontario to the Admiralty for distribution among the Fleet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 5s., or 7s., for 10 words, and under every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At 42, Third Avenue, Ottawa, on April 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Hope Vere Anderson—a daughter; both well.

DEANE FREEMAN.—On March 20, at Litcham, Alberta, the wife of W. Deane Freeman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EMERY-WILSON.—At Glasgow, on April 15, Robert Paton Emery, 10th Canadian, fourth son of the late John Emery, and Mrs. Emery, Edlington, Langdale, to Nellie Nicol, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wilson, Bearsden.

MACKEOZIE-DUPON.—On March 29, at College Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. R. B. Cochrane, Emma, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dupon, to J. A. Mackenzie, of Trillia.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON.—At 2, Drinnan Place, Holytown, on April 12, after a lingering illness, William Hamilton, beloved husband of Elizabeth M'Adam. Deeply regretted.

MACLEOD.—On April 17, George Macleod, 30, Lorne Road, Oxted, Kirkcaldy, beloved husband of Louise C. Macleod, formerly of Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, and Halifax. Aged 64 years.

SMITH.—On April 12, at Mold, Flintshire, Beatrice Marion, wife of Henry Robert Smith, and youngest daughter of the late Major Frederick Mathias, of Melbourn, Province of Quebec.

ON SERVICE.

BELLHORN.—Killed in action, on March 30, Richard (Dick) Wyward Stappole Bellhorn, Private, Machine-Gun Section, Canadian Infantry, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Bellhorn, of Winnipeg.

BRADY.—Killed in action, on March 31, of wounds received March 28, Corporal Alwyn Bramley-Moore, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, son of the Rev. William and Mrs. Bramley-Moore, of 20, Russell Square, London, and husband of Nellie Bramley-Moore, Kimlington, Alberta. Aged 38.

ELDER.—Killed in action, on March 31, Corporal Donald Scott Elder, Canadian, aged 24 years, youngest son of the late David Elder, wood merchant, Esauway.

JONES.—Killed in action, on April 6, Ralph Ewarton Norris Jones, Lieut. Canadian Expeditionary Force, late Manager the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, and brother of Mr. H. V. Franklin Jones, of Toronto. Aged 38 years.

TORRANCE.—Killed in action, on March 28, Donald Fraser Torrance, aged 28 years, youngest son of the late Forbes Torrance, of Montreal.

THE CANADIANS AT ST. ELOI.

Heavy Enemy Losses Caused by their Gallantry—Spirited Stories from the Front.

REPORTS from British General Headquarters indicate that fighting for the craters at St. Eloi has continued during the past few days with brief intermissions. Sir Douglas Haig, in his report of Wednesday, April 12, said:—"It has now been established that the gallant fighting of the Canadians in the neighbourhood has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during the last week."

"Gave It Fritz Hot."

Over fifty Canadians wounded at St. Eloi are in the Duchess of Connaught Hospital, Cliveden, among them being two brothers—Ptes. John and George Powers, from Ottawa—who were wounded by shrapnel from the same shell.

The wounded men say the attack on the craters on the 6th inst. was preceded by a heavy bombardment, in which the Canadians suffered owing to their exposed position. The enemy's rush upon the craters was met by a strong bombing party, who drove the Germans back into their trenches. "We gave it Fritz hot," said one of the men; "their losses must

German parapets were breached or destroyed by our shells. A fortified building was completely demolished and numerous other enemy strong points were repeatedly shelled by our heavy howitzers.

Previous to the attack, charges of explosive were placed and fired under the German wire at various points along our front, and while fighting was in progress our infantry subjected the enemy's rear lines to a continuous fire from their machine-guns and rifles.

The general activity of our troops resulted in drawing the attention of many enemy batteries to our lines, and thus diverting an appreciable amount of fire from the point of attack. While the British troops were engaged in consolidating the ground won, their commander wired to the Canadian Corps: "Thank you very much indeed for all the most valuable help you are giving. Your assistance has contributed very largely to the success which we have achieved."

No organised counter-attacks were delivered by the German infantry after the British success. The enemy's artillery con-



A YEAR AGO THE OFFICERS OF THE 10TH ALBERTA BATTALION, REINFORCED AFTER THEIR HEAVY LOSSES IN THE FIGHTING AT LANGEMARCK, APRIL 22-23, 1915; PHOTOGRAPHED AT LOCRE ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THEY WERE CALLED UPON TO TAKE PART IN THE FIGHT AT FESTUBERT.

Front Row (left to right): Capt. A. Day (32nd), Capt. H. P. Snelgrove (10th), Lieut. J. Graham (11th), Capt. E. Ross (10th), Capt. C. T. Costigan, D.S.O. (10th), Major P. A. Guthrie (12th), Major C. J. Arthur, D.S.O. (10th), The Paymaster (10th), Major E. J. Ashton, D.S.O. (32nd), Capt. W. R. Critchley (10th).

Middle Row: Capt. J. D. Simpson (10th), Lieut. W. A. Cockshutt (10th), Lieut.

G. G. Duncan, Lieut. W. N. Knowles (10th), Lieut. S. L. Ghanfield (10th), Lieut. W. Rowerell (11th), Capt. R. H. Stewart (9th).

Back Row: Lieut. G. Todhunter (10th), Capt. R. Good (10th), Capt. R. Fairbrother (11th), —, Lieut. A. N. Moran (10th), Lieut. J. W. Dawson (11th), —, Capt. W. J. Bingham (32nd), Lieut. F. T. Nichol (11th), Lieut. J. A. K. Thompson (32nd), Lieut. W. A. Reeve (32nd), Lieut. E. Rickard (10th), Lieut. O. J. Wheatley (32nd).

have been worse than ours." Besides being exposed to heavy shelling on three sides, the Canadians were standing waist-deep in mud, while "whiz-bangs" were flying overhead almost as thick as machine-gun bullets.

An Assault on the German Defences.

A long despatch received at Ottawa from Col. Sir W. Max Aitken, Canadian General Representative in France, deals with the earlier fighting in this neighbourhood during the week March 22-29.

In the early morning of March 27 (says the despatch) an assault was made on a section of the German defences by a British Division immediately on the left of the Canadian Corps. As a preliminary to the attack, several large mines were successfully fired under a salient in the German lines, severely damaging the enemy's trenches and causing him numerous casualties.

Under cover of a very heavy artillery fire, the attacking troops advanced and succeeded in capturing the two lines of German trenches constituting the salient. The length of front trench seized was approximately 600 yards, and the British troops established themselves on a new front line at one point as much as 400 yards in front of their original positions.

In the course of the fighting, which continued for several hours, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and five officers and 195 other ranks were taken prisoners. Many of the prisoners were passed back through the Canadian lines.

Throughout the attack the Canadian artillery and trench mortar batteries co-operated in the covering bombardment. A continuous barrage by shrapnel and high explosive shells was placed on all the roads and tracks in the rear of the German lines, effectively holding back the enemy supports. In several places German support trenches were taken in enfilade and

continued to shell the captured positions intermittently, and our artillery was called on several times to retaliate. Throughout the day the enemy's shelling of the Canadian right flank was continuous and heavy. Hostile aeroplanes made attempts to cross our lines in this area, but were driven back by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. In the afternoon an unusual concentration of troops was observed in the trenches opposite the front of our 4th Infantry Brigade. In anticipation of attack, a heavy fire of artillery trench-mortars, grenades, machine-guns and rifles was at once directed against this section, and the enemy made no attempt to leave his trenches.

A Combined Bombardment.

On March 22, our 18-pounder and trench-mortar batteries combined in a bombardment which caused great damage to sections of the enemy's wire and parapets. On this occasion a German grenade store was hit by one of our shells and exploded. On the following day our heavy batteries shelled the strong points behind the German lines, with excellent effect.

A bombardment by the enemy of the lines of our First Division on March 25 was checked by the severe retaliation of our artillery, which secured direct hits on a house in the enemy's front line and on a number of other points in his defences. Several dug-outs were blown up and the enemy's parapets damaged in many places. The fire of our trench-mortars con-

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films or prints to the senders.

tinued accurate and effective. On the front of our First Division an enemy mine worker was silenced by 20 rounds from one of our trench guns, and large mortar shells were exploded at important points in the German front lines.

On the front of our Second Division an enemy machine-gun emplacement was destroyed, and a number of bombs were thrown into a suspected mine shaft by our trench-mortar batteries.

On the early morning of March 24 a cloud of smoke rose to a height of 2 feet above the German parapets opposite our Second Infantry Brigade, and drifted towards our trenches. The smoke lasted several minutes, but had no injurious effects, and was not followed by any action on the part of the enemy.

Activity of Scouts, Snipers, and Patrols.

The activity of our scouts, snipers, and patrols was well maintained. On the night of March 22 Lieut. Crossman, of our 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, succeeded in bringing in a tunic and papers from the body of a German scout who had been killed by our snipers on the previous night. The rifle of the German scout and two cylindrical grenades were also secured.

Scouts Bole, Jones, and Matkin, of our 8th Winnipeg Battalion, left our trenches on the afternoon of March 22 by a sap leading to the German lines. By dusk they had cut through 25 feet of the enemy's wire. The approach of a German patrol forced our men to retire temporarily, but early in the morning they returned to the same point. Cutting through more entanglements, they reached the German listening post. Two of the enemy were seen approaching, and Scout Matkin fired six shots, killing one of them, who by his clothing and equipment appeared to be an officer. A violent fire was immediately opened from the German trenches, but our scouts withdrew safely.

An enemy patrol was drawn within 25 yards of our wire by a patrol of our 15th Battalion (48th Highlanders). Our men drove the enemy back, and, following them up, located an enemy working party, which was subsequently dispersed by the fire of our machine-guns.

Nova Scotians' Reconnaissance.

On the night of March 24 Capt. Tupper and four scouts of our 25th Nova Scotia Battalion reconnoitred the German wire and threw four grenades into an enemy trench. Two sentries who had been firing regularly from this trench were silenced by the fire. German machine-guns opened on Capt. Tupper and his men, but caused no casualties.

On the same night a patrol from our 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, under Sergt. Fournier, brought in an iron screw post from the enemy wire, and a detailed report on the condition of the enemy's entanglements.

On this night also an officer's patrol of our 42nd Battalion made an extensive examination of the German wire. One of the patrol, Sergt. Jones, entered a German trench and proceeded along it for about ten yards. He heard the enemy talking on both sides of him, but he was not detected. After removing a steel sniper's plate from the parapet, he rejoined his patrol, which returned safely to our lines.

On the night of March 25 a careful reconnaissance of a section of the German wire was made by a patrol under Lieut. Sneath, of our 5th Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

A Hostile Patrolling Party.

Shortly after midnight on March 26 a hostile patrolling party of about 20 men was discovered in front of the wire of our Royal Canadian Regiment. The party was quickly driven off by our riflemen. The same night some scouts of this battalion went out and inspected a work near the German front line. They brought back a sniper's plate from one of the enemy's listening posts.

On March 27 Snipers Mintie and Scarrow, of our 8th Winnipeg Battalion, climbed into the ruins of a farmhouse on our front and lay in wait for a German artillery officer who had been regularly observing and directing the fire of hostile battalions against our front. The officer appeared, and was shot by our snipers, who fired simultaneously.

On the morning of March 27, at the moment when the British attack was launched against the salient, two men of our 24th Montreal Battalion, Ptes. Dwyer and Juteau, were still out in front of our trenches, cutting the enemy's wire. Both men had been out for several hours. An intense fire burst from the German trenches. Pte Juteau was badly wounded, and both men were forced to seek cover in shell holes. After daylight, as the men had not returned, Sergt. Geddes and

Scouts Bethune and Mott, all of the 24th Battalion, went out to look for them, and remained out for one hour and a half. A bombardment of our trenches by the German artillery was in progress, and the enemy's rifle and machine-gun fire had not appreciably slackened. But our scouts crawled forward, and eventually located the missing men. Juteau, unfortunately, died of his wounds before our scouts could reach him, but Dwyer was still uninjured. With great difficulty the body of Pte. Juteau was secured and taken back to our lines.

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AWARDS FOR BRAVE CANADIANS.

French Decorations and Medals.

The official report for the previous week said:—

"On the afternoon of March 17 a presentation of French decorations and medals recently awarded the officers and men of the Canadian Forces was made by General Hely D'Amboise, commander of a French Army Corps. The ceremony took place at the Canadian Corps Headquarters. A French guard of honour, with band and colour party, was in attendance and a Canadian guard of honour was furnished by the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. A pathetic incident was the handing to Major-General Currie, C.B., of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which had been awarded to the late Captain George T. Richardson, of the 2nd Eastern Ontario Battalion. The cross is being forwarded to Captain Richardson's relatives in Canada."

A Posthumous Honour.

The award of the Military Cross is announced to Temp. Sec. Lieut. SHIRLEY DUNCAN ELLIS, 173rd Tunnelling Co. R.E.—who belonged to Vancouver, and who was killed about a month ago—"for conspicuous gallantry when rescuing, under very heavy shell fire, some men who had become imprisoned in an old mine. At his first three attempts to reach them he was driven back by heavy fire."

D.C.M.s for Canadians.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to the following two Canadians for "conspicuous gallantry":—

407086 Pte. E. D. SCHWAN, 19th Batt.—"When with a wiring party he returned to fetch a stretcher for a wounded comrade, and with assistance brought him in. He was under heavy machine-gun fire at the time."

6641 Co. Sergt.-Major R. WHITFIELD, 1st Batt.—"A post in rear of the line having been severely shelled, he made his way up under heavy shell fire. When the post was evacuated, he returned to rescue two machine gunners who had been buried, and whose cries for help he had heard. He showed throughout absolute disregard for personal safety."

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

The Battlefield from an Observing Station.

A member of the staff of the Canadian Emigration Office writes to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith from France:—

"Things are waking up a bit along our part of the line, and as I am writing this the Huns are straining our trenches. They will get a double dose for their trouble before the night is out. On Saturday afternoon I went up to our observing station—a new one we have just taken over—and from there I had an excellent view of the German trenches and miles of country occupied by the Huns. Our battery had the range of a certain building just behind the line, and I had a fine view of not only our battery but of a heavier battery. They brought an observation balloon down while I was up there. The country on the other side looks as though it was peace time, as there is hardly a house or any buildings touched at all. The mines and factories appear to be in full working order."

After the Battle.

Another Emigration Office official writes:—

"I had a stroll over the ground at the back of our trench, and an awful sight met my eyes, but a sight, unfortunately, I have looked upon before—the sight of a battlefield after the battle. The Huns were practically blown out of their position; the trenches had been smashed so that one could hardly recognise that they had been trenches; dug-outs were blown in, and there were signs that they held a good number of dead. The more I look at this position the Huns held the more I wonder how ever they were shifted, and I am more convinced that we can shift them from any position they hold."

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Replying on Saturday to a deputation from all parts of Canada, who urged national registration, to be followed by some form of national service, Sir Robert Borden, while giving no definite answer, reminded the deputation that men were enlisting at the rate of a thousand daily, and said there had been no lack of recruits so far.

The Editor of "Canada" will be pleased to receive for publication letters or extracts from letters written from the front by Canadian Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Godwin, Lieut. C. R., Field Artillery.

Died of Wounds

Lawson, Lieut. F., Infantry.

Woods, Capt. T. Z., Veterinary Corps.

Missing, Believed Killed.

Lockhart, Lieut. F. E.

Wounded.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Adie, Capt. R. N.

Belt, Lieut. J. E. D.

Bodwell, Maj. H. L.

Cane, Lieut. J. M.

Critchley, Maj. A. C., Infantry

Brig. Staff.

Darcy, Lieut. A. J. K.

Douglass, Lieut. C. I.

Dunlop, Lieut. J.

Fortier, Lieut. F. A., Engineers.

Gwillim, Lieut. F. L.

Hansen, Lieut. A. C.

Hornby, Lieut. C. B.

Kerr, Lieut. C. H.

Kidd, Lieut. C. E.

Lough, Lieut. S. P.

Miller, Capt. A. P.

Morgan, Capt. C. J.

Riley, Lieut. H. J.

Roberts, Lieut. E.

Sawers, Lieut. N. C.

Smith, Lieut. W. J.

Stairs, Lieut. D.

Swaine, Lieut. H. M.

Thomson, Lieut. C. A.

Toole, Lieut. A. J.

Turnbull, Lieut. R. H.

Missing.

Elliott, Lieut. D. W.

—**—

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Charles Richard Godwin graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, in 1913, and belonged to the 25th Battery, C.F.A., with headquarters at Lethbridge. Lieut. F. Lawson (died of wounds) belonged to the 103rd Calgary Rifles, being gazetted lieutenant in the C.E.F. in February of this year.

Lieut. F. E. Lockhart (missing, believed killed) belonged to the Campbellton company of the 73rd Northumberland (N.B.) regiment.

Captain T. Z. Woods, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps, was veterinary officer to No. 11 (Winnipeg) Company of the Canadian Army Service Corps. In 1885 he was employed in the North-West Rebellion operations against Chief Big Bear's band, and fought in the action at Frenchmen's Butte. For these services he had the medal with clasp. He also served through the South African War, taking part in the actions at Belfast, Lydenberg, Frederickstad, and the Caledon River. His South African decorations were the Queen's medal and four clasps.

Imperial Army.

Capt. Jack Farrow, South Wales Borderers (killed in action on April 9), was the only son of the late Capt. Farrow, of China. He was educated at Dean Close's School, Cheltenham, where he took honours in science, and when the war broke out he was engaged in engineering in Canada. Returning at once

to England, he received a commission. He was wounded in the landing at Suvla Bay, but recovered in Cairo, and was in the last division to evacuate both Suvla and Helles.

Lieut. Charles Leeke, Grenadier Guards (died on April 11 of wounds received in action on April 7), was 29 years of age, and the second and only surviving son of Colonel Ralph and the Hon. Mrs. Leeke, of Longford, Shropshire. He was ranching in Canada when the war broke out and enlisted in November, 1914, in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In May, 1915, he received a commission in the Grenadier Guards and went to the front in August.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week Lieut. Gwillim and Lieut. Sawers, both of Vancouver, are back at duty. The wounds of Capt. Miller (multiple grenade wounds) and Lieut. Toole, of Calgary (shrapnel, shoulder), are also reported slight.

The following are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet:—Capt. Adie, of St. Catharines (shrapnel, face and right arm, severe), Lieut. Belt, of Milton, Ont. (shrapnel, scalp, slight), Lieut. Hansen, of Calgary (shrapnel, left arm, slight), Lieut. Kerr, of Niagara Falls (shell shock and wound in nose, slight), Lieut. Kidd (shrapnel, right leg, severe), Lieut. Lough (gunshot, chest, slight), Capt. Morgan, of St. John, N.B. (concussion from rifle grenade), Lieut. Riley, of Winnipeg (head, severe), Lieut. Roberts (contusion of arm and leg, slight), Lieut. Stairs (gunshot, right arm), and Lieut. Thomson, of Brampton, Ont. (gunshot, left leg, severe).

At No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux, are:—Major Bodwell (gunshot, thigh and forearm, slight), Major Critchley (gunshot, hand, slight), Lieut. Darcy, Lieut. Fortier (gunshot, wrist and buttock, slight), Lieut. Swaine (shell shock, slight), and Lieut. Turnbull, of Toronto (contusion, back, severe).

Lieut. Dunlop, of Brandon, and Lieut. Smith, of Winnipeg (gunshot, left hand), are at 47, Roland Gardens, London. S.W. Lieut. Cane, of Brampton (shell shock), is at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London.

The following officers reported wounded last week are now in London:—Lieut. J. F. Arbuckle, Lieut. E. H. Daniel, and Captain J. C. Macpherson, at 47, Roland Gardens; Lieut. N. H. Daniel, Princess Henry's Hospital, Hill Street, Mayfair; Lieut. Dowling, Empire Hospital, Vincent Square; and Capt. T. A. H. Taylor, Lady Ridley's Hospital.

Major C. H. L. Beatty, D.S.O., brother of Admiral Beatty (shell wound, arm, severe), is at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; as also are Lieut. M. V. McGuire (multiple shell wounds and compound fracture of left leg), Lieut. F. G. Raphael (shrapnel, right thigh, severe, and fractured pelvis), and Lieut. B. V. Ware (gunshot, neck, severe). Lieut. C. R. Macdonnell, at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, has been removed from the "seriously ill" list; Lieut. W. M. Macaw has rejoined his unit.

Lieut. D. W. Elliott (missing) belonged to the 90th Winnipeg Rifles.



SERGEANTS OF THE 44TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

Top Row: Sergeants, G. Croll, A. Maxwell, A. H. Whitman, W. Prosser, W. Savage, W. Keep, F. E. Morley, A. Banks, E. Waller, D. Crawford, E. J. Bond. L.

Third Row: Sergeants, H. Lawson, R. S. Rissenholt, G. R. Baker, W. Ensson, E. S. Rippon, Lieut. I. A. Dunell, O. K. Scott, A. R. Ross, Sergeants, D. Wylie, W. Joy, C. Sports, R. Hamilton, A. W. Hart, C. M. R. Knowles.

Bottom Row: Sergeants, L. M. Thomson, O. J. Jones, C. S. M. S. Foreman, C. S. M. G. Burton,

R. S. M. D. Gardner, Lieut. R. R. Brough (Asst. Adj.), Major J. Swineburne, Lieut. C. E. R. W. Ireland (O.C.), Major G. W. McFarlane (Adj.), R. Q. M. S. V. R. Jones, Captain I. F. H. Miller, C. S. M. W. M. Anderson, Sgt. C. W. Green.

Front Row: Sergeants, A. Wimmerley, R. Scott, C. Q. M. S. I. W. Hall, C. Q. M. S. E. Thomas, C. Q. M. S. R. M. Hay, C. Q. M. S. W. Brueher, Sergeants, J. Stewart, M. Oliver.

Imperial Army.

Mrs. J. D. O'Meara, widow of Dean O'Meara, of Winnipeg, has received intimation that her son-in-law, Capt. Knox, of the Indian Army, has been seriously wounded.

Lieut. Archibald McGorm, Royal Lancashire Regt., who graduated from the R.M.C., Kingston, in 1914, is again reported wounded.

Second Lieut. C. F. Savage, Northumberland Fusiliers (wounded), is the son of Canon Savage, Rector of Hexham, and Mercers' Lecturer. Educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford, he came to this country from Vancouver with the Seaforth Highlanders, and later joined the Northumberland Fusiliers.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

List of Saturday, April 15.

(Killed and Died, 80; Wounded, 215.)

Killed.

MRD. INFANTRY.—Baytan, 107102 Cpl. A. H.; McAuslan, 423076 J. T.; McKeever, 106434 R.

C.F.A.—Ansell, 42071 Gnr. R. C.; Hampson, 42316 Dvr. J. S.; Jackson, 42151 Gnr. G. I.

INFANTRY.—Armstrong, 69004 Cpl. F. R.; Bell, 415875 W. B.; Berry, 70288 C. H.; Bodie, 1064 A.; Campbell, 420407 S. F.; Cashmore, 81134 Cpl. J. C.; Clare, 451350 W.; Collins, 412556 S.; Costello, 147721 R. E.; De Chain, 69254 W.; Dismore, 166750 Pnr. H. J.; Doolan, 454208 B.; Emery, 104219 Pnr. E. J.; Gray, 59385 C.; Hogan, 57646 O.; Hamilton, 438194 J. E.; Hyslop, 435324 J. F.; Johnston, 487298 Pnr. S. G.; Juteau, 416528 F. P.; Lambden, 166203 Pnr. E.; McDonald, 415062 Pnr. D.; McFarlane, 69711 C.; McInnes, 414945 Pnr. J.; McLeod, 69695 D.; Meath, 57447 J.; Membrey, 414874 Pnr. R. T.; Milburn, 414788 Pnr. W. R.; Moss, 73993 A.; Neal, 438033 G.; Nicholson, 438153 C.; Perkins, 104477 Pnr. T. A.; Poirier, 70265 A.; Ramsay, 69853 L.; Pl. D. W.; Ringler, 455118 W. J.; Robinson, 69813 A. C.; Ruthven, 440231 D.; Stansfield, 426247 F. B.; Telfer, 70002 J.; Thurstell, 422543 F.; Torrance, 69595 D. F.; Westaway, 422552 M.; Whitelaw, 424243 A. F.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Ingram, 81429 F. H. W.

Accidentally Killed.

INFANTRY.—Doig, 155021 Cpl. D. J.

Died of Wounds.

MRD. RIFLES.—Bateman, 114785 G. C.; Mills, 111327 W. S.; Robinson, 108497 J.; Speeden, 107546 R.; Vaughan, 107595 F. H.; Wright, 107632 C. H.

C.F.A.—Adey, 68286 E.; Bewland, 42284 Dvr. B. J.; Warren, 34195 Gnr. H.

INFANTRY.—Arthrel, 68287 W. G.; Batty, 114098 A.; Beaton, 13605 W. H.; Christenson, 440217 J.; Fretwell, 455035 G.; Joy, 165454 Sgt. F.; Lester, 59584 H. G.; Longhurst, 435098 A.; Lowes, 55620 L.-Pl. W.; McGorman, 405547 A. F.; McMaster, 415079 D. C.; Morgan, 457306 Cpl. J. R.; Mussen, 402796 W. J.; Wooton, 434041 E. H.

Died.

CAVALRY.—Potter, 550085 L.-Pl. R. A.

INFANTRY.—Easton, 426042 R.; Middleton, 166339 Pnr. I. W.; Power, 458306 L. E.; Rockwell, 19773 W.; Welier, 60040 E.

A.S.C.—Dorman, 106011 H.

Wounded.

CAVALRY. Allan, 117108 T. W.; Bakker, 108122 J. F.; Burden, 108123 Cpl. J.; Cartwright, 107140 W. H.; Carr, 107139 W. H.; Clark, 107170 F.; Clarkson, 110097 R.; Coleman, 107152 L. S.; Coupland, 117207 R. S.; Davis, 45531 A. S.; Davy, 114285 W. H.; Dutton, 117033 A. C.; Elliott, 112215 E. W.; Findley, 111173 E. W.; Gee, 117020 R. C. P.; Gill, 109352 T. H.; Graham, 110200 S.; Harrison, 107286 J. A.; Horner, 107278 G.; Innes, 117317 A. E.; Jordan, 107344 H. S.; Kay, 110285 L.-Sgt. W. R.; Kerr, 118073 R. J.; Langham, 117346 A.; Langan, 41039 A. A.; Mackenzie, 117370 C. S.; McLean, 111370 R.; McNamara, 117396 H. L.; Minto, 107421 Cpl. J. L.; Monary, 109484 J.; Newland, 2179 Sgt. R. J.; Penkes, 107473 Cpl. G. R.; Penny, 114783 D. G.; Petch, 106487 C.; Pope, 108466 J. S.; Rennett, 107511 L.-Pl. W.; Ritchie, 107514 W.; Rogers, 117514 L. W.; Roodhouse, 113524 R. W.; Smith, 107559 C. H.; Stout, 113582 L.-Pl. F. S.; Swanley, 116045 A. O.; Truckle, 113602 S.; Weir, 10764 L.-Pl. F. P.

C.F.A.—Bastford, 42072 Gnr. J. J.; Charles, 43583 Gnr. G. C.; Cowan, 43583 Gnr. R. M.; Demaree, 4303 Gnr. W. W.; Douglas, 45469 J. P.; Hills, 68235 E.; Blakeley, 69099 P.; Bodycomb, 58196 H.; Borland, 53999 L.-Pl. J. L.; Bowie, 429577 D.; Boyce, 766 R.; Bradshaw, 69049 M. L.; Brodie, 439386 R. K.; Brown, 40664 D.; Brown, 428174 J.; Bruce, 81115 R. A.; Buckley, 57345 R. R.; Campbell, 415277 Pnr. J.; Campbell, 6310 J. J.; Channing, 164476 Pnr. T. R.; Carbery, 57812 B.; Carson, 946 T. M.; Chatter, 59155 Cpl. M. J.; Clayton, 53895 L.-Pl. W. B.; Clement, 61510 J.; Collett, 57330 Cpl. Sgt. Maj. J. W. H.; Cook, 59199 Cpl. C. W.; Crawford, 422056 T.; Crooks, 148497 Pnr. G. H.; Cullen, 414204 J. J.

Dunn, 171064 L. A.; Davidson, 422058 Cpl. F.; Denne, 426783 E. B.; Delisle, 41705 Pnr. J.; Dunn, 435078 O. E.; Eppert, 404 J. G.; Fanning, 70301 D. G.; Finner, 438 J. H. I.; Lankin, 106404 C. Sgt. Maj. R.; Ferguson, 4111 L. A.; Looch, 330 Cpl. A. H.; Lutz, 414204 Cpl. J. E.; F. S.; Jones, J. B. Fox, 42112 H. F.; Francouer, 61239 Cpl. G. N.; Gardner, 73554 Sgt. H. W.; Gayton, 79524 L. F.; Gendron, 61132 L.; Graham, 56557 D.; Green, 461327 E.; Green, 56100 W. H.; Hagen, 442102 J. F.; Halliday, 166781 Gnr. W.; Henderson, 57722 G. P.; Harding, 54141 A.; Harland, 428604 J. W.; Hart, 475100 B. M.; Healy, 59436 N. E.; Hayward, 69379 L. A.; Hazelton, 415575 J.; Hefferman, 438493 J.; Henson, 77242 Sgt. S.; Hillard, 156005 Pnr. S. J.; Hines, 13505 F.; Hooper, 62821 C. A.; Howell, 53346 A.; Howie, 154 W.; Jeffs, 69473 Cpl. J.; Johns, 73801 W.; Jones, 62609 J. M.; Kennedy, 406325 P. W.; Keenahan, 439924 F. H.; Knox, 58230 D.; Langevin, 61138 A.; Lavigne, 61591 J. B.; Lines, 114837 H.; Lavett, 57445 A. E.; Lord, 67440 G.; Lorrimer, 454837 J. W.; Lowe, 41482 R.; Lucas, 165971 Pnr. F.; McDonald, 433015 J.; McDonald, 107126 Pnr. K. H.; McIntosh, 42813 R.; McIntyre, 153580 L.; McKenzie, 422564 Sgt. H.; MacLeod, 153440 M.; McMuray, 405673 W.; McQuaker, 77248 H.; McLean, 71932 J.; Mannier, 454647 L. J.; Marshall, 434564 C.; Maxwell, 426098 Pnr. F. J.; Medhurst, 58217 N. S.; Mellor, 452612 L.-Sgt. F.; Miller, 453644 Sgt. E.; Miller, 70372 H. D.; Mitchell, 61599 E. A.; Morrison, 76011 A.; Murphy, 67027 Sgt. J. F.; Murray, 42134 J. J.; O'Connor, 59754 F.; O'Flaherty, 458225 T.; Otton, 440765 H. M.; Ouellette, 62236 A.

Poirer, 61281 A. Pnr. 100473 J. H.; Palmer, 69773 Sgt. D.; Papineau, 4882 L.; Parry, 154607 Pnr. G.; Pearce, 6772 W. F.; Pike, 5362 F.; Porter, 420644 Pnr. R. S.; Price, 21051 E.; Pugh, 160401 Cpl. E. B.; Ralph, 41301 L.; Reams, 43230 P. W.; Reid, 43272 F.; Ringham, 76187 R.; Robinson, 454842 L.-Sgt. T.; Robitaille, 41600 Pnr. J. Roy, 70199 J. A.; Roberts, 43063 F. S.; Ross, 41009 Pnr. A.; Satterthwaite, 154026 Pnr. W. S.; Savoy, 69493 F.; Stone, 42309 Pnr. P.; Sinclair, 403074 W. T.; Sinkler, 40712 J. Smith, 65914 L. Cpl. H. J.; Sorensen, 41079 Pnr. S.; Sweeney, 43669 F. E.; Smith, 65957 R. L.; Valentine, 60010 W.; Vetchard, 70012 J.; Walters, 416078 R.; Waters, 41926 C. West, 453602 W.; Wilkinson, 434062 R.; Wilmut, 614308 A.; Wilson, 76022 J. A.; Wood, 60601 L.-Pl. L.; Wood, 407046 W. Wood, 75743 W. C. M. C. Boyce, 766 R.; Gilder, 1637 E. R.

Previously Unofficially, now Officially, Reported Prisoner.

INFANTRY.—Wood, 23352 Cpl. F.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Can. Art.—To be temp. lieuts., 41124 Bombr. Robert Vernon Macaulay; 42210 Bombr. J. D. Smith; H. R. Hammond, from captain, 47th Batt.; Lieut. E. R. Leather to be temp. capt. whilst serving with Trench Mortar Batteries.

Divl. Sig. Cos.—Capt. E. Ford to be temp. maj.
R. Can. Rec.—Lieuts. to be temp. capt. W. O. Carruthers, V. Hodson.
Can. Eng.—Capt. D. Hillman to be temp. maj.; Lieut. E. Duncan to be temp. capt.

P.P.C.L.I.—Capt. S. L. Jones to be temp. maj.
187 Batt.—Lt. J. P. McPeake, from paymaster, Can. A.M.C., to be temp. lieut.

9th (Res.) Batt.—79043 Pte. G. R. Barton, 31st Batt., to be temp. lieut.
10th Batt.—Maj. P. A. Guthrie, from 7th Batt. to command the Batt. and to be temp. h.-col. (May 24, 1915).

14th Batt.—Maj. R. P. Clark, from 7th Batt. to command the Batt., and to be temp. h.-col. vice Lt.-Col. F. W. Fisher, vacated, 47388 Sergt. F. Owen to be temp. lieut.

16th Batt.—Lieut. J. H. S. McClure to be temp. capt.; Lt. J. M. McEachern, from M.M.G.s, to be temp. lieut.

17th (Res.) Batt.—From 14th Batt., to be temp. lieuts.: 26095 Pte. E. Jeffrey, 26103 Pte. F. G. Mason.

20th Batt.—Lieut. J. D. Ardagh, from 23rd Batt., to be temp. lieut.
23rd (Res.) Batt.—2078 Lce.-Cpl. J. A. Park, from C.A.M.C., to be temp. lieut.

28th Batt.—Sergt. R. F. Haig, from 13th Batt., to be temp. lieut.
30th (Res.) Batt.—To be temp. lieuts.: 16474 L.-Pl. C. Temple, 15415 Pte. H. R. C. Clark.

C.A.S.C.—Lieuts. to be temp. capt. J. Oliphant, E. J. Church, P. Hennessy, 386 Pte. E. M. Horsey to be temp. lieut. The notifications regarding (temp. Maj.) J. Atkinson, A. C. F., which appeared in Gazette of January 19, 1916, and March 2, 1916, are cancelled.

C.A.M.C.—R. Howey to be temp. capt.
C.F. Dep't.—Rev. R. MacNamara to be temp. C.F., with hon. rank of capt.

MEMORANDUM.—1044 Sergt.-Maj. R. W. Atkinson, 8th Batt., to be temp. hon. lieut.

R. Flying Co.—Flying Officers: Lieut. W. H. Doré, 32nd Res. Batt.; Sec. Lt. (on prob.) J. S. Beatty confirmed in rank.

Infantry Forces.—Infantry, General List.—Staff Sgt. H. F. Morrell, from C.A.M.C., to be sec. lieut.

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CARE OF WOUNDED ARMY HORSES.

Doubling the Canadian Veterinary Hospital.

Colonel Sir Edward Ward, presiding at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Friday of last week, referred to the special work undertaken by the Society in co-operation with the Army Veterinary Department in succouring sick and wounded horses at the front. Up to date, he said, they had spent nearly £60,000 in helping the work of the Veterinary Corps, and only the previous week they gave the order to enlarge to twice the present size the veterinary hospital erected in France for the use of the Canadian Contingent.

Captain Fairholm, Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, who is on leave from France, stated that 80 per cent. of the horses treated at the front had been cured and rendered fit for work again. There were 18 veterinary hospitals at the front, and as necessity arose they would be increased.

The facts mentioned above ought very specially to commend the appeal on behalf of the War Fund of the R.S.P.C.A. to Canadians. Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Society at 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W., or forwarded through the Editor of Canada.

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The next meeting of the Canada Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., on Tuesday, at 5.30 p.m.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King on Wednesday of last week conferred the D.S.O. on Lieut.-Col. Hubert Kemmis-Betty, Royal Canadian Regiment; Lieut.-Col. William Simson, Canadian Army Service Corps; Major Frederick Lister, Royal Canadian Regiment; and Major William Clark-Kennedy, 15th Battalion.

Last Saturday his Majesty conferred the C.B. on Brig.-General the Right Hon. John Seely, M.P., and Brig.-General Casimir Van Straubenzee; the D.S.O. on Major James Sutherland Brown, Royal Canadian Regt.; and Capt. Kenneth Taylor, 29th Batt.; and the Military Cross on Capt. Halidan Hertzberg, Canadian Engineers, and Capt. Talbot Papineau, P.P.C.L.I.

The King and Queen paid a visit on Saturday afternoon to the Victoria League Club for Overseas Soldiers in Regent Street.

The Duke of Connaught delivered an address at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Ottawa, presided over by Mr. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., who is President for the year. The Vice-Presidents elected were: Sir Thomas E. Roddick, Mr. George Burn, Mr. C. A. Magrath; Hon. Treasurers, Messrs. John Fraser, I.S.O., and George Burn; Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Thomas Gibson, M.D., and Charles Morse, D.C.L., K.C.; Chief Superintendent and Inspector: Miss Mary A. Mackenzie, B.A.

Miss Mary Ard Mackenzie, the General Superintendent, gave a résumé of the activities and progress of the Order. During the year the nurses had cared for 44,175 patients, and the district nurses paid 308,548 visits. The total number of nurses now working under the Order is 292, an increase of twelve during the year.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, arrived back in Ottawa on Sunday.

Twenty-five members of the Dominion Parliament and 41 members of Provincial Legislatures were on active service up to April 12. The Province of Ontario has 14 members of the Legislature in uniform, including 7 colonels, 2 majors, 3 captains, and 2 lieutenants. British Columbia has 4 members of its Legislature in khaki, Saskatchewan 4, Nova Scotia 4, Prince Edward Island 3, New Brunswick 2, and Alberta 7. Many of these officers are already serving in England and France.

Sir William Osler, Bart., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, is one of the members of the Royal Commission just appointed by the King to enquire into university education in Wales.

Mr. F. Orr Lewis is paying his first visit to Canada since he was saved from the R.M.S. *Lusitania*.

Miss Shelley Hazelwood Lewis, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Albert M. Sanderson, sailed on Monday for a short visit to Canada.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. McLeod, M.P. for York, N.B., who is at present stationed at Shorncliffe as officer commanding the 12th Reserve Battalion, was born in 1871 at Fredericton, of which city he was Mayor in 1907-8. As Lieut.-Colonel of the 71st York Regt. he was one of the Canadian officers detailed to observe the manoeuvres at Aldershot and on the Continent in 1913. He entered the New Brunswick Legis-



LIEUT.-COL. H. F. McLEOD, M.P.,
O.C., 12th Reserve Battalion.
Photo: Lambert Weston, Folkestone.

lature in 1908 for York County, and was Solicitor-General in the Hazen Ministry from its formation in March, 1908, to its dissolution in 1911, when he took up the portfolio of Provincial Secretary in the Flemming Government, resigning to enter the Dominion House of Commons, to which he was elected on December 31, 1913.

The Rev. G. A. Wells, of Minnedosa, Senior Chaplain to the Canadian Forces, preached at the Overseas service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambie are now settled in their new residence, 13, Hans Crescent, S.W.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, entertained Mr. T. W. Gibson, Dr. W. G. Miller, and Dr. McGregor Young, K.C., of Toronto, at a theatre dinner. These gentlemen are visiting England as members of the Nickel Commission.

Mr. Eugene Villeneuve and Mr. Andrew Guy Ross, the newly-elected Controllers of the city of Montreal, are both well-known citizens. The former is a son of ex-Mayor Villeneuve, who was one of the principal wholesale merchants of the city. The latter, a cousin of the late Senator J. G. Ross, was in the Bank of Montreal for some years before founding the real estate business of Ross and Co.; he was educated at St. Andrews (Scotland) and McGill University.

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, and Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, have accepted an invitation to be present at the International Parliamentary Congress of Commerce, to be held in Paris, Thursday to Sunday, April 27-30. Sir John Randles will represent the British Government. The proceedings are to open with a reception by M. Briand at the Palais de Luxembourg.

Major and Mrs. Hume Cronyn, of London, Ont., have recently been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Reid at Folkestone. Major Cronyn is the Manager of the Lake Erie and Huron Railway, Ontario.

Mr. John Stovel, a Director of the Northern Crown Bank, Winnipeg, is now on a visit to Folkestone, and is staying at the Hotel Metropole. His son, Lieut. Stovel, is with the 8th Winnipeg Battalion, C.E.F., at the front.

A son was born last week to Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Pattinson, of Winnipeg, who are now living at 16, Kingsnorth Gardens, Folkestone. Capt. Pattinson belongs to the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, and is now on the Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F. (Col. Frank A. Reid).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Scott, to Mr. Alan Reginald Renaud, son of the Rev. Canon Renaud and the late Mrs. Renaud. The marriage will take place this month.

The marriage was solemnised last month in Montreal of Miss Annie Laurie Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. M. Bell, to Lieut. James Phillip Crawford, 166th Batt., C.E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crawford, of Toronto.

On March 17 Miss Minnie Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dennis, Toronto, was married to Mr. Roland E. A. Biggs, 76th Batt., C.E.F., at St. John's Church, Norway, Ont. Capt. E. R. J. Biggs, chaplain of the 76th Regiment, C.E.F., father of the groom, performed the ceremony, assisted by Major W. Baynes-Reed, chaplain of the 75th Batt.

At the Presbyterian Church, Beamsville, Ont., last month, Evelyn H., youngest daughter of the late Hon. William and Mrs. Gibson, was married to Major Armand A. Smith, second in command of the 129th County of Wentworth Batt., C.E.F., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Winona.

The marriage was celebrated in the chapel of St. James the Apostle Church, Montreal, recently, of Miss Helen Hamilton Stroud, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Wallace Stroud, to the Rev. H. Cecil Cox, M.A., rector of St. Mary's Church, Brandon, and son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cox, Maidstone, Kent. Bishop Farnthorpe officiated.

The marriage of Miss Vera Constance MacLauchlan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. MacLauchlan, Quebec, to Major Frank Bennett Young, of the 140th Batt., took place in St. Paul's Church, Quebec, on March 14.

The marriage of Miss Annie Laurie Bell, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. D. M. Bell, to Lieut. James Phillip Crawford, 166th (Q.O.R.) Batt., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crawford, of Toronto, took place in Montreal on March 29.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—An elaborate scheme for converting the Dominion capital into a "City Beautiful" is contained in the report of the Federal Commission appointed in 1913. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the future improvements in the area about the capital at Ottawa and Hull should not be attempted without first establishing a Federal District and securing for the Federal authority some control of local government.

—The Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and the Toronto, Niagara and Western Railway Bills, granting time extensions for the construction of these two lines, passed the Commons Railway Committee on March 28 after stormy and protracted discussion. The passage of the Bills was resisted to the end by Sir Adam Beck and the Hydro-Electric Railway interests of Western Ontario.

TORONTO.—According to statistics furnished in the report for 1915 of the operation of Liquor Licence Acts of Ontario, just issued, the 5 per cent. commission assessed on bar receipts showed a falling-off of \$79,853.68 below the receipts from this tax in 1914. This means a reduction of \$1,597,073.60 in the amount of liquor sold over the bar in Ontario during the year ending prior to the operation of the 8 p.m. closing order.

HAMILTON.—A municipal bakery is to be established, in order that the townspeople may obtain bread at a reasonable price.

LONDON.—The 70th Overseas Battalion, stationed here, has been presented with King's and regimental colours, the ceremony being performed by his Honour Col. Sir John Hendrie, Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Lady Hendrie, and Colonels Caldwell and Fraser, A.D.C.'s. The party was received by Col. Shannon and headquarters staff, Lieut.-Cols. Smith, Graham, Robson, Cohoe, Towers, and other officers. Three battalions participated, the 70th, Lieut.-Col. Towers; the 135th, Lieut.-Col. Robson; the 142nd, Lieut.-Col. Graham. —An offer to raise a hospital unit for Overseas service has been made by the Western University, Dr. Braithwaite, President of the University, and Dr. Seaborne, of the medical staff, agreed to supply the personnel for a hospital unit up to 1,000 beds.

KINGSTON.—On March 25 fire broke out in the Hotel Frontenac, and 50 guests had an exciting time. The loss will be covered by insurance.

WOODSTOCK.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. W. D. Hobson; Vice-President, Mr. E. B. Terryberry; Secretary, Mr. Harry Sykes.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Conley Frog and Switch Company, of Memphis, U.S.A., which a few years ago built a branch factory near the Fort William boundary, for the manufacture of frogs, switches, bolts, nuts and all railway accessories, will operate the Port Arthur plant by July 1 of this year, agreeing to employ 50 men at least. At a meeting of the City Council on March 22, a new agreement was entered into whereby the company agrees to complete the plant and expend \$100,000 upon it altogether. The City will give a bonus of \$25,000 when the factory is in running order.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Canadian power stations in this district are to be protected by wire entanglements and search-lights.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The Dalton Sanatorium at Northwiltshire, just completed at a cost of \$45,000, has been accepted by the Militia Department as a convalescent hospital for soldiers, including tubercular patients.

The death has taken place of the Hon. R. Reddin, Surrogate and Judge of Probate.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—On March 16 the Provincial Parliament was prorogued by his Honour Lieut.-Governor LeBlanc, and in the concluding paragraph of the King's Speech said:—"Before closing your legislative labours, I pray Providence to shower its blessings upon our beloved Province and to cause his Majesty's arms and those of his Allies to triumph."

The Provincial Legislature has been dissolved and elections have been fixed for May 22. The last General Election took place on May 15, 1912.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Meleric Martin, M.P., was re-elected Mayor of Montreal until April, 1918, on April 3. The voting was Martin, 33,247; ex-Controller Duncan McDonald, 23,300; ex-Alderman Lapointe, M.P., 15,566. The Aldermen elected were Messrs. Turcot, Houle, Lamarre, Larivière, Vandelay, Lafortune, Elie, Brodeur, Letourneau, Blumenthal, Dubau, Hushion, Menard, Mayrand, Macdonald, J. Ward, Leslie H. Boyd, L. Rubenstein, and T. O'Connell. The new Board of Control consists of Messrs. E. W. Villeneuve, A. Guy Ross, Joseph Ainey, and Thomas Cote.

Among recent real estate sales here have been the corner of Ontario Street and St. Laurence Boulevard, 6,343 ft., for \$123,333; the Laurier Apartments, corner of Laurier and L'Espey Avenues, Outremont, for \$130,000; the corner of Craig Street and St. Laurence Boulevard for \$60,000.

COOKSHIRE.—At the first annual meeting of the Compton County Wood Growers and Sheep Breeders' Association the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. George Hodge; Vice-President, Mr. F. G. Bennett; Secretary, Mr. J. H. King.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Hon. Dr. Landry states that the bonded debt of the Province is \$10,804,646, which includes \$1,700,000 St. John and Quebec Railway Bonds. The several issues of Provincial bonds sold since October 31 are as follows: \$702,000 for 95 at 5 p.c.; \$1,700,000, 91.21 at 4 1/2 p.c. The first issue was sold to N. W. Harris and Co. Montreal, the second to J. M. Robinson, St. John, and Ames and Co., Toronto.

—The quantity of timber cut on Crown lands during the past 11 years is as follows, in superficial feet:—1905, 107,705,676; 1906, 141,449,449; 1907, 149,510,471; 1908, 152,318,333; 1909, 205,761,583; 1910, 281,716,402; 1911, 309,863,428; 1912, 282,893,141; 1913, 270,221,155; 1914, 270,234,773; 1915, 290,120,823. This year the cut is expected to be less by one-third.

SACKVILLE.—A new branch of the fur industry, the raising of black Siberian hares, has been taken up by parties here.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On March 22 the Legislative Assembly passed an amendment to the recently adopted Prohibition Bill bringing the measure into force on June 30 next. The Act will apply to the whole Province, including this city.

—The city purposes to raise a portion of the annual appropriation for the maintenance of the poor asylum by a theatre tax of one cent. Managers failing to collect the tax will be liable to a fine of \$50 and imprisonment.

—The City Council by a vote of nine to three has adopted the recommendation of the Board of Control that the draft contract for the lighting of the city streets by the Halifax Power Co. for 25 years be ratified.

Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Oxley has been appointed postmaster here, as successor to the late Mr. F. W. Hanright.

AMHERST.—The Ledecole Co. of Canada, Ltd., is one of the latest industries started in this town. Mr. William Knight is President of the concern, and Mr. N. T. Avaré the Secretary. The company owns the right for Canada to use a process for electroplating with lead. The manufactory is in the building formerly occupied by the Cumberland Pork Packing Co.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Grain inspections here during the week ended April 12 covered 2,978 carloads of wheat, 953 of oats, 77 of barley, 86 of flax, and 1 of rye.

—The steel framework of Eaton's new building will be completed by next August, and the building will probably be occupied before next Christmas. Over \$200,000 worth of steel alone will be used in the building. All the steel in the structure will be fabricated in Winnipeg at the shops of the Dominion Bridge Company. The building is to be 220 feet long on the Hargrave side and 123 feet long on the Graham Avenue side.

—An Association has been incorporated under the name of "The Returned Soldiers' Association of Winnipeg." Mayor Waugh heads the list of incorporators, and with him are associated Messrs. P. H. Hooper, W. A. Shepherd, F. J. Baker, A. E. Ham, John McRae, John D. Pratt, A. H. Smith, George J. Dodd, and Charles Midwinter. The prime object of the new Corporation is given as "aiding and assisting financially or otherwise, by gift or otherwise, honorably discharged returned soldiers and their dependents, and to render them such assistance as the officers of the Association deem fit and proper."

—The Citizens' League has passed resolutions in favour of conscription.

—The Roman Catholic diocese of St. Boniface is to be reconstructed to form separate dioceses of Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Regina and Prince Albert. The Bishops of Regina and Winnipeg are to be appointed Archbishops.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The crop for 1916 in this Province will not by any means approach that of 1915, declared Mr. J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on March 22. He added that there will be a considerable decrease in acreage and that there is not the same amount of land prepared in the same shape as it was this time last year.

The 12th annual winter fair, held here, closed with one of the most successful sales of pure-bred cattle ever held in the city, the average for the 80 animals put under the hammer being close to \$160. The highest price paid for a single animal was \$325 for Diamond Hero, a splendid roan shorthorn two-year-old bull, the property of Mr. S. Johnston, of Kandahar, who is going into the breeding of shorthorn cattle on a heavy scale. The exhibition brought stockbreeders from the three Prairie Provinces, and a better heavy draught horse show has not been held anywhere in the West since the livestock industry has become important in the agricultural life of the plains.

—Mr. Robert Sinton was elected President of the Horse Breeders' Association.

—Military District No. 12, embracing this Province, has been created by the Department of Militia. Local military officers say that the officer commanding this new district will be Lieut.-Col. Norman Edgar, at present commanding the 68th battalion here. Lieut.-Col. Edgar was in the battle of Festubert, and was severely wounded.

SASKATOON.—March 23 was closing day of the first winter provincial fair to be held here, and there was a large attendance. The fair closed with a military tournament and a stock parade. The following were the principal winners: Team of grade mares in the agricultural class—1, S. J. Hamilton, Brandon; Merchants' Bank shield, George Sutherland. Special prizes given by the Clydesdale Horse Association were won by R. H. Taber, R. W. Caswell, O. J. White, and W. C. Sutherland.

ZEALANDIA.—Residents of this district have provided \$2,500 for the purpose of conducting experiments in the production of flax fibre with a view to the future establishment of the industry in this part of the Province.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Chief of Police has been acquitted of the charge of subornation and perjury.

—That if the proposed offer of the Alliance Trust Co. to take over the operation of the city power plant, pending the construction of the hydro-electric plant, is adopted by the City Council, together with the new agreement of the hydro-electric company, the city will save approximately \$2,500,000 over the original hydro-electric offer, is the opinion of Mayor Henry.

Mr. C. T. Twombly, of Grande Prairie, arrived here on March 16 over the E.D. and B.C. Railway, and brought with him the first carload of hogs ever shipped out of the Grande Prairie district.

On March 8 seven young men from the city staff of the Royal Bank of Canada entered the recruiting office of the 194th Edmonton Highlanders, applied for enlistment, and were sworn in as privates in Lieut.-Col. Craig's kilted regiment.

The Minister of Public Works states that no contract has been let for boring for either gas or water at Ponoka.

CALGARY.—The ceremonial presentation of the colours to the 56th Battalion, C.E.F., Lieut.-Col. C. G. Armstrong commanding, took place on March 14. The colours, King's and regimental, are the gift of two Calgary citizens, Messrs. J. Shelley and E. J. Martin. The battalion was paraded and addresses were made by Mayor Costello, Brig.-Gen. Cruickshank, commanding the military division, and the donors of the flags. A gift of sporting articles and supplies for the soldiers of the regiment, made by the Sportsmen's Association, was also handed over by President Johnson, of the local branch.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—An amendment to the Land Act to prevent the establishment of townsites or subdivisions in unsanitary locations is recommended by Mr. Frank De Gray, Acting Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, in his annual report to the Hon. Thomas Taylor, Provincial Secretary. Townsites had been placed in most unsuitable and unsanitary locations, it states, and the solution of the problem would be an amendment to the Land Act "whereby no townsite or subdivision should be received by the land registry unless approved by the Board of Health."

—Mr. Sam Fairclough has purchased the entire piece of property known as Coal Island, consisting of about 400 acres, near Sidney, V. I. Mr. Fairclough formerly held a half interest in this property, but recently decided to purchase the balance for the purpose of stocking it with sheep.

—Mr. William Walter Sims died here on March 15, aged 83. He was born in Dorsetshire, and arrived in Victoria on the steamship *Norman Morrison* in 1850, in company with 80 other prospective settlers, of whom Mr. Sims was one of the last survivors, the other two being Hon. J. S. Helmcken, who was the ship's surgeon, and Mr. George Richardson. The *Norman Morrison* had been chartered by the Hudson's Bay Company to bring out settlers on a five years' term of service, this being the company's first attempt at colonisation on the Island.

VANCOUVER.—Japanese recruits in this city, who have been training for about two months in expectation of being utilised by the Canadian military authorities, and have become dissatisfied because they have not been supplied with uniforms, demolished the newspaper plant of the *Canadian News*, owned by Rev. Goro Kaburagi, on March 18, in revenge for an article in the paper in question, deprecating outbreaks by the Japs as an outcome of their dissatisfaction.

—Marking another stage in railway development in this Province, the important announcement is made that through passenger trains will start operating over the Kettle Valley Railway on June 4 next.

The Board of Trade has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Mr. Nicol Thompson, President; Mr. B. W. Greer, Vice-President.

THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S GOOD WORK

In Folkestone and the Locality. By William Blayney.

ON August 30 last the Canadian ladies temporarily residing in Folkestone, Hythe, and the vicinity formed themselves into the "Canadian Women's War Work Committee," and appointed the following officers:—Hon. Presidents, Lady Hughes and Mrs. S. B. Steele; President, Mrs. J. C. MacDougall; First Vice-President, Mrs. W. St. Pierre Hughes; Second Vice-President, Mrs. G. S. Rennie; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Cowan.

The primary object of this Committee was to visit the sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the various hospitals, to provide them with comforts and reading matter, and to make them feel that the women of Canada had not forgotten them, but were longing to give them the sympathy that lightens the long, weary, painful days in hospital. Needless to say, the Canadian soldiers are always glad to hear Canadian voices speaking words of cheer to them, and there is no work Canadian women love better than hospital visiting.

The Hospital Visitors.

At the special request of Col. Rennie, A.D.M.S., the Committee arranged that the many outlying hospitals in his command should be visited, as well as those in the immediate neighbourhood of Folkestone. There is no overlapping; dif-

The C.W.W.W. Committee has a large membership, and the members come from all parts of Canada. It had its beginning in a small Committee, formed in June, 1915, at the suggestion of Major the Rev. Canon Piper, to assist the Canadian Chaplains in hospital work. This Committee, under the Presidency of Mrs. Shatford, of Montreal, and the Vice-Presidency of Mrs. W. H. Merritt, with Mrs. H. J. Cowan, of Portage la Prairie, Man., as Secretary-Treasurer, did very much good and useful work in supplying the different convalescent hospitals with games, cricket and croquet sets, walking-sticks for the patients, reading matter, and so forth, and in providing curtains and hangings for the chapel at Moore Barracks Hospital. On Dominion Day last year this Committee sent large quantities of strawberries and flowers to the patients in the different hospitals and homes. On the resignation of Mrs. Shatford, when she left Folkestone last August, the original Committee was reorganised, and the membership has continued to increase during the past six or eight months, until now it embraces the great majority of the Canadian ladies of Folkestone, and its usefulness and indispensability have assumed a corresponding ratio.

Space will not permit the recording of a tithe of the unselfish, unpublished, and generally unnoticed work that the Canadian women of Folkestone have banded themselves



MRS. MACDOUGALL,
Wife of Brig.-General J. C. MacDougall,
C.M.G., of Ottawa, G.O.C., Canadian
Training Division, Shorncliffe.



MRS. HUGHES,
Wife of Lieut.-Col. W. St. Pierre Hughes,
of Kingston, Ont., 21st Eastern Ontario
Batt., 2nd Division, C.E.F.



MRS. RENNIE,
Wife of Col. G. S. Rennie, of Hamilton,
Ont., A.D.M.S., Shorncliffe and Dover
Military District.



MRS. COWAN,
Wife of Col. H. J. Cowan, Portage la
Prairie, Man., O.C., 13th Reserve In-
fantry Brigade, Shorncliffe.

Photos: J. Weston & Son and Lambert Weston, Ltd., Folkestone.

ferent groups of ladies visit different hospitals according to a pre-arranged schedule. A sub-committee, with Mrs. George Andrews, of Winnipeg, as Convenor, has charge of the work in connection with the more distant hospitals, cars being provided for the travelling. Another sub-committee undertakes the official Red Cross visiting of hospitals, and still another is responsible for the making of comforts for soldiers in the trenches. The Convenors of these last two sub-committees are respectively Mrs. E. Cleghorn, of London, Ont., and Mrs. King-Mason.

A "Send-off" to Returning Soldiers.

In addition to hospital visiting and the making of comforts, the ladies of the C.W.W.W. Committee made a special point of being at Shorncliffe railway station whenever parties of wounded and invalided men were about to start on their journey back to Canada. They personally served out hot coffee and other refreshments to the men before they were entrained, and presented each man with a parcel containing comforts for the voyage tobacco, cigarettes, handkerchiefs, mufflers, candies, and other good and useful things. Both the refreshments and the parcels were provided by the Red Cross Depot at Shorncliffe, in charge of Mr. Harcourt Verdon. Now that Canadian soldiers are discharged and sent home to Canada from the new Discharge Centre at Bath, this portion of the Committee's work is in abeyance, so far as Shorncliffe is concerned.

Saturday Afternoon Teas.

Every Saturday afternoon the Committee gives a tea to 25 soldiers, sent alternately from Moore Barracks Hospital and Shorncliffe Military Hospital, at the Recreation Room adjoining the Pleasure Gardens Theatre, Folkestone, following the matinee to which the management of the theatre invites this number of convalescent soldiers each week. In addition, the ladies of the Committee are constantly entertaining parties of wounded and sick from the hospitals on their visiting list, in their own homes at Folkestone, to motor drives to the cinema, at local restaurants, etc. Instances of this kindly thoughtfulness have recently been published in *Canada* by means of photographs.

together to carry on; but there is no lack of appreciation of their efforts on the part of the wounded and sick in hospital, and it may be taken for granted that the Canadian ladies consider this appreciation of infinitely more value than any other.

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT.

A Well-known Authoress and the War.

A senior Staff Officer of the Canadians, on reading "Michael O'Halloran," by Gene Stratton Porter, was so much impressed by the tone of the book and the characters there depicted that he wrote to the authoress thanking her for the work, and stating that it had helped him immensely as giving such a clean, good, and elevating view-point of human nature.

In replying the authoress said:—

"Thank you so much for your heartening note. I am pleased beyond expression with many such letters that have found their way to me, even from the trenches and the firing line. I keep the picture-card you sent me on my desk, and every day I look at your clean, fine faces, I wonder where you are, and I earnestly ask God to spare you and to help you to go out bravely, if you must.

"I don't ever want anyone in my presence to sneer at the power of kings; if the ambition of any man, or body of men, can send millions of the cream of the nations to their death, then the power of kings is like unto the power of the Almighty.

"I have asked both my British publishers to send books to the soldiers at my expense, but mail is so uncertain that I do not know that they always have my letters. I know Mr. Murray sent some, but he would not allow me to pay for them. I shall have more sent soon, and if I were a man I should come and help you fight."

The officers of the 9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto, have sent a cheque for \$250 to Miss Lena Ashwell as a gift from the regiment. Miss Ashwell is going to arrange a week's concerts, to be announced as a "Mississauga Horse" week.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The 45th Brandon Reserve Battalion—Notes on Officers—Commissions for N.C.O.s and Men.

AMONG the recent arrivals of troops in England from Canada is another very fine battalion of infantry from the Province of Manitoba—the 45th City of Brandon Reserve Battalion. As its number indicates, this battalion was recruited and mobilised soon after the First Contingent left Canada, its organisation dating back to December 20, 1914, since when it has been in training in Manitoba. During this period, however, the battalion sent over to Shorncliffe, as reinforcing drafts, two complete companies of officers and men, the great majority of whom have long since been drafted to the front, some of them having been killed and wounded there.

The 45th was recruited at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Virden, Minnedosa, Dauphin, and Souris, omitting Winnipeg, the principal towns of Manitoba, and all in Military District No. 10, the headquarters of the battalion being established at Brandon, the "Wheat City," under Lieut.-Col. F. J. Clark, who has had command of the battalion from the start, Captain G. G. Nagy (106th Winnipeg L.I.) was placed in charge of recruiting for the 45th at Dauphin; Captain F. L. Cosby (R. of O.) at Souris; Major B. A. Cousins (106th Winnipeg L.I.) at Minnedosa; Major J. N. Semmens (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers) at Virden, and Major F. G. Taylor (99th Manitoba

T. S. Steele; Transport Officer, Lieut. A. H. Watts (16th L.H. Regina); Chaplain, Hon. Capt. A. Rev. G. A. Edmondson (Chaplain to 99th Manitoba R.). "A" Co.: Major F. G. Taylor (99th Manitoba R., Portage la Prairie), O.C.; Capt. J. M. Donaldson (99th Manitoba R., Brandon), Second in Command; Platoon Commanders, Lieut. A. P. MacMillan (99th Manitoba R.), Lieut. C. E. Dykeman (99th Manitoba R.), Lieut. D. S. Borthwick, Lieut. C. S. G. Crombie (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers). "B" Co.: Major B. A. Cousins (106th Winnipeg L.I.), O.C.; Capt. J. C. Russell (18th M.R., Portage la Prairie), Second in Command; Platoon Commanders, Lieut. F. C. Baskerville (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers), Lieut. W. K. Pearce (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers), Lieut. T. W. Holdsworth (96th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur), Lieut. F. H. Letchford (99th Manitoba R.). "C" Co.: Major W. W. Donaldson (99th Manitoba R.), O.C.; Capt. C. T. Whillier (99th Manitoba R.), Second in Command; Platoon Commanders, Lieut. J. A. Hamilton (99th Manitoba R.), Lieut. H. W. Scammell, Lieut. D. A. McGregor, Lieut. T. Lane. "D" Co.: Major C. H. Lamontagne (99th Manitoba R.), O.C.; Capt. W. H. Shillinglaw (99th Manitoba R.), Second in Command; Platoon Commanders, Lieut. G. Scott (99th Manitoba R.), Lieut. W. L. Aiken (106th Winnipeg



[Photo]

CORPORALS OF THE 44TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

[Harry Richards, Montreal and Lij book,

Standing, Top Row (left to right):—A. Day, — Freeman, W. Jefferson, R. L. Salvason, H. Armstrong, C. Anderson, W. G. Cowell, W. E. Turner, R. L. Stutt, M. N. Tait, A. E. Moore, B. Leacey.
Second Row:—Geo. Taylor, E. Carrol, E. R. Wilson, J. K. Oliphant, A. W. Holder, W. Noble, G. Laird, A. Henderson, H. Lee, M. Eulton, F. Wainwright, L. R. Jackson.
Seated: H. Peck, J. R. Armstrong, L. W. Bradshaw, G. E. Rainey, R. Martin, W. A. Anderson, E. Stanhope, E. Hopper, A. F. Borlen, D. Barton, Regt. Sergt. Major D. Gardner, D. B. Moorhead, J. Anderson, H. M. B. Eagles, W. Clarke, A. Allward, E. H. Bann, D. J. Colquhoun, J. Miller.

Lingers), at Portage la Prairie, Colonel Clark himself being in charge at Brandon.

During the recruiting period the men were trained and equipped in squads at the recruiting centres, the whole battalion being first mobilised as a complete unit at Sewell Camp, where it remained until the camp was struck last autumn. Winnipeg was its winter quarters. On the way to England a halt was made at Ottawa, where H.R.H. the Governor-General reviewed the battalion, and said "Good-bye" and "God-Speed" to Colonel Clark, the officers and the men. It is now attached to General Landry's 11th Reserve Infantry Brigade at East Sandling, and occupied the quarters which were the home of the 24th Montreal Battalion through the summer of last year.

Brandon is justifiably proud of the battalion it has sent overseas on active service, and takes very great interest in the well-being and doings of the 45th. Before it left the locality for Winnipeg last fall, the ladies of the city presented very handsome colours to the battalion—both King's and regimental—the presentation being made with the customary ceremony, at a special parade, by Mrs. F. J. Clark, the wife of the Officer Commanding. (See centre double-page.)

The officers of the battalion are as follows: O.C., Lieut.-Col. F. J. Clark (commanding the 7th Mounted Brigade, Regina); Second in Command, Major C. J. Whillier (99th Manitoba Rangers, Brandon); Third in Command, Major A. Havard (18th M.R., Portage la Prairie); Adjutant, Capt. E. C. Danelz (106th Winnipeg L.I.); Assistant Adjutant, Lieut. P. W. Peach (106th Winnipeg L.I.); Qmr., Capt. T. G. Finn (18th M.R., Portage la Prairie); Paymaster, Capt. R. C. Laurie (99th Manitoba R.); Medical Officer, Capt. F. C. A. C. Walton (M.O., 90th Winnipeg R.); Signalling Officer, Lieut. T. C. Floyd (100th Winnipeg Grenadiers); M.-G. Officer, Lieut.

L.I., Lieut. F. H. Wilson (90th Winnipeg R.), Lieut. W. J. Taggart. In charge of Base Details, Lieut. A. E. Smith (96th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur).

Col. Clark has been connected with the Canadian Militia for a very long period, and wears the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Decoration for long service. Thirty-one years ago he fought in the North-West Rebellion, for which he wears the Canadian North-West medal. He volunteered for the South African campaign, and went with the last Canadian Contingent all the way to Cape Town, only to find on reaching South Africa that peace had been declared two or three days previously. He took over the command of the 7th Mounted Brigade, Military District No. 10, in December, 1912, prior to which he was in command of the 12th Manitoba Dragoons, of Brandon. In civil life, Colonel Clark directs and controls a successful insurance business in Brandon, second only to Winnipeg of the towns of Manitoba.

Major Whillier is a prominent merchant of Brandon, and Major Havard a successful agriculturist and merchant at Otterburn, Manitoba. Major Taylor is a well-known barrister of Portage la Prairie, while Major Cousins is an electrical engineer at Winnipeg. Major Donaldson is another of Brandon's prominent business men, and Major Lamontagne, who holds the Canadian School of Musketry Certificate, a grain merchant of that city.

Capt. Danelz comes from Redcliff, an enterprising little town in the natural gas area of Southern Alberta, where he is prominent as a broker and merchant. Capt. Finn is the Inspector of Schools at Morden, Man., and the Quartermaster of the 18th Mounted Rifles, of Portage la Prairie. Capt. Laurie is a surveyor, of Battleford, Sask. He fought in the North-West Rebellion with the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, for which he wears the medal and clasp, and was through the South



THE 45TH BRANDON BATTALION, C.E.F.

The 45th
Brandon Battalion,
C.E.F.:



LIEUT.-COL. F. J. CLARK.

Officer Commanding the 45th Battalion.

[Copy. Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.]



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO TH

Mrs. Clark, - the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. J. Clark, commanding the Battalion - who made the presentation, is in the left foreground. Behind her is the Rev. J. H. McLeod, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, and Rector of St. Matthew's, Brandon, who dedicated the colours; Mr. Stephen Clement, M.



OFFICERS OF THE 45TH BRANDON BATT., C.E.F., WHO HAVE COME TO ENGLAND WITH THE BATTAL

Sitting, left to right: Lieut. (now Capt.) J. C. Russell, "Major" H. L. Landon, E. G. Taylor, Major W. W. Donaldson, Capt. T. G. Finn, Quartermaster; Capt. (now Major) B. A. Collins.

Lieut. A. P. Mac Millan, —, Lieut. I. S. Steele, Machine Gun Officer; Lieut. D. A. McGregor, Lieut. F. H. Wilson, Lieut. A. H. Watts, Transport Officer; Lieut. C. R. Byckman, —, Capt. R. C. Lunde, Paymaster; —, Capt. J. M. Donaldson, Lieut. T. W. Holdsworth, Capt. C. E. Whallier, Lieut. W. K. Proulx, Lieut. W. L. Aiken, —, Lieut.

F. H. L.
A. R. S.
NOTE



SHORNCLIFFE, ON PARADE AT BRANDON.



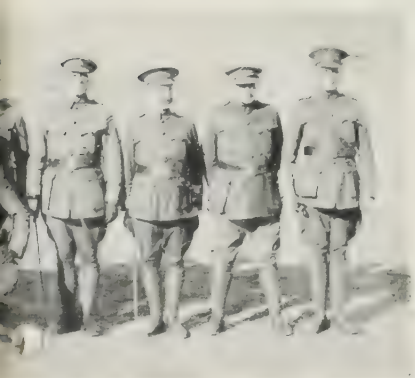
ON BATT., C.E.F., AT BRANDON.

Graph: Col. Clark (mounted) is facing the colours. Among the others prominent in the picture are the Rev. Cecil Quinton (head uncovered); and the Mayor of Brandon, Mr. Cater (standing behind the Rector).

Now in Camp at
Shorncliffe
(see page 103).



CAPT. E. C. DANIELZ,
Adjutant of the 45th Battalion.



Lieut. P. W. Pench, Assistant Adjutant; Lieut. G. Scott, Lieut. A. Hamilton. Lieut. F. C. Baskerville.
Names are not given above are not now with the Battalion.



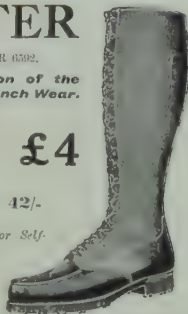
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April 22, 1940

African campaign with Lord Strathcona's Horse. Capt. Walton (C.A.M.C.) is one of Winnipeg's medical practitioners. Capt. Donaldson is a merchant at Brandon, while Capt. Mussell is a prominent farmer in Southern Manitoba. Capt. Whillier is a son of Major Whillier, of the 45th, and Capt. Shillinglaw is a well-known architect and surveyor at Brandon.

Arrived from Canada.

The 61st Winnipeg Batt., under Lieut.-Col. F. J. Murray (106th Winnipeg I.L.), has arrived at Borden Camp. The 62nd B.C. Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. J. H. D. Hulme (O.C. 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver), has arrived at Shorncliffe, and is now attached to the 10th Res. Inf. Brigade, St. Martin's Plain.

The 67th B.C. (Western Scottish) Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. Lorne Ross, late of the 16th Canadian Scottish Batt., has arrived at Bramshott from British Columbia. Lieut.-Col. Cross, who was then Major, was wounded at Ypres a year ago.

The 71st Western Ontario Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. D. M. Sutherland, late of the 1st Ontario Batt., has arrived at Bramshott from Canada. Col. Sutherland, who was then Major, was wounded in the arm at Ypres a year ago.

The 73rd Royal Highlanders Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. Piers Davidson (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), has arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada, and is now attached to General Landry's 11th Res. Inf. Brigade, East Sandling.

New Reserve Battalions.

Since their arrival at Shorncliffe from Canada, the 33rd Western Ontario Batt. and the 45th Brandon Batt. have been converted into Reserve Battalions.

A Howitzer Brigade Ammunition Column, C.E.F., has also arrived at Bramshott from Canada.

The 5th Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., has arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada, and is now attached to the 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling.

The Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been reinforced by the arrival from Canada of a draft of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, has been reinforced by the arrival of a draft from Canada.

A large number of machine gun details have been transferred from the Canadian Infantry Battalions at Bramshott to the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Two drafts from the Canadian Field Artillery have arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada to reinforce the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A.

The C.A.M.C. Training School establishment has been transferred from quarters in Sandgate to canvas at Paraker Camp, North Dibgate, and now occupies the site of the 9th Reserve Batt. Camp last summer.

Brig.-General Meighen's Command.

Brig.-General F. S. Meighen (Montreal), late O.C. 14th Montreal Batt., has been temporarily appointed to command the 14th Canadian Infantry Brigade, Bramshott.

Lieut. A. M. Black (Lloydminster, Sask.), Machine Gun Officer of the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Brigade Machine Gun Officer of the 13th Res. Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe.

Capt. G. C. Hume, C.A.D.C., has been transferred to the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, as Dental Officer.

Major L. E. W. Irving, D.S.O., C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the command of the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park, Epsom, in place of Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, transferred to Orpington.

Major A. T. Hunter (Toronto), one of the original officers of the 4th Ontario Batt., who was wounded at the front last year, and has since been attached to the 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been granted special leave to return to Canada until May 12; Capt. D. W. Megaffin (Aurora, Ont.), 4th Ontario Batt., employed under the A.D.M.S., Shorncliffe until May 16; Lieut. E. C. Dean, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, until June 4.

Hon. Lieut.-Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacy, Director of Chaplain Services, whose office is in London, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Miss Dorothy Isabelle Lane and Miss E. B. Hetherington have been appointed Nursing Sisters in the C.A.M.C.

Major P. Anderson (attached to the 12th Res. Batt., late 9th Res. Batt.), who whilst serving with the 3rd Toronto Batt. was made a prisoner of war by the Germans, but succeeded in escaping from Germany to England, is now in charge of Canadian Sniping Classes at Shorncliffe.

Transferred Overseas

Lieut. W. M. Macaw (Winnipeg), who was wounded last December whilst serving on General Ketchen's H.Q. Staff (6th Infantry Brigade), and, on recovery, was attached for duty to the 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the 27th Winnipeg Batt., overseas.

The following other officers have been transferred for duty overseas:—Major R. Vanderwater (Belleville), 39th Res. Batt., to 2nd Batt.; Lieut. J. C. Cullen (Woodstock), 9th Res. Batt., to 18th Batt.; Capt. C. E. Preston (Ottawa), and Capt. L. L. Reford (Montreal), C.A.M.C. Training School, to Nos. 1 and 3 General Hospital respectively; Lieut. W. S. Fielding (Halifax, N.S.), 17th Res. Batt., to 7th Batt.; Lieut. C. O. C. Fenton, 12th Res. Inf. Brigade Machine Gun Base, to Machine Gun Co., 7th Inf. Brigade; Lieut. F. A. Ritchie, Engrs. Training Depot, to a Divl. Signal Co.; Lieut. W. A. P. Durie (Brampton), 35th Res. Batt., to 58th Batt.; Lieut. S. R. McFibbin (Montreal), 23rd Res. Batt., to 60th Batt.; Capt. S. J. Redpath (Victoria, B.C.), 13th Res. Inf. Brigade Machine Gun Base, to Machine Gun Co., 8th Inf. Brigade; Lieut. R. W. Simmie (Wiarlon, Ont.), 23rd Res. Batt., to 3rd Batt.; Lieut. H. E. Smith (Oshawa, Ont.), 12th Res. Batt., to 4th C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. J. Rutherford (Galt), 9th Res. Batt., to 21st Batt.; Lieut. H. C. Walcot (Winnipeg), 43rd Batt. Base Details, to 43rd Batt.; Lieut. D. S. Montgomery (Vancouver), 47th Batt., to 29th Batt.

The following officers, as well as over a hundred men, returned to Canada last week by the Allan liner *Pretorian*:—Major B. J. McCormick, 36th Batt., to take over new command; Major A. T. Hunter, 12th, late 4th, Batt., on special leave; Capt. L. Young, 9th Batt., to join 202nd Batt.; Capt. J. B. Jupp (M.O. in charge), on leave; Lieut. Laroque, 22nd Batt., to join new battalion; Lieut. W. Graham, 5th Batt., to join 68th Batt.; Lieuts. J. S. Cheney, 68th Batt., and A. G. Waller, 2nd Batt., on leave. Nursing Sisters Hambly, Armitage, and Trench accompany the party.

On Leave from the Front.

Among those who have been spending short leave from the front in London and Folkestone during the past few days have been Lieut.-Col. W. St. Pierre Hughes (O.C. 21st Eastern Ontario Batt.), Lieut. R. de W. Waller (2nd Ontario Batt., late 32nd Res. Batt.), Lieut. G. St. C. A. Perrin (1st Divl. Art.), and Lieut. A. R. Pattinson (8th Winnipeg Batt.), who was wounded a few weeks ago.

Major D. M. Ormond (Portage la Prairie), late Second-in-Command of the 10th Western Canada Batt., and later attached to the 32nd Res. Batt., has been appointed to the temporary command of the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, in place of Lieut.-Col. E. G. Shannon, who, on relinquishing his temporary command of the Depot, has been transferred to the General List of Officers. Major Ormond was wounded early last May.

Major R. Emmerton (Walkerton, Ont.), 18th Western Ontario Batt.; Major B. B. Morrill (Lieut.-Col. in R. of O.), Second in Command, 5th C.M.R.; Capt. H. B. Poston and Lieut. F. D. McRea, Royal Canadian Regt.; Lieut. C. E. Edgett (Winnipeg), C.A.V.C., Hdqrs., 3rd Inf. Brigade; Lieut. D. H. Beckett (Montreal), 24th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. H. E. Banks (Windsor, N.S.), 14th Montreal Batt.; and Lieut. H. E. Lys (Dauphin, Man.), have been invalided to England from Overseas.

Commissions for N.C.O.s and Privates.

During the past few days the following N.C.O.s and privates have been given commissions in the C.E.F., and promoted from the ranks to be lieutenants:—Sergt. F. H. Bindon (Hon. Lieut.), Pay Office, London; Bomb. R. V. Macaulay (5th Batty., 1st Divl. Art.), posted to the Res. Brig. C.F.A.; Pte. E. A. Torrance (17th Res. Batt.), posted to the 17th Res. Batt.; Cpl. J. White (7th B.C. Batt.), posted to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Sergt. M. A. Wolff (17th Res. Batt.), posted to the 17th Res. Batt.; Q.M.-Sergt. A. Chilton (attached to the Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 3rd Echelon, France), posted to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe; Bomb. J. D. Smith (3rd Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), posted to the Res. Brig. C.F.A.; Sergt.-Major W. J. S. Connor (3rd Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), posted to the Res. Brig. C.F.A.; Pte. G. F. Mason (14th Montreal Batt.), posted to the 17th Res. Batt.; Pte. E. Jeffrey (14th Montreal Batt.), posted to the 17th Res. Batt.

Act. Cpl. H. L. Beresford, Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, and L.-Cpl. W. M. Curtis, 7th B.C. Batt., have been appointed to commissions in the Imperial Army.

On Thursday evening of last week a whist drive was held at Wear Bay Typhoid Convalescent Hospital, East Cliff, Folkestone, for the military patients, among whom are several Canadian soldiers. The first prize went to Pte. Hewitt, and the second to Sergt. Grant. The Matron, Miss Spalding, is assiduous in her endeavours to provide her patients with every possible form of enjoyment, and in this direction is assisted by Mrs. C. J. Charlton, wife of Capt. Charlton (Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F.), Miss Parkyn, Mrs. Culling, Miss Gardner-Brown, and other local ladies, these ladies providing the refreshments for the whist drives.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

VI.—The Strand and Fleet Street.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

An astute foreigner who had time on his hands and the faculty for observation once noted that the character of London's thoroughfares was usually reflected in the speed of the pedestrians. For instance, Piccadilly and Pall Mall were associated to him with what he called "a prosperous waddle," the Strand with a "swift, purposeful progress," and Throgmorton Street with "a curious mixture of the loiter and the lounge." He multiplies his instances at length, and certainly seems to establish his contention. The Strand he regards as a swift, purposeful street, down which men hurry to transact their business in the City essentially "an approach," however much its theatres and hotels may make it an end in itself.

Historical Associations.

The last stage to Temple Bar, where not so many hundred years ago the grinning skulls of traitors welcomed the wayfarer, the Strand "surprises by itself," as Count Smolnik would have said, a wealth of historical association and fashionable intelligence. The names of the streets and buildings best suggest its history. Villiers Street and Buckingham Street commemorate George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who at the time of his assassination was building a vast riverside palace, with Inigo Jones as his architect, of which the watergate still remains in the Embankment Gardens. The Hotel Cecil is built on the site of Salisbury House and recalls the name of the great family, while others of those great houses which stretched from Charing Cross to Temple Bar are commemorated in the names of Durham House Street, Essex Street, Norfolk Street, Surrey Street, and Arundel Street.

The Savoy.

Most important was the Savoy, now represented by a picturesque little chapel, but at one time a great palace, having its name from Peter le Savoy, an impecunious relative of Henry III.'s queen, principally remembered for an unpopular scheme which he promoted for marrying rich English nobles to impoverished Continental princesses. The Savoy Palace had associations also with Chaucer, who wrote some portion of the "Canterbury Tales" within its walls. The district was sanctuary, and the little chapel became afterwards connected with

secret marriages. An advertisement recently discovered ran: "There are five private ways by land and by water. Marriages are performed with the utmost privacy, decency, and regularity." Farther eastward still is Somerset House, originally built by the rapacious Protector Somerset, who gathered his materials from any source that came to hand, including the old St. Mary's-le-Strand and the cloisters of St. Paul's Cathedral. The palace became afterwards the dower house of the Queen of England. The present building is worth looking into, and the curious sightseer may inspect there on payment of a shilling the last will and testament of Shakespeare, Sir Isaac Newton, or Dr. Johnson.

Fleet Street.

Wren's Temple Bar was swept away more than thirty years ago and the ugly griffin placed in its stead. The upper storey formed the strong-room of Child's Bank, a modern survival of which ancient institution still stands at this point. Dryden, Prince Rupert, Nell Gwynne, and Samuel Pepys were amongst the famous Londoners of Charles II.'s day who banked at Child's. At the corner of Chancery Lane Izaak Walton kept a hosiery shop, and the pious angler was churchwarden at the neighbouring St. Dunstan's in the West. Near Temple Bar, too, was the Devil's Tavern, where some of those famous contests of wit between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, of which, as an author says, "one hears so much and knows so little," took place. From this point on to St. Paul's Cathedral there is a wealth of literary association. In the Middle Temple Hall Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was first performed. In the neighbouring Crown Office Row Charles Lamb was born; in Brick Court Oliver Goldsmith died. In Gunpowder Alley, off Shoe Lane, Colonel Lovelace, who wrote "I could not love thee, dear, so much, Loved I not honour more," ended his career in great poverty. In Wine Office Court Goldsmith wrote "The Vicar of Wakefield," and shared many meals with Dr. Johnson at the famous old "Cheshire Cheese." In Gough Square the great doctor compiled his dictionary, and at the "Mitre Tavern," in Mitre Court, where the landlady was a "civil woman," he and Boswell and Goldsmith had a notable feast. In Salisbury Square, near St. Bride's Church, lived the sentimentalist, worshipped of his age, the author of "Pamela," Samuel Richardson; and here, too, at the "Barley Mow," "the Ancient Society of Coggers" meets every Saturday evening and debates upon the affairs of the nation.

J. B. S. B.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

We dealt at some length last week in our Investment Supplement—the unusually reduced size of our monthly supplement indicates the heavy pressure of war on our columns, for which we must ask the indulgence of our readers—with the subject of industrial bonds, pointing out that in many cases the trust deed did not give the protection to the bondholder that he was entitled to.

* * *

Another case where the bondholders appear to be without the protection which they had every proper right to expect occurred in the case of the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation. This is a purely Canadian company, and a number of prominent men are on its Board of Directors. It is reputed to own large and valuable mahogany groves in Mexico. The company has been in operation since 1911, and the prospects of the undertaking have been painted from time to time in glowing colours. The bond interest has been suspended since March 1, 1914, on the grounds of the dislocation caused by the revolution in Mexico. A circular was issued to the bondholders in December of last year notifying them that a meeting had been called to vary the terms of the trust deed and authorise the company to create prior lien bonds.

* * *

The circular appeared to be so unsatisfactory that a letter was sent to the President of the company at Montreal by a British bondholder on January 21 last, which ran as follows:—"I am in receipt of the circular to the bondholders of December 28 signed by yourself, for which I think I and the other bondholders are entitled to some explanation. This is the first intimation that we have had that the company was so largely indebted, and if you will allow me to recall the financial reports that the bondholders had previously received, you will, I think, acknowledge we have a right to express considerable surprise at the information you now give us."

"The Secretary in a letter dated March 2, 1914, told us that there was approximately 6,400 tons of mahogany in or near the rivers, while the value of the wood cut and not shipped was \$275,000. Again, on May 23 we were told that the gross value of the wood was placed at \$300,000, and that there was only about \$30,000 due to the Government for the land. In a letter of June 22, 1914, the exact amount outstanding, we were told, was \$38,000. On July 27, 1914, the Secretary informed me that they had received subscriptions amounting to \$30,000, thus leaving only \$8,000 to be provided. I have received no communication since then until your circular of December 28, 1915. Here we learn that yourself and others have advanced the company \$180,000, and yet we are told that the completion of the property-payment has not yet been paid. Surely the bondholders ought to have been told in your circular how this large debt of \$180,000 had accumulated, and some explanation ought to have been given why the small amount of \$8,000 due to the Government had not long ago been paid, seeing that you and other Directors had found this large sum of money for the company's requirements."

"Naturally as a bondholder I look with grave suspicion on the suggestion to place \$300,000 in front of my security. If this suggestion were made by a directorate composed of men of less high standing than the Board of the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation it might have suggested an attempt by means of a prior lien to freeze out the present bondholders. Of course, there can be no suspicion in this case, but it is exceedingly regrettable that such an alarming circular as that of December 28 should have been sent out without a word of explanation with regard to the points I have placed before you above. With some experience of company finance, both English and Canadian, I must express the opinion that to ask for proxies on such a circular as that of December 28, 1915, signed by yourself, is one of the greatest insults to the intelligence of the investor that has yet come under my notice."

We are informed that no reply whatever has been received to this letter.

* * *

The legislation we suggested in our article on this subject last week would do much to protect bondholders in Canadian industrial companies, and would also tend to maintain the financial reputation of the Dominion.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the Province of British Columbia has sold \$1,000,000 worth of 4½ per Cent. Twenty-five-year bonds in Toronto at a price which represents a yield of 5.63 per cent. These bonds are issued by the Agricultural Commission, and are guaranteed by the Province, and the proceeds will be used for making loans to farmers on the security of their land, chattels, etc. It is stated that nine bids for the bonds were received from American and Canadian firms.

**

The Bill imposing a war tax on business profits was adopted in the Dominion House of Commons on Wednesday of last week.

THE MUNITIONS INVESTIGATION.

The Charges Involved.

The last Canadian mail furnishes more details of the political storm at Ottawa over the awarding of shell contracts, to which a brief reference was made in the London Press, and which was followed by the premature return of the Minister of Militia to Canada.

According to the Toronto Globe for March 30, the main charges are that the Militia Department signed, on behalf of the British Government, contracts with certain American companies for the manufacture of munitions, which companies at the time possessed no plant or capital, and the contracts meant the placing of large sums as commission in the pockets of middlemen.

The Attack by the Opposition Press.

The Toronto Globe says:—"The American Ammunition Co. was a make-believe company, organised by dummy Directors and officers under the laws of the State of Virginia three weeks before the agreement was made between it and his Britannic Majesty. Its authorised capital was a million dollars, but only \$1,000 was subscribed. This company, without plant, or factory, or assets, or any means of carrying on business, was awarded a contract for 1,666,666 graze fuses for projectiles at \$4 each, and 833,334 time fuses at \$4.50 each. On this huge contract, involving almost ten and a half million dollars, a cash advance of \$1,041,000 was made on the day the contract was signed, and another cash advance of \$520,000 was made four months afterwards. These sums should have been sufficient to build and equip at least four up-to-date fuse factories of large capacity. There was the most urgent need of projectiles, for at that time the Russians were being driven out of Poland for lack of shells, and Canadian factories were piling up shells that were useless without fuses. Yet more than six months after the contract was made the American Ammunition Co. had not delivered a single one of the 833,334 time fuses it had contracted to supply, and only 160,000 of the graze fuses. Under similar circumstances a contract was entered into with another mushroom concern, the International Arms and Fuse Company, and this organisation two weeks ago had delivered only 6,000 fuses out of a total of 2,500,000 contracted for, and upon which cash advances of \$1,687,000 had been made by the Shell Committee."

The name of Col. J. Wesley Allison is mentioned in connection with the matter as having had a part in the negotiation of the contract and sharing in the commission in conjunction with a Mr. B. F. Yoakum. We need hardly remind readers of Canada that the Toronto Globe, from whose columns we quote, is a violent anti-Ministerial organ. Sir Robert Borden's Government promptly met the attack of the Opposition by the appointment of a Royal Commission of outstanding impartiality.

Mr. I. F. Hellmuth, K.C., of Toronto, has been appointed counsel for the Dominion Government.

THE TRENCH JOURNALS.

A Tribute to "Canada" from the Front.

The Trench Echo, the journal of the 27th (City of Winnipeg) Battalion, makes a welcome reappearance with a very bright and readable Easter number, full of quips and cranks in prose and verse, and particularly strong in pictures. In the "Review Column" the editor, commenting upon the papers read in the trenches, says: "Canada is extremely popular. It tells you all about the rapid promotion of those you left behind, and causes many a heartfelt oath by the announcement that the man who took the tenth subs' course after yours, and who stayed at home, has just received his majority, while you, alas! are still a sub. Oh, we like to read Canada. Then, again, we learn from it all the gallant deeds of returned heroes—heroes whom we left at Shorncliffe, and we simply burn to emulate them."

The Listening Post now comes to us as an old friend, having reached its 13th number. It maintains a well-established reputation with its familiar features relating to not only the 7th Battalion, but the 5th, 8th, and now the 10th Battalions.

A Y.M.C.A. hut, erected at a cost of £2,200 in Pleydell Gardens, Folkestone, was opened by Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, on Monday. Lord Northbourne presided over a large gathering. The hut was dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the gift was acknowledged by Major-General Steele on behalf of the Canadians.

The Canadian War Contingent Association last week distributed to the Canadian troops, both at the front and in the United Kingdom, 65 sacks of papers, 40 bales of used magazines and "John Bull's" diaries, 27 parcels of writing paper and envelopes, and 228 parcels of current magazines. In addition to the usual large supplies of general comforts, the Headquarters Staff Officers at Bramshot have expressed their great appreciation for the concerts which were provided jointly by the C.W.C.A. and the Canadian Y.M.C.A. during the month of March.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1915.

Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:-

	1915.	1914.
Gold . . .	\$5,798,000	\$5,874,004
Silver . . .	1,821,000	1,876,738
Lead . . .	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper . . .	10,008,000	6,121,319
Zinc . . .	1,556,000	346,128
Coal . . .	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke . . .	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous . . .	1,500,000	2,862,917
Total	\$29,300,000	\$26,388,825

INCREASE
 1915 over 1914
 \$2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Monday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Thursday, May 4.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., Apl. 26.	Thurs., Apl. 27.	Fri., Apl. 28.

There has been no development of special interest on the Stock Exchange since last week. Business has been on a strictly moderate scale, and markets are feeling the approach of the Easter recess. The House will be closed from Thursday next to the following Tuesday morning. Underlying conditions have been thoroughly stable, and gilt-edged issues have been hard, setting a good example to the rest of the domestic group.

Canadian securities have sympathised to some extent with Yankees, and have moved uncertainly within narrow limits. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have moved aimlessly, but have retained a fairly good undertone. The Old Fours are without net change, but the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 96 are $\frac{1}{4}$ firmer.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacifics have been characterised by the same indecision, which has been noticeable in other directions, but the stock at 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ is hardly altered on balance. Firmness, however, has predominated among Grand Trunk senior securities. The 1st Pref. at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ to the good, while the 2nd Pref. has risen a point, and the Five Year and Three Year Notes are each $\frac{1}{2}$ to the good. Canadian Northern issues have met some inside support. The Guaranteed Fours have rallied a point to 84, while the 5 per cent. Income bonds at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ are 3 to the good.

The land group has been quite lethargic. Hudson's Bays have fallen $\frac{1}{8}$ to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$, but there is no change to record in lower-priced shares. City Services, after their recent display of animation, have relapsed into quiet steadiness around 190. The Notes, however, keep fairly brisk.

Among industrials, Canadian Car issues have not varied. Steel of Canada, after being lower, has rallied and is now unchanged. Dominion Steels are a point down at 51. Canada Cements have improved somewhat to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brazilian Traction have fallen back 1 to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, April 3, 1916.

As you will have noted from my recent letters, the stock markets both in Montreal and Toronto gradually shook off during March the hesitation due to the new taxation proposals, which exercised such a depressing influence at the end of February. Other noteworthy factors in the renewed tone of confidence have been the steadily improving domestic situation and the extension of the munition industry by the placing of fresh orders. New orders have also been received by companies supplying articles of equipment, clothing, etc. I mentioned last week, for instance, the new \$1,000,000 order secured by the Ames-Holden Co. The result of this is that prices at the end of March were in most cases well above those current at the end of February; indeed, a comparison of a list of 49 stocks which have been active in Montreal during the month shows increases in case of no fewer than 39 of them, while three show no change. The greatest increase—30 $\frac{1}{2}$ points—occurred in Lyall, while Montreal Power

16 points, Ontario Steel Products 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, Scotia 10 points, Cement 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, MacDonald 8 points, and Ames-Holden 7 points, are among others which show considerable appreciation.

Commencing April, some tendency towards broader trading is noticeable, and a feature of the past few days has been the interest shown in some of the lower-priced stocks. Thus the buying of Sawyer-Massey, the renewed enquiry for which I noted recently, has continued; Ontario Steel Products have been active on reports of important orders; MacDonald, which is understood to be steadily improving its financial position, registered a net gain of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ points last Friday; Quebec Railway has been strong; Ames-Holden Common has made another spurt, this one carrying the Common to 30, though it is now quoted at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Preferred is still 74 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is stated that the company's sales in March totalled \$750,000, being a record for the company, and that the company's sales during April will be still larger.

Cement Common has also been very active, rising, on encouraging talk regarding dividends, to 58. Rumours are also again busy suggesting that Steel Co. of Canada may soon inaugurate Common stock dividends. Conservative opinion, however, seems to be that, while the company's earnings are known to be great, it has paid out so much cash lately in Preferred dividends, and needs so much free capital to handle its great volume of business, talk of Common dividends is as yet premature. There will be little surprise, however, if a start is made next fall. The company's report is now due, and it is expected to show 14 or 15 per cent. earned on the Common stock last year.

Among other current prices, Dominion Bridge is 210, Dominion Steel 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, Scotia 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, Steel Co. of Canada 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ontario Steel 31, Canadian Locomotives 59, Canada Steamships 20, Montreal Power 238, Laurentide 181, Shawinigan 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex-div., Canadian Cottons 44 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dominion Textile 79, MacDonald 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Sawyer-Massey Common 31, and Preference 75. Maple Leafs, after their recent big advance, are now around 94. The Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Co.'s annual report, which is just issued, contrasts most pleasingly with that for the previous year. As compared with a deficit of \$98,222 in 1914, the company in 1915 earned net profits of \$267,350, and, after wiping off the deficit of the previous year, had net profits of \$169,108. Total sales in 1915 amounted to \$2,337,200 and the president estimates that 1916 sales will total \$3,000,000. The report alludes to the company's plants and alcohol stocks in France and Germany, which represent a value of \$173,746. \$75,000 of this is represented by an alcohol refinery at Worms, in Germany, and the balance by stocks of alcohol and a warehouse in France. The Directors do not propose to make any adjustment in connection with these assets until the war is over.

Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. are offering for sale Three-year Five per Cent.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$205,470
RESERVE FUND	184,931
TOTAL ASSETS	708,214

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debentures at 6 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Bonds of the Province of Manitoba at 99.73 and interest, yielding 5.10 per cent. The City of Quebec is asking for tenders for \$475,000 Five-year Bonds.

THE YEAR'S REVENUE.

Finance Minister's Anticipations Surpassed.

A cablegram to the High Commissioner's Office from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, states:

An increase in revenue of \$39,550,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31 is shown by the financial statement. The year's revenue was not only nearly \$40,000,000 more than in the previous twenty months, but it was over \$1,000,000 more than the Finance Minister estimated in his Budget speech a month ago.

For March, the Customs revenue totalled \$9,978,138, or over two millions more than for the same month last year.

Seeding Operations General.

Seeding operations are general in Northern and Southern Alberta. There is approximately 13 per cent. of last year's acreage already seeded; conditions are ideal, and there will be nearly as large an acreage in Alberta this year as last. Ploughing and early seeding are well under way in Brandon District, Manitoba.

Canadian commercial expansion continues. With the advent of spring, the gross earnings of the three Canadian railroads showed an increase of 25.8 per cent. for the third week of March. Mr. W. P. Hinton, Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, reports that Western Canada was never in a healthier state. There were developments on the Transcontinental Railway between Cochrane and Winnipeg which would give local markets to the settlers. The Clay Belt east and west of Cochrane is 300 miles in extent, and comprises 20 million acres.

ALGOMA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Colonial Secretary Asked to Intervene.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Samuel Samuel (U., Wandsworth) asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government were aware that the Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, having defaulted on £2,000,000 of their First Mortgage bonds, many small investors in the United Kingdom and France had suffered serious loss of income and capital and were now threatened, under a scheme to be submitted to the Canadian Government, with a further loss of part of the security specifically mortgaged to these bonds; and whether, in these circumstances, the Colonial Office could make representations to the Canadian Government to endeavour to safeguard the interests of these investors.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the matter had not come before him officially in any way, and was not one upon which he could make representations to the Canadian Government.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending April 14.

Canadian Northern, \$668,900; inc. \$205,200.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,577,000; inc. \$876,000.

Grand Trunk, £155,995; inc. £18,774; G. T. Western, £40,480; inc. £10,069. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £14,040; inc. £4,003. Total, £210,515; inc. £32,846.

Mr. Carl Krag, who represented the Canadian Emigration Department at Copenhagen until the stoppage of emigration, has associated himself with a Danish insurance company.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government		Municipal—continued.		Financial, Land and Investment.	
Canada 3½, 1914-19	95½	Victoria 4½, 1902	60½	Amalgamated Land of Winnipeg Common	19
" C.P.R. 3½, 1908	71½	" 4½, 1920-30	91	" " Preference	14 7/8
" 4½, 1920-25	71½	Winnipeg 4½, 1940	70½	British Canadian and Gen. Invest.	7 1/8
" 4½, 1925-30	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	75	Canada Co.	14 1/8
" 4½, 1930-35	71½	" 4½, 1910-35	78	Canada Wheat Lands	72 1/8
" 4½, 1935-40	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	84	Canada N.W. Land	19
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	87 1/8	Can. Northern Pulp Co.	33
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	89 1/8	Calgary and Edmonton	33
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	90 1/8	Hudson's Bay	42
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	91 1/8	" " Preference	92 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	92 1/8	Investment Corporation Canada	84
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	93 1/8	San Antonio Bonds	24 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	94 1/8	Southern Alberta	24 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	95 1/8	" " 6½ A Debentures	181
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	96 1/8	Trust and Loan Co. of Canada 4½ Debentures	70 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	97 1/8	" " 25 Paid	62
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	98 1/8	" " 21 Paid	18 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	99 1/8	Western Canada Land Debentures	43
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	100 1/8	" " Common	32 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	101 1/8	Western Canada Mortgage Bonds	60
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	102 1/8	" " Tramways	
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	103 1/8	Brazil Traction Common	84
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	104 1/8	" " Preference	92
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	105 1/8	E.C. Electric Preference	21 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	106 1/8	" " Deferred	39
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	107 1/8	" " Preferred	39
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	108 1/8	" " 1st Debentures	85 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	109 1/8	" " Perpetual Debentures	82 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	110 1/8	" " Vancouver Deb.	91
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	111 1/8	Montreal Street Railway Debentures	94 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	112 1/8	Montreal Trams Common	1922
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	113 1/8	Toronto Street Railway Bonds	74
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	114 1/8	Winnipeg Electric Debentures	74
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	115 1/8	" " Mining	
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	116 1/8	Camp Bird Ord.	7 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	117 1/8	" " Pref.	11 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	118 1/8	Canadian Mining	6 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	119 1/8	Cassey Cobalt	6 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	120 1/8	Kirkland Lake Prop.	19 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	121 1/8	" " Explor.	28 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	122 1/8	Le Roi No. 2	9 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	123 1/8	Mond Nickel	61 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	124 1/8	" " Cum. Preference	23 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	125 1/8	" " New Cu. Pref.	31 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	126 1/8	" " 1st Debentures	102
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	127 1/8	" " 6½ Debentures	103
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	128 1/8	Tough Oakes Gold	5 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	129 1/8	" " Steel	
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	130 1/8	Algoma Steel Bonds	50
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	131 1/8	" " Funding Scrip. Certs.	93
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	132 1/8	Canada Steel Bonds	98
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	133 1/8	Dominion Coal 5½ 1st Bonds	98
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	134 1/8	Dominion Steel Corp.	74
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	135 1/8	" " Preference	71
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	136 1/8	" " 6½ Notes	9 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	137 1/8	Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	104
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	138 1/8	Lake Superior	101
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	139 1/8	" " Bonds	23
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	140 1/8	" " Income Bonds	11 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	141 1/8	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	11 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	142 1/8	Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	92 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	143 1/8	Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	92 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	144 1/8	" " Pref.	90 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	145 1/8	" " Common	90 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	146 1/8	" " Telegraph and Telephone	
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	147 1/8	Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	102 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	148 1/8	" " Common	162
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	149 1/8	E.C. Telephone Debentures	98
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	150 1/8	" " Pref.	100
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	151 1/8	Marconi of Canada	71 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	152 1/8	" " Miscellaneous	
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	153 1/8	Asbestos Corporation of Canada 4½ Bonds	30 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	154 1/8	" " Pref.	30 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	155 1/8	" " Common	30 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	156 1/8	Canada Cement Bonds	91 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	157 1/8	" " Pref.	91 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	158 1/8	" " Common	91 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	159 1/8	Canada Paint 5½ Gold Bonds	91
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	160 1/8	Canadian Car 5½ Bonds	98 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	161 1/8	" " Preference	90 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	162 1/8	" " Common	82
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	163 1/8	Canadian Cottons Bonds	78 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	164 1/8	" " Preferred	78 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	165 1/8	Canadian Fairbanks-Morse 6½ Preferred	88
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	166 1/8	Canadian Locomotive Common	91
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	167 1/8	Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	38
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	168 1/8	" " Common	38
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	169 1/8	" " 5½ 1st Debentures	1 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	170 1/8	" " 5% Income Debts.	1 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	171 1/8	Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	6 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	172 1/8	Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	62 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	173 1/8	Cochran Pulp Preference	62 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	174 1/8	Dominion Canners 6½ 1st Bonds	98
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	175 1/8	Dominion Cotton 5½ 1st Mortgage	98 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	176 1/8	Dominion Glass Preference	98 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	177 1/8	" " 5½ Debentures	106
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	178 1/8	Dominion Textile	30 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	179 1/8	Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	44 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	180 1/8	Furness Wilby	19 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	181 1/8	" " Pref.	19 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	182 1/8	Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	18 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	183 1/8	" " Ordinary	18 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	184 1/8	Lake Superior Paper Bonds	111 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	185 1/8	Lake of Woods Milling Preference	98 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	186 1/8	Montreal Water and Power Bonds	91
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	187 1/8	Montreal Cotton 5½ 1st Mortgage	91
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	188 1/8	Ogilvie Flour Mills Common	184 1/8
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	189 1/8	" " 5½ Debentures	106
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	190 1/8	" " 7½ Pref.	101
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	191 1/8	" " Bonds	93
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	192 1/8	Prior Bros. Bonds	84
" 4½, 1940-50	71½	" 4½, 1940-50	193 1/8	Panish River Pulp Bonds	64 1/8

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,292,952.

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CAPITAL:

Fully Paid .. \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of Securities—collection
of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised. \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

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T. B. WHITLEY, Manager; JAR. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
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NEW YORK AGENCY:

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THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's lending industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

A Great Achievement.

Although we have already dealt at length with the successful outcome of the negotiations for raising the new Dominion loan in the United States, some particulars furnished by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal—who was, of course, mainly responsible for this highly important operation—in a recent interview, will supplement the information already furnished. We need hardly repeat that the terms upon which this loan was issued reflect the greatest possible credit upon Canada. It is a remarkable achievement to have placed this loan at a price which, in view of its magnitude, cannot be criticised by even the most captious. As Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor pointed out to his interviewer, "no other foreign country could borrow on such favourable terms in the United States." And he furnished his reasons for this emphatic statement. One of these was the fact that when negotiations were opened in New York the Anglo-French loan had not been digested, and was selling at a substantial discount: it was, indeed, selling on a $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. interest basis yield to the investor. In spite of this adverse influence, Sir Thomas White was able to float \$25,000,000 of five-year 5 per cent. bonds—corresponding thus closely with the Anglo-French loan—on a 5.10 per cent. basis, or 1.40 per cent. better terms to the borrower than the market price of the latter issue.

Canada's Superlative Credit in the U.S.A.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor drew attention to the fact that if the average price of the three loans is taken, it will be found that the interest basis yield to the investor is 5.36 per cent., whereas the Anglo-French loan was issued on a 5.45 per cent. interest basis, or a difference in favour of the Canadian loan of .09 per cent. The underwriting of the Anglo-French loan was open practically to everyone, and on the underwriting price of 96, the difference in Canada's favour would widen to over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Then, again, in comparing the New York issue with the recent Canadian domestic loan, it will be found that the former has been floated at an average of 5.36 per cent. interest basis yield to the investor as compared with 5.48 per cent. in the case of the local issue. In other words, Canada was able to place in the United States in time of war a loan three times as great as the largest loan the Dominion ever attempted to issue in the London market under normal conditions, upon terms .12 per cent. better than its recent \$50,000,000 patriotic loan. The significance of these facts has been fully appreciated in London, where they have caused the liveliest satisfaction, indicating, as they do, the high credit of Canada in the neighbouring republic, and the latter's undiminished confidence in the issue of the conflict. In view of exchange problems and the practical closure of this market to Canada during the war, it is eminently satisfactory to find American financiers ready to come to the financial assistance of the Dominion, and to provide the funds required by the latter to carry out its obligations—domestic and Imperial—upon terms which, as Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor appropriately reminds us, could not be obtained by any other foreign country at the present time.

Canada Steamship Lines' Prosperity.

The annual report and accounts of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., recently presented to the shareholders at Montreal, revealed a remarkable improvement over those for the previous twelve months. This result was due partly to the higher freight rates and partly to the company's ventures on the Atlantic, whilst the vigorous application of economies throughout the system played no unimportant part in achieving the splendid increase in net earnings of about \$800,000 in the year under review. Actually, after providing for standing charges, depreciation, etc., the profit for 1915 was \$662,161. It is very gratifying to learn that some of the company's assets have increased as a result of present conditions from 50 to 70 per cent., and in some cases over 100 per cent., this being principally in freight tonnage. As Mr. James Carruthers, the President, reminded the shareholders, probably the most optimistic would not have expected such a remarkable turn round in the company's fortunes a year ago. In the main, the improvement is, of course, due to the freight department, a development which is now assuming rapid dimensions, the company having earned approximately \$500,000 on its freight vessels alone to the end of February. The rates now being offered for grain cargoes for spring and early summer movement, and the large fleet the company has at its disposal for handling this traffic, assure a sound business situation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and on the whole the prospects for 1916 may be considered as distinctly promising. Mr. J. W. Norcross, the Managing Director, in alluding to the results achieved in 1915, pointed out that, notwithstanding the exceptional expenses incurred and the higher cost of ocean operations, the company had been able to

reduce its expenses from 85.98 per cent. in 1914 to 77.74 per cent. for the past year. The company has recently re-chartered a number of ships, which are coming off time charter, at a greatly increased price per month, and has booked a very large quantity of grain cargoes at high rates, and it is satisfactory to learn that there will be no scarcity of grain freights in the current year. The passenger outlook is also very hopeful, more party business having been booked up to the present time than in 1913, which was a very good year for the company in this respect. Altogether, the prospects for the coming year are very encouraging. The shareholders will be glad to have Mr. Carruthers' assurance that the deferred dividends will continue to be paid in instalments from time to time, as circumstances may warrant, and that it is reasonable to expect a further additional payment in the near future.

The Policy of Silence Criticised.

For the past ten years Canada has endeavoured to convince Canadian financiers who have placed industrial securities in this country that they are under an obligation to keep those British investors who have bought these issues fully posted as to the progress of the enterprises in which the latter have invested their capital. In view of the lamentable way in which those who placed Canadian industrials here have failed in their duty to investors in this country in this respect, we cannot be surprised to hear complaints at the lack of information with regard to many prominent undertakings whose names are household words in the Dominion. We noticed a statement in the *Evening Standard* last week, which should be brought to the attention of the Board of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company—one of the Canadian companies which has been in the limelight since the early days of the war. Our contemporary's Financial Editor voices the dissatisfaction of shareholders in this company at the absence of information as to recent developments. Whilst acquitting the Board of the "sky-rocketing" in the company's shares last year, the writer points out that "the cryptic circular foreshadowing an early resumption of dividends assisted the upward movement in the price." This company, which is nearly two years in arrears on its preference dividends, has, of course, had to grapple with serious problems in connection with the financing of its vast munition contracts, and the money—welcome as it would be to the shareholders—is better employed, no doubt, in the company's business, but we agree with our contemporary that these long periods of silence are very exasperating, and that the Directors owe it to their shareholders to make some general statement as to the volume of business now being done, and to offer a hint as to the probable profits that may be expected to accrue from the enormous business which the company is now transacting. That the preference shares are intrinsically worth well over par is undoubted, but in the absence of any information they have fallen heavily from their highest point of last year, and at present lack the support to which they are justifiably entitled on their merits.

Another Welcome Concession.

Slowly the London Stock Exchange is being relieved of the trammels rendered necessary by the war crisis of 1914, but which have these many months past been a serious bar to financial business between this country and its Allies and the Dominions and neutral countries. Under the emergency regulation no securities were "good delivery" which had not been in "physical possession" in this country prior to September 30, 1914, but the Committee has now received from the Treasury a discretionary power to pass such securities, provided the vendors can give satisfactory evidence that such sale is not, either directly or indirectly, on behalf of alien enemies, and that they are willing to re-invest the proceeds in British Government securities, and that no advances shall be made against them during the duration of the war. In the case of re-investment in bonds to bearer, these will have to be held in a special account in the joint names of the purchaser and the purchaser's broker, with a guarantee that they shall not be sold or used as security against loans; whilst if the re-investment is in inscribed or registered securities the latter will have to be in the joint names of the purchaser and purchaser's banker or broker, with similar guarantees as to the duration of the holding of the securities and their disability as collateral against loans. Whilst the concessions made are hedged about by drastic restrictions, and are obviously designed to attract investment in the War Loans and Exchequer Bonds, etc., they are none the less valuable, as they enable holders in Allied or neutral countries and in the Dominions who have been barred by the regulation which has now been relaxed to realise securities hitherto unmarketable and re-invest the proceeds in British Government securities upon terms which should compensate those concerned for the immobility of their capital.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office of the bank announces that a branch has been opened at Curran, Ontario.

Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power.—The report for 1915 shows gross earnings of \$685,593. Operating expenses, including rentals, general expenses and taxes, absorbed \$48,295, and fixed charges \$392,246, there being a surplus of \$245,052.

Caledonia and British Columbia Mortgage.—The accounts for the year ended January 31 show a net revenue of £2,016, and after providing for the full dividend of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Preference shares the credit balance brought forward was reduced to £698.

Canada North-West Land.—Sales for the month of February were 1,034 acres for \$14,806, as compared with 897 acres for \$14,675 in that month last year. For the first two months of 1916 the sales have been 2,317 acres for \$31,211, as compared with 3,358 acres for \$46,882.

Dominion Steel Corporation.—The Directors have declared dividend No. 17, at the rate of 14 per cent. on the Preference shares, payable May 1. Coupon No. 17 relating to share warrants to bearer will be paid on and after May 1 on presentation at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Confederation Life Association.—The new insurance during 1915 amounted to £2,209,783. New insurances written in Canada and Newfoundland were £1,645,180. This exceeded not only the business of 1914, but that of any former year. The business of the West Indian branch showed a favourable increase, while in Great Britain the record was almost identical with that of the preceding year. The total insurances in force as at December 31, 1915, amounted to £14,865,149. The amount of policies which fell in by death, less re-assurances, was £147,126. The net increase over the previous year was £2,268. Claims for the year arising by reason of the war were £17,475; of this, £14,075 accrued under policies issued in Canada, and £3,400 under policies issued in Great Britain. Repayments on mortgage investments exceeded the amount invested during the year by over £9,153. This resulted largely from payments of instalments on farm mortgages in Western Canada, and may be regarded as indicating in some measure the prosperous condition of the farming community there.

Robert Simpson, Ltd.—The report, presented at the annual meeting of this company on February 23, shows that the net earnings of the company for the year ended February 2, 1916, were \$56,475 in excess of those for the previous year. Total net earnings for the year, including dividends from associated companies, were \$814,720, which, with \$422,208 brought forward from the previous year, made a total of \$1,236,928. Of this, bond interest and preferred dividends absorbed \$274,217; \$100,000 was written off for depreciation; and \$20,000 was written off leases; \$112,541 was written off subscribers' and underwriters' commission on bonds; dividends on Common stock took \$164,694, and Directors' fees \$2,250. This left a balance of \$563,226 to carry forward into the next year. The President's report mentions a great increase in volume and turnover in all departments. The continued increase in the company's mail order business has necessitated building a distributing warehouse in Regina, which will be operated by a subsidiary company, to be operated under the name of the Robert Simpson Western, Ltd.

Investment Corporation of Canada.—The Preference stock transfer books will be closed from April 17 to 30 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of dividend warrants.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the issued Ordinary capital stock, payable June 1 to shareholders of record on 29th inst.

Land Corporation of Canada.—The Corporation have removed their registered offices from 3, St. Helen's Place, to 62, London Wall, London, E.C. Mr. W. Watkins has been appointed Secretary of the company.

Grand Trunk Railway.—Owing to earlier publication this week, in consequence of the Easter holidays, the report of the annual meeting of this company, held on Tuesday, will appear in next week's *Canada*.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—The Directors have declared a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. on the capital stock for the three months to May 31, payable on and after June 1 to shareholders of record on May 16.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND No. 117.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. and a BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. have been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record on 16th May, 1916.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
15th April, 1916.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company has DECLARED A DIVIDEND of one per cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company, PAYABLE on the 1st June, 1916, to all shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 29th April, 1916.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer on detaching Coupon No. 15 from such Warrants and lodging the same at the office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C., will receive in exchange on and after the 1st June, 1916, the sterling equivalent of \$1 (one dollar), representing the amount of the aforesaid dividend.

Payments made in London are subject to Income-tax.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 14th April, 1916.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.
NOTE.—The Canadian Stock Registers are kept at the Offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

The London Office of the Company is at Thredneedle House, 34, Bishopsgate, E.C.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Preference Stock Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 17th to 30th April, 1916 (both days inclusive), for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT STUART,
Secretary.
4, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Empire Trust.—The Directors have declared a dividend on the 5 per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference shares for the half-year to April 15 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Cities Service.—Messrs. Sperling and Co. are informed from New York that a syndicate, consisting of Montgomery, Clothier, and Tyler, J. and W. Seligman, Kissell, Kinnicutt, and Co., and White, Weld, and Co., are forming an underwriting syndicate to purchase 12,000,000 Empire Gas and Fuel Company Bonds, with option of 2,000,000 additional, to be issued about May 1. The proceeds will partly be used to retire the 7,000,000 Cities Service Notes now outstanding, and largely held in England. The report for 1915 states that the most important development in the matter of improving the financial condition was the sale of stock of Cities Service Co. for \$5,000,000 in cash. The proceeds not only eliminated a floating indebtedness originally incurred in the purchase of properties, but also supplied the company with ample cash working capital. Accumulated Preferred dividends were paid by the distribution of securities on January 1, since which time the Preferred stock has been on a cash dividend basis. Dividends on the Common stock have been declared in securities to July 1, 1916, at rate of 6 per cent., and the Board has taken action to resume cash dividends after that date. The amount of earnings which were net to stock amounted to \$3,816,944, as compared with \$3,397,545 for the preceding year, and the balance of net to Common, after providing for Preferred stock dividend, amounted to \$2,246,939, as compared with \$1,761,551.

APRIL MAGAZINES.

Principal Contents.

Chambers's Journal (7d.).—"And—at the End!" M. F. Hutchinson; "The Black Death in the Twentieth Century," I. I. Brants; "The Limitations of Civilisation," Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Cornhill (1s.).—"Catherine Gladstone," by her Daughter; "The Author of 'Festus,'" Edmund Gosse; "The Passing of the Indictment," Judge Parry; "Henry James," A. C. Benson; "A Night Patrol," Boyd Cable.

Englishwoman (1s.).—"Women and Farm Work," W. Diaok; "A Cockney's Harvesting," A. J. Drucker; "Policewomen and Prejudice," "The Tragedy of Serbia," Dr. Elsie Inglis.

Imperial Colonist (2d.).—B. W. E. A. Report for 1915; letters from women settlers in Regina, etc.

Money (6d.).—March.—"Spain and Portugal: The Romance of the Iberian Lands," F. A. Ogg; "Helping Crippled Soldiers," H. C. Felton; "The Strong Man of China," J. W. McConaughy; "Visiting a Sneezy Churchill," "Irrepressible," "The Woman Behind the Man," R. Le Gallienne; "Mr. Man" (complete novel), Frank R. Adams.

Nineteenth Century and After (2s. 6d.).—"The Reorganisation of the Empire," Hon. R. R. Wise and Sidney Low; "With the French Armies," Prof. J. H. Morgan; "How the Army Has Ruined Germany," J. Ellis Barker; "Concerning Prisoners of War," Bishop Bury.

Strand (6d.).—"The British Campaign in France: I. The Battle of Mons," Sir A. Conan Doyle; "The Worst Man Who Ever Lived," "Our Despatch Riders in the Making," G. D. Abraham; "A Week of Electioneering," Mrs. Asquith; "Is the Kaiser Mad?" Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

The World's Work (1s.).—"The Election, the War, and Mr. Wilson," "The Great Test: Lord Northcliffe," "Shakespeare for Stage or Armchair," "Science Teaching in Public Schools," Sir Wm. Osler; "The Most Amazing Town on Earth" (for production of cinema plays), F. A. Talbot; "The Battle of the Shells," Jas. Armstrong.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

CANADIAN (Folkestone).—The company in question is not known to us. We will make enquiries in Toronto, and if you watch these columns you will find your enquiry answered in due course.

SHAREHOLDER.—We understand that the company has done rather better lately, but as, owing to the involved condition of the company's finances, there seems no prospect of any benefit for the shareholders for a good many years, we should not counsel you to refuse any reasonable offer for the stock.

J. D. (Bristol).—We regard the report as quite satisfactory under the circumstances. The company did considerably better than in the previous year, and it seems probable that the new plant, etc., which has been installed will lead to a larger margin of profit in the current year. Therefore, and as the domestic situation is improving, there seems to be no cause for uneasiness, but rather the reverse.

"DEVONTIAN."—It is expected that all these towns will develop and expand in course of time, but the development will be very much slower after the war than was anticipated by optimistic real estate speculators in 1912. If your lots are so poorly situated that they are unlikely to be required for building purposes until the population has reached considerable proportions, it is better to drop the lots and save the taxes. If you tell us the exact location of the lots and the prices paid, we will enquire as to the advisability of holding on or not.

TELLER (Edinburgh).—The bank statement for January, 1916, showed the paid-up capital stock of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,989,854, as compared with \$113,987,577 for the month of December, 1915. Deposits payable on demand for January amounted to \$387,002,926, compared with \$423,690,384 for December, 1915. Notes in circulation for January amounted to \$110,029,572, as compared with \$112,199,582 in December. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during January amounted to \$32,015,371, as compared with \$30,878,028 during December, 1915.

GENERAL.

ANXIOUS.—Official instructions forbid the publication of the number of the battalion.

M. S. (Hamstead).—Enquire at the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

A. B. C. (Liverpool).—During the four fiscal years between March 31, 1910, and March 31, 1914, the immigrants to Canada numbered 1,452,631.

PROHIBITION.—By the new Dominion Act the Provinces are given power to enact complete prohibition by Federal legislation, making such Provincial Acts law whether the Provinces have or have not the necessary legal rights in themselves. Heavy penalties are provided for the shipment of

liquor into any Province which has legalised complete prohibition. The shipper, carrier and receiver are made liable to criminal prosecution in case liquor is sent into any Province which is under complete prohibition. Provinces not under complete prohibition may by legislation stop the importation of liquor into such areas of the Province as are under local option.

THE PALLADIUM.

The "Brides" revue, featuring Edgar Driver and Billie Bell, is the leading attraction at the Palladium. Varieties are also given by Harry Weldon, Miss Clarice Mayne and "That," Miss Hetty King, Cornalla and Eddie, Carmen Turia, etc.

PIG IRON IN CANADA.

The output of iron and steel is one of the barometers of a country's prosperity. Canada's output of pig-iron in 1915 shows an increase of 16½ per cent. over that for 1914, which is a satisfactory indication of improving economic conditions. The figures are 913,719 tons (2,000lb.) in 1915, compared with 783,164 in 1914. For this output 1,463,681 tons of iron ore were imported in 1915, of which 840,587 came from Newfoundland.

One of the most tasteful and artistic almanacks we have seen this year is that of the Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., of Hamilton (Ont.), Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Buenos Aires, whose steam engines, tractors, grain threshers, and road-making machinery are so widely known. It represents a Dutch girl carrying water.

An Empire Day Fund has been started to present to the Overseas Dominions now fighting for the Empire a silk Union Jack with a silver shield, on which may be engraved the special services of each particular Colonial unit. Contributions may be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, London, and earmarked for any particular Dominion.

"Sergeant Major, of Canada," is now the chief Easter decoration in Canada's Grand Trunk Railway System's window. "Sergeant Major" is a determined-looking bulldog, whose portrait is framed with maple leaves, and his story is being told for the benefit of the Canadian War Contingent Association to help wounded Canadian soldiers. This is one of the well-known dog stories written by Miss Elizabeth Banks to get money for her "Dik's Fund for the Allies," the other two being "Dik: A Dog of Belgium" and "Captain Jinks, of French and Russian Descent." "Sergeant Major" is sold for a penny and twopence, according as whether or not he is wearing a maple leaf at his forepaw. Children like the story and so do the men in the trenches, especially as "Sergeant Major's" story ends with a description of his rat-catching proclivities "somewhere in France" with one of the Canadian regiments.

To stimulate operations by the small mining prospector the Government of Quebec is modifying the existing regulations so as to reduce the minimum size of a concession from 100 to 40 acres. In addition to the above, alterations are being made to provide agricultural operations on lots found unproductive in minerals. It is also intended to reduce the price of lots on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence where black sand deposits hold out good prospects for iron mining.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

(OF CANADA).

TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, LONDON.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$950,000.

Undertakes the Management of Properties and Estates throughout the Dominion. Acts as Auxiliary Administrator of Canadian Holdings of Income-tax Estates in the United Kingdom. Valuations and Reports furnished. **Inquiries invited.**

LONDON DIRECTORS: Captain CHAS. H. HOARE, The LORD HINDLIPI, T. WILLES CHITTY, Esq.

London Office: 75, Lombard Street, E.C. G. COCKBURN, Manager. Bankers: Messrs. HOARE.

The Alliance Investment Company (Canada), Limited.

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Land for Sale in best parts of Calgary and Regina and other Western Canadian Cities (Government Titles).

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—

P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John E. Orde, E.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Hal-dane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkie Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, M'N.

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 537. April 22, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

An Irish company of tobacco and cigarette manufacturers desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of decorated tin boxes.

A London firm who handle toys for import and export desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers seeking export trade.

An Irish manufacturing company wish to hear from Canadian manufacturers of cardboard for box making and paper, who can fill orders.

An East Anglian firm wish to get into touch with Canadian producers of dry salted codfish.

A London firm wish to get into touch with Canadian packers of canned apples and other fruits, also vegetables, either with the object of obtaining supplies or an agency.

A London company desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of optical goods.

A London brush manufacturing company invite correspondence from Canadian makers of brush blocks.

An Ontario company manufacturing all grades of corn brooms ask to be placed in correspondence with United Kingdom buyers.

A British Columbia company manufacturing toys and novelties invite correspondence from United Kingdom buyers.

SMELTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Trail Smelter in British Columbia, in which the Canadian Pacific Railway has a large interest, has started the construction of a plant for the manufacture of sulphuric and hydrofluoric acid, which is expected to be ready for operation in two months (says Reuter). A site is also being cleared for the erection of a copper refinery, and the existing lead refinery will also probably be extended. The new plant for the manufacture of zinc is now in operation, though shipments have not yet commenced. The Cooper converters now in course of installation are nearing completion and should be working shortly. The new lead mill is in operation and is working well.

The arrival last week of 250 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. Finest white and coloured are quoted at 106s. to 108s. per cwt.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RESOURCES.

The Grand Falls Paper Mills.

In his paper last week on "The Forest Resources of Newfoundland," before the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Daniel Morris said it was estimated that there were altogether about 6,500,000 acres of wooded lands in Newfoundland. The most important and far-reaching event in Newfoundland in recent years had been the establishment of a pulp and paper industry by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, followed soon afterwards by the Albert Reel Company, of London. The mills at Grand Falls, at the time of their completion, were the largest in the world, and represented the most perfect assemblage of paper-making plant and equipment that engineering skill and experience, backed by ample capital, could provide. They now supplied the requirements of four British newspapers. The capital involved was £1,668,653.

Lord Northcliffe, who stated that one of his newspapers' reasons for the choice of Newfoundland was that they were certain of the coming of the war, expressed the opinion that had the resources of Newfoundland been in the hands of the Germans they would have been exploited long ago. It was a Colony more valuable than any other single Colony, but owing to the fact that we had so vast a space in our Dominions and that we were so rich in territory we had not exploited the island any more than we had exploited Australia.

Sir William MacGregor, who presided, said that when the war was over one of the things Germany would do would be to put a considerable export duty on potash. There was sufficient potash to be obtained from Labrador to supply not only Newfoundland, but the whole of the United Kingdom. If the industry were developed there it would be a godsend to the settlers on the coast.

On account of the growing demand for leather, the hunting of sea lions is suggested as a new industry for the Canadian Pacific coast. A British Columbia factory has already made many pairs of excellent gloves, belting, and other leather articles from sea lion hides.

ZINC BOUNTY IN CANADA.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has given notice of legislation providing for the payment of a bounty of 2 cents per pound on zinc or spelter produced in Canada from zinc ores mined in Canada, provided the standard price at the time of production in London is less than £36.193 sterling per ton. No bounty will be payable when the price received is 8 cents per pound or more. This legislation is to be introduced (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Times) with a view to encouraging zinc mining in Canada.

The gold produced in Ontario in 1915 amounted to 411,588oz., worth \$8,501,390, as compared with 268,942oz., worth \$5,529,765, in 1914, an increase of over 53 per cent. There are 17 producing mines.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

- ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,**
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.
- J. E. RAY,**
Central House, Birmingham.
- J. FORSYTH SMITH,**
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.
- F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,**
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.
- J. T. LITHGOW,**
87, Union Street, Glasgow.
- HARRISON WATSON,**
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address.

- Files and Tool Steel—**
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Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending April 17 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Adair, Miss M., Vancouver—York Hotel.
Aikman, J. T., Montreal—79, Ingleby Road, W.C.

Anderson, Lt. G. J., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.
Baker, Gertrude E., Fredericton—Kingsley Hotel, W.C.

Barnes, L. F., Hamilton—Imperial Hotel.
Billo, F. J., Vancouver—Westminster Palace Hotel.

Brandon, Mrs. T. B., Winnipeg—St. Antony Hotel.
Brown, Mrs. E., and Capt. A. L., Winnipeg—22, Granville Place, W.

Campbell, Lt.-Col. S. L. M., Sussex, N.B.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Campbell, Capt. D. A., North Bay—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Carson, Capt. E. A., Orangeville—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Carter, H. F., Crofton, B.C.—Fairfield, Chelmsford, Catherine, Lt. F. A., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

Cheban, W. H., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.
Cummings, T., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.

Daw, Lt. F. P. (4th Wore.), Hamilton—Waldorf Hotel.

Edmonds, H. S., Simcoe, Ont.—Imperial Hotel.
Ekers, Miss H., Montreal—Curzon Hotel.

Fallis, Capt. L., Toronto—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Flowers, Maj. H., Halifax—Regent Palace Hotel.
Gardiner, G. H., Charlottetown—Premier Hotel.

Geggie, W. M., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.
Hanson, Maj. and Mrs. E. G., Montreal—Curzon Hotel.

Hewson, C. G., Port Hope, Ont.—Regent Palace Hotel.

Holland, J., Victoria—Imperial Hotel.
Hopkinson, J., Winnipeg—Waldorf Hotel.

Jarvis, J. A., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.
Jenkins, J. C. (H.M.C.S. Rainbow)—48, Bryanston Square, W.

Johnson, Lt. B. L., Vancouver (H.M.S. Alert)—Westminster Palace Hotel.

Johnston, S. B., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.
Kidd, Lt. R. H. (R.H.A.), Grimsby, Ont.—Savoy Hotel.

Kinsella, Dr. M., North Bay, Ont.—Prince of Wales's Hospital, N.

Knight, Capt. M. J., 16th Bn., Hotel Cecil.
Lawton, Capt. S., Toronto—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Lazier, Col. T. C., Edmonton—Hotel Cecil.
Lazier, Capt. D. D., C.A.M.C., Fort George—Hotel Cecil.

Leitch, M. J., R.N., Oak Lake, Man.—York Hotel.
Lussier, Maj. J. A., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

Macdonald, Sub-Lt. D. C., Winnipeg—Bassett Road, W.

MacKenzie, Miss, Halifax—131, Cromwell Road, S.W.

MacKnight, T. W. F., Everett—Hotel Cecil.
Manion, Dr. R. J., Fort William—Hotel Cecil.

McCartier, A. B., Dawson, Yukon—Imperial Hotel.
McGavin, P. L., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.

McLean, G. D., Calgary—Imperial Hotel.
Moncrieff, W. F., Fort George—Kenilworth Hotel, W.C.

Nicholson, Sub-Lt. L. E., Winnipeg—5, Bassett Road, W.

Otter, F. L., Victoria—Stanhope Place, Guildford.
Penhale, G. W., Exeter, Ont.—Imperial Hotel.

Ralston, G. S., Toronto—Imperial Hotel.
Reynolds, R. F., Toronto—28, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

Richardson, Capt. E. F., Toronto—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Ritson, C. W., Lacombe, Alberta—59, Christchurch Road, Ashford, Kent.

Rose, H. C., Guelph, Ont.—Imperial Hotel.
Ryan, Capt. E., Kingston—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Smith, Capt. H., Toronto—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Spence, C. A. S., Lucknow, Ont.—Imperial Hotel.
Stairs, Miss Helen, Halifax—131, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Sutherland, J. L., St. Catharines—Imperial Hotel and 151, King's Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Syner, H., Montreal—London Hotel.
Walsh, Capt. C. R., London, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

Wardlaw, N., Brampton, Ont.—38, Kingsway, W.C.
Whiteway, R., Bridgetown, N.S.—37, Albert Embankment, S.E.

Yarwood, P. F., Edmonton—33, Bedford Place, W.C.

One of the songs sung by the Canadian Military Choir before Her Majesty the Queen at the Westminster Soldiers' and Sailors' Club was the recently-published "Hip, Hip, Hurrah," composed by Rex Ellis, and published by Vernon Harper in a 6d. edition. A copy of "Hip, Hip, Hurrah," has been graciously accepted by the Queen.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, April 21. R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, April 22. R.M.S. *Tasmania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Sunday, April 23. — R.S. *Noordam* (Holland American), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, April 26. R.S. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, April 28. R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, April 29. — S.S. *Andania* (Cunard), London to Halifax and New York.
R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, May 3. R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, May 4. — S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland American), Falmouth to New York.
Friday, May 5. — R.M.S. *Cardiniana* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, May 6. — R.M.S. *Carpathia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, May 12. R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland American), Falmouth to New York.
Saturday, May 13. R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, May 17. — S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, May 19. — R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Via the River St. Lawrence.

N.B.—The direct mail service to Quebec and Montreal, instead of 40 St. John or Halifax, as in the winter months, was opened by the R.M.S. *Sicilian*, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool and will be continued weekly on Fridays until November by Allan or C.P.R. steamships.

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LONDON SERVICE.

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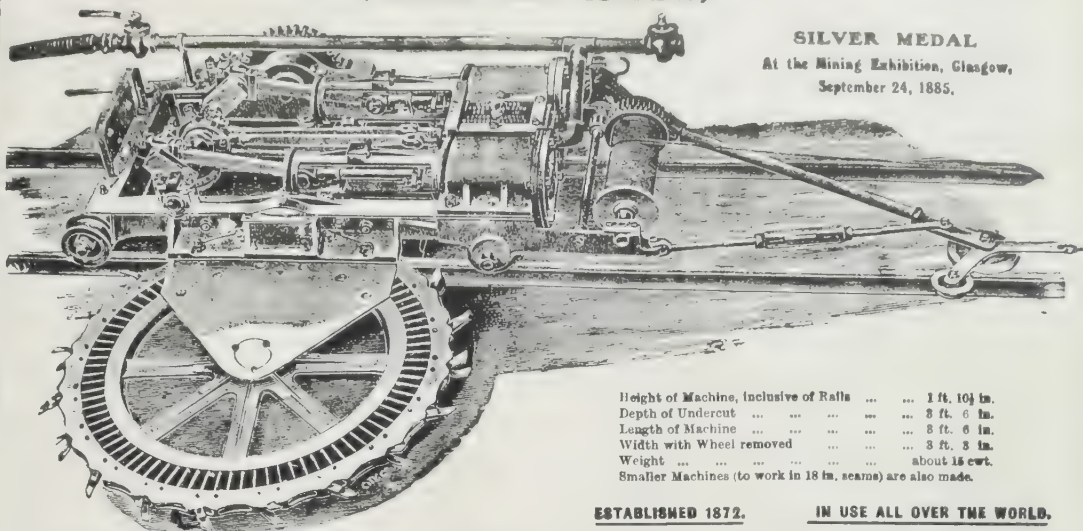
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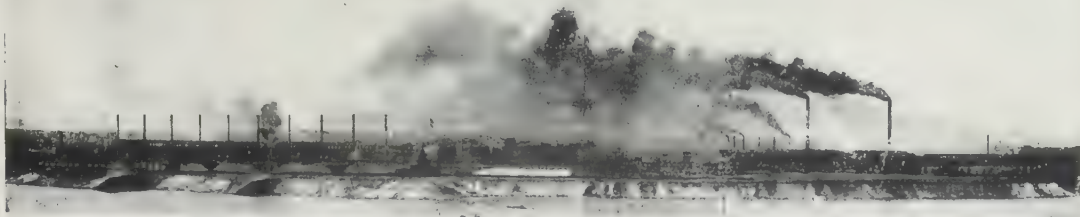
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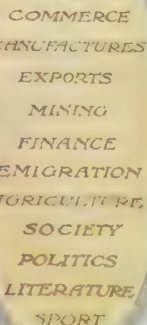
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Silver . . .	1,621,000	1,876,736	
Lead . . .	1,918,000	1,771,877	
Copper . . .	10,006,000	6,121,319	
Zinc . . .	1,555,000	346,125	
Coal . . .	5,414,000	6,338,385	
Coke . . .	1,490,000	1,407,462	
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917	
Total	\$29,300,000	Total \$26,388,825	INCREASE
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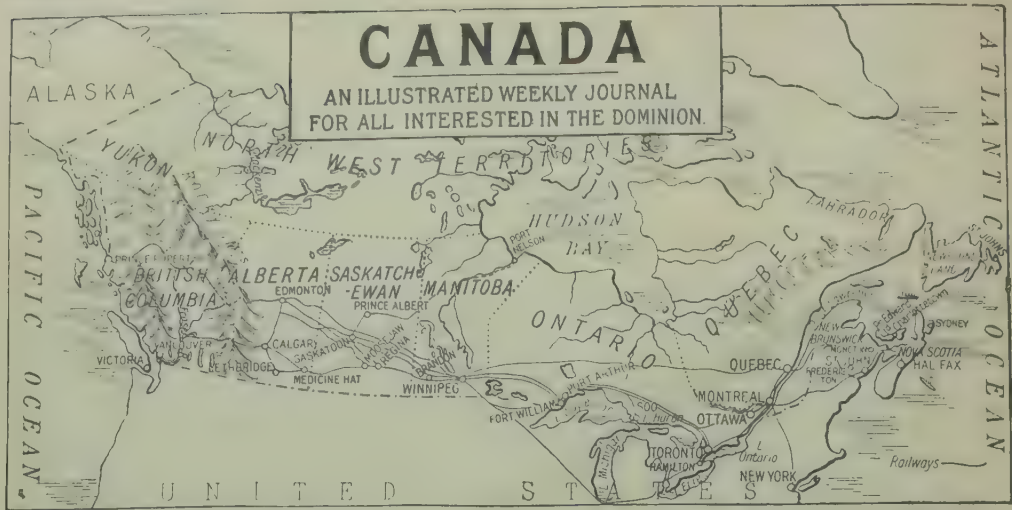


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Second Row.—Sgts. Walker, Shepherd, Jeynes, Playfair, Ritchie, Large, Banks, Neeland, Stevens.
Third Row.—Sgts. Parker, Mossop, Russell, Paradise, Durgoyne, Blake, Swetman.



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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY.

IT is impossible for anyone who is observing the trend of public feeling to overlook the influence of Mr. Hughes's speeches. A leader of the Labour movement in Australia long before he became Premier of the Commonwealth, it might have been expected that in the Mother Country he would have been received more warmly by the Radical Press than by the Conservative. This has not been the case. The sane and vigorous Imperialism displayed in all his speeches has found favour and hearty agreement among all his varied audiences, and has been strongly endorsed by all except the "Little England" Press. He is too vigorous, too anxious to consolidate the Empire and secure inter-Imperial trade from future German intrigue to please those who applaud a policy of "wait and see." Thus we see the strange paradox of an avowed democrat and Labour leader preaching a constructive Imperial policy which is warmly endorsed and approved by the so called "hide-bound Tories," but which is far beyond the vision of the Radicals and Social Democrats.

problems. It is unfortunate for the Empire at this great crisis in its history that not one member of the unwieldy Cabinet of 23 composing the Imperial Government has had any Colonial experience. The Colonial Secretary, we know, spent a few of his early years in Canada, but this is not the Colonial experience we refer to. Meeting and facing big problems in new countries, where each man counts for what he is, and not for what his father was, gives a new view-point quite invaluable to a future statesman.

Mr. Hughes came over to the Mother Country with a definite message and a clear-cut policy. Australia is ahead of Canada in this respect. It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier some years ago said: "Call us to your councils," but no definite proposals have been made by Canada to the Mother Country. It is thoroughly recognised that any advances must come from the Dominions. Anything initiated in Downing Street would be suspect. Australia sees the time and the opportunity, and has sent an excellent representative to expound her views.

Mr. Hughes is strongly of opinion that the time is ripe for the Empire to adopt a policy "in its essence truly national that will effect a profound and salutary change in the social and economic conditions of the people." He

Colonial experience is of immense value in broadening ideas, and giving a wider and truer outlook on Empire

frankly tells his fellow-citizens in the capital of the Empire that the policy he refers to will involve a change in the present fiscal policy of Britain. Here no doubt he frightens and annoys the blind supporters of a worn-out shibboleth, among whom are many Trade Unionists who, while protecting themselves by every method and device, foolishly and illogically demand that their employers must face free imports.

In defining his policy this Imperial democrat urges three necessary things: (1) To ensure the national safety, (2) to conserve and extend the Empire's trade and industries, and (3) to improve the condition of the working classes. He rightly urges that no policy will be satisfactory which does not achieve all three objects—not merely one of them. To effect this result national organisation is imperative, and at least two tariffs, extra-Imperial and inter-Imperial. The Empire must be entirely self-supporting in all the industries required, both for war and peace, and its working classes must be protected against the competition of under-paid foreign labour. If this is done the British Empire will be more powerful, and its citizens more prosperous and contented, than ever before. It will be a guarantee of peace and safety for small nations. The vision of Empire as seen by the Australian Premier—and now to-day actually in our hands to achieve—is a true Imperial Democracy.

—**—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Canadians at Ypres.

A full year has elapsed since the second battle of Ypres, when Canada's soldiers covered themselves with glory in face of the enemy's poison gas, and saved the situation for the Allies. It is a date Canadians are not likely to forget for many a long day, associated as it is for hundreds of homes with the names of loved ones they will never see again; but it was fitting that at the beginning of the present week, on April 22, 23, and 24, it should be officially commemorated by the hoisting of flags on all the public buildings throughout the Dominion, and by solemn services in many centres. In moving a resolution—unanimously passed—to this effect, and also expressing appreciation of the gallantry of the Canadian troops, Sir Robert Borden recalled that but for them "the onrush of the Germans might not have been stayed, and the events of the past year might have been very different."

* * *

Canada's Determination.

The people of the Dominion were also asked to commemorate the fight "in token of Canada's determination to do her part until the efforts of our Empire and the Allied nations shall have been crowned by an honourable and lasting peace." The Prime Minister was able to declare without exaggeration that the spirit of the Canadian people was as firm and the response of the men as ready now as they were in August, 1914; 310,000 men have enlisted, and in the period January 1 to April 15 the number of enlistments was over 100,000. "In no part of the Empire," said Sir Robert, "is there a firmer spirit than in Canada or a firmer determination to do our duty to the end. The determination of the Canadian people is as inflexible and unshaken as ever."

While the anniversary of St. Julien was thus remembered in Canada it was also marked by Canadians in Flanders, who have been again giving the Hun a taste of their quality in the vicinity of St. Eloi. All Canada—her Government, her people, and her soldiers in Flanders—have thus given the most clear and outstanding proofs of their ability and their determination to spare no sacrifice or effort until the rape of Belgium is fully avenged.

* * *

German Plots Against Canada.

The confessions of Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgeman H. Taylor, published by the Government as a White Paper, disclose the preparation of a carefully prepared series of dynamite outrages on canal locks, railway junctions, and grain elevators in Canada. The plots miscarried, fortunately, but they had been carefully laid by the notorious German attaches Boy-Ed and Von Papan, with the countenance and assistance of Count Bernstorff.

A proposal to make raids on towns situated on the Great

Lakes by the use of motor boats armed with machine guns having been rejected by the German Embassy, Goltz was at first requested to give his assistance to an invasion of Canada by armed forces recruited from the reservists in the United States, and aided by German warships at that time in the Pacific. This scheme, which was proposed by Von Papan and Boy-Ed, was abandoned on objections being made by Count Bernstorff. Subsequently Goltz entered upon a project for blowing up the locks of the canals connecting the Great Lakes, the main railway junctions, and grain elevators. It was ingenuously hoped by these means, "as well as by wholesale distribution of proclamations intended to terrify the populace, combined with rumours of invasion judiciously circulated in the Press," that a panic would be created in Canada, which would prevent the Dominion from giving any aid to England. However, before the plans had matured the news came that the First Canadian Contingent had left Valcartier, and once more the hopes of the Teuton agents were dashed to the ground.

That German intrigue has not succeeded in doing more damage in Canada is due to the activity of the officials of the British Embassy at Washington, and to the valuable co-operation of the United States Secret Service. Germans have acquired such a villainous reputation for treachery and hypocrisy during the course of this war that for the whole of the next generation German colonists or travellers will find this universal suspicion and distrust a very heavy handicap.

* * *

National Service.

Lord Milner said some necessary and useful things in the House of Lords last week in moving his resolution in favour of National Service. There is unfortunately a certain section in Great Britain represented by what have been termed "Hide-the-Truth" journals who still hinder the utmost military effort of the country, under the plea of our export trade necessities. They would seem to forget that apart from the losses of irreplaceable men every day that the termination of the war is delayed we are spending half the value of our whole export trade for a week, and furthermore if we do not impose peace on our own terms our future export trade will avail us little. As to the necessities of the moment, Lord Milner clearly tells such people that:—

"For the purpose of limiting our requirements calculations are futile and even mischievous. There can be no limit to our requirements. This is a case in which we can never have done all we ought to have done until we have done all we can. It is an absolutely wrong frame of mind to be in, to sit down and try to calculate what we must do to win the war. We must do everything and then pray that we may win."

In another part of his speech he said:—

"We are now paying the price for the constant glozing over of our reverses, the constant exaggeration of the defeats of the enemy and the weak points in his position, the constant tendency to encourage people to trust to anything but their own efforts, to rely upon the Russian steamroller, or the starvation of Germany, or the fabulous losses of the Germans, against which some of us, despite all the nonsense about encouraging the enemy and discouraging our own people, have never ceased to protest. I do not think you could ever discourage this nation by telling it the truth."

Of all the Governments in the Empire it has been left to that of the Mother Country—the Imperial Government!—so to misunderstand the temper of its people as to deceive them with half-truths, and to refrain from drastic but necessary measures from fear of the proletariat. The Premier of one of our Dominions comes over, and his plain blunt truths are widely acclaimed, showing clearly that the men of the Motherland desire to shirk no effort whatever, and are only impatient for a lead.

* * *

Canada's Trade Policy.

Canada is not to be directly represented at the coming economic conference of the Allies at Paris, and a distinct understanding has been arrived at that nothing is done that will commit her in any way. Opportunities are, however, not being missed for the extension of Canadian trade. The

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Montreal Board of Trade, and other bodies are entering upon a strong advocacy of preferential tariffs within the Empire. Representatives of important interests are about to visit Europe. A special Commission of four or five business men is also coming across to study trade in the United Kingdom, France, and Italy. A detailed statement by Sir George Foster in Parliament the other day shows that in addition to organising this Commission the Department for Trade and Commerce is actively preparing for peace in the midst of war. Additional Trade Commissioners have been appointed for Russia and Italy. In Canada itself a Bureau of Industrial Information is to be established, where statistics of the natural and industrial resources of the Dominion will be obtainable and exhibits of manufacturing processes will be given. Further, a convention of Canadian business men is to be called to meet the permanent Trade Commissioners and to consider prospective industrial and economic problems.

As to the general effect of the war upon Canadian and Imperial trade and development Sir George Foster is confident. The moral of the fact that so many raw materials were controlled and exploited by the enemy at the beginning of the war has been borne in upon him. One outcome of the war, he thinks, will be the closer drawing together of the various parts of the Empire in the matter of economic interests, and he urges "the development of the great estate within the bounds of the Empire itself, so that the best energy and enterprise of the Empire shall be devoted to the exploitation of our own boundless resources of raw material, and these be kept primarily for the use of the Empire, whatever may be spilt over for other countries afterwards."

* * *

Official Railway Statistics. The annual statistical report of the Department of Railways prepared by the Comptroller, Mr. J. L. Payne, was presented to the Dominion Parliament on April 3. Though dealing with the year ended June 30 last, which included the first eleven months of the war, the statement shows that 4,787 miles of new line were opened, making the total mileage in operation on July 1 last 35,582, compared with 30,795 in 1914. In ten years over 10,000 miles of new railway have been opened in Canada, the most noticeable of which are, of course, the Grand Trunk Pacific line to Prince Rupert from Winnipeg, the National Transcontinental Railway (now part of the Canadian Government Railway System) which connects Winnipeg with the Great Lake ports, with the Ontario and G.T.R. systems at Cochrane, and will cross the St. Lawrence River at Quebec when the new bridge is completed; also the Canadian Northern Transcontinental Railway. This official report shows additions during the year in all the nine Provinces excepting Prince Edward Island, the greatest length of new line opened in one Province being 1,500 miles in Ontario. On July 1 last there were altogether 1,600 miles of track under construction, apart from other lines surveyed or projected.

Neither in the current year nor in the immediate future can we expect Canada to maintain her wonderful railway construction record during the first years of the present century. The C.P.R. is, however, going steadily ahead with its work of tunnelling, and so rendering the gradients of its main line in British Columbia easier. Several short but important branch lines are to be completed, while there will be no relaxation in the work of consolidating and improving the main arterial lines, the great value of which to the Empire the war is effectively demonstrating. An immense amount of mail matter, as well as supplies, now reaches Russia from Europe, via Canada's transcontinental railways, the Pacific Ocean, and the port of Vladivostok.

* * *

American Films. A short time ago we suggested in these Notes that both Canada and the Mother Country would do well to raise revenue by a very heavy tax on foreign cinematograph films. A recent issue of the *Toronto Star* contains matter which adds much force to our arguments. An American, writing from New York to our contemporary, complains that the

American flag, at one of the "movies" in Toronto was greeted with disdain and hisses. The *Toronto Star* objects to the construction put on the incident by their American correspondent, for, as our contemporary points out, "no people can be found anywhere on earth who preserve so fine and friendly an attitude towards a flag not their own" as Canadians show to the Stars and Stripes.

If American films are received with disapprobation by Canadians the fault is simply due, as our contemporary states, to the fact that they are not suitable for a Canadian audience, who may very properly resent films showing the "petty and trivial comings and goings of the American army when Canadians are fighting and falling in one of the greatest wars in history"; and our contemporary adds that in these days Canadians prefer their own or British films. There are huge factories in the States turning out miles of films each week, a great number of which are of the most luridly sensational character, while many are altogether unsuitable to be placed before the youth of any country. It would be well if a prohibitive tax was placed on their importation, and then all possible occasion for complaint by Americans of disapproval shown by Canadian audiences at American films must automatically cease.

* * *

III- treatment of Prisoners.

As will be seen from a report which we publish in another column, the atrocities perpetrated on their prisoners by the "Kultured" Germans are not confined to the camp at Wittenberg. The London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* narrates in studiously sober language the experiences of a wounded prisoner at Cassel. One horrible feature of this man's treatment lies in the suggestion that the German surgeon deliberately incapacitated his patient by unnecessarily severing vital nerves. When to taunts and insults by women and children is added the deliberate maiming of their defenceless prisoners by the surgeons, the moral degradation of such a people would seem to be complete.

—**—

CANADA AND YPRES.

At a gathering in London of Canadians on Easter Sunday, the following lines were read by an officer of the Canadian Contingent:—

DIES FASTUUS.

(Ypres, April 23, 1915.)

*Mother, perchance thou hadst a tender doubt,
Not of our love, or strength, or will,
But of our gift for battle and our skill
To stay the foe's man's desperate fury out.*

*If so, against this doubt, let Ypres plead;
We gained, yea, inch by inch, our little glory, too,
Helping the store of pride we share with you,
Proving us also of the Island breed.*

*And, happy portent! what we then did forge
For Empire's chain was done upon that day
To our race sacred, when were wrought for aye
Those golden links of Shakespeare and St. George.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 2s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BUNTING.—At Sealbaugh, Blackford, Perthshire, on April 12, the wife of Wm. Bunting, Hudson's Bay Co., Fort St. James, B.C., a daughter.
Good.—At 67, Beecroft Terrace, Aberdeen, on April 18, the wife of Lieut.-Comdr. H. Graham Good, R.N., a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS-SMITH.—On April 1, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Canby, D.D., Rural Dean of Ontario, Grace Lillian, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain to the Royal Association for the Deaf and Dumb of London, England, to L. M. George, youngest son of the late Thomas Harris, Esq., of Kent, England.
LEOKIE-WYLLIE.—At 28, Arundel Drive, Langside, Glasgow, Scotland, on April 15, by the Rev. Jas. Hutchinson Cockburn, D.D., St. Andrew's Parish Church, John Wilfred Leokie, second son of Robert Leokie, Sunderland, to Mary Maud, eldest daughter of John P. Wyllie. (Colonial papers, please copy.)
TOMES-POWELL.—On April 8, at the Parish Church, Croydon, by the Rev. Canon White-Thomson, George Eric Tomes, of Minster Jaw, to Clara Harrow, only daughter of Percy Rogers Powell and the late Clara Powell, of The Glen, Duppas Hill, Croydon.

DEATHS.

SMITHERS.—On March 30, at Quebec, Henry William Smithers, late of Ashurst Place, Langton Green, and Baddow Court, Great Baddow.

ON SERVICE.

GREENFIELD.—On April 22, at Canadian Hospital, Orpington, William Greenfield, Private, 9th Canadian Highlanders, eldest son of the late Thomas Greenfield, of 106, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, April 27.
McGILLION.—On April 20, died of wounds received in action, Capt. Gilbert D. McGillion, Canadian Infantry, eldest son of the late R. D. McGillion, and dearly beloved husband of Gladys Marie McGillion.
WATMORE.—Killed in action, April 9, Private Bernard Arthur Watmore, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Aged 31.

THE ST. ELOI FIGHTING: CANADIANS' BRAVERY — AND DASH. —

DETAILED of the recent fighting at St. Eloi have been supplied to a Central News representative by a Canadian officer, who gives a thrilling account of the dash and heroism, not only of the Canadian forces, but also of the English regiments who fought by their side. The main burden of the fighting, he states, was shared by the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Royal Fusiliers, and several Canadian battalions—the first-named being entitled to the lion's share of the credit for the victory achieved.

"The Canadians fought as they have never fought since the war began," he says. "Nothing appeals to them like a hand-to-hand encounter. It fell to the lot of the Canadians to take over a position which had been held by the Northumberland and Royal Fusiliers. At a certain point we successfully exploded five mines in a direct line, and these completely shattered the enemy's defences. Seizing our opportunity, under cover of heavy artillery fire, we advanced to occupy an enemy position. A ding-dong hand-to-hand struggle ensued. The Germans came out to meet us, and, though we went for them regardless of losses, the decision remained in the balance for a long time.

"The Spirit of Canada."

"First we gained the upper hand and then the Germans, who appeared to outnumber us by five to two. But the Canadians, reckless as ever, and despite steadily decreasing numbers, stuck hard and would not yield an inch of ground which they had taken. The position thus captured was vital to the enemy, and he continued with all his might, in men and machine fire, to force the Canadians to retire. But our orders were to hold what we had even if it cost us every man. These orders we fulfilled, and although the enemy made frantic and repeated attempts to dislodge us we succeeded in retaining the position.

"I cannot speak too highly of the heroism of our boys. There were many outstanding instances of great personal gallantry. No soldiers have greater reason to hate the enemy than the Dominion fighters, and yet the humanity which they displayed towards wounded Germans was something to be proud of. On several occasions I saw our boys crawl out on all fours, under a constant machine-gun fire, to pick up wounded Germans. In contrast to this behaviour I saw a wounded German officer actually try to shoot a Canadian who was making an effort, at the risk of his life, to save him. It has happened before, and it will happen again. But the Canadians will always fight like true men, no matter what the odds may be. That's the spirit of Canada."

Sir Douglas Haig's despatches indicate that there has been further heavy fighting in the neighbourhood. There have again been many Canadian casualties.

CANADA AND FRANCE.

Canadian Hospitals for French Wounded.

The hospital which the Canadian Government has handed over to the French Government (No. 4 Stationary Hospital) at St. Cloud, Paris, is staffed entirely by French-Canadians, and is to be used for French wounded. It is located in the Jockey Club grounds, where their club-house and other buildings are utilised, as well as many huts and tents.

On the occasion of the visit of the President of the Republic on Saturday, April 15, he was received on behalf of the Dominion Government by Sir George Perley, who was accompanied by Lady Perley. Surgeon-General G. Carleton Jones, head of the Canadian Army Medical Service; Colonel Mignault, commandant of the hospital; and Capt. Blaylock, of the Canadian Red Cross Society, were also present, as well as the others mentioned in last week's *Canada*.

President Poincaré, who spoke to every one of the wounded men, was deeply impressed by his visit. He expressed to Sir George Perley his warm thanks for the generosity of the Canadian Government and for all that Canada was doing in France to help the common cause, and also congratulated Colonel Mignault and his staff on their excellent work. Sir George Perley, on his part, expressed on behalf of Sir Robert Borden and the Canadian people their high appreciation of the magnificent spirit and splendid courage manifested by the French nation during the war, especially in the severe struggle at Verdun, and assured the President that Canada was proud and happy to be fighting side by side with heroic France.

This is, of course, not the first practical expression Canada has given of her close friendship and sympathy with France. Soon after the beginning of the war the Dominion Government offered the French Government a hospital for French soldiers, and a Canadian hospital was established at Dinard which has been doing excellent work, and which is maintained from funds voted by the Canadian Parliament. So graciously were both these offers received by the French Government that the Canadian Government has now made a further offer, through Sir

George Perley, to send to France another French-Canadian hospital on the same conditions No. 6 General, which was raised through Laval University, and is now in England. It is expected that this hospital will also be located at St. Cloud in the immediate future.

CANADIANS AT SALONIKA.

Appreciation of Dentists and Hospital.

An officer in the Imperial Army writes from Salonika:—"Our medical authorities not having provided a single dentist, I had intended to go to a civilian one, but I happened to hear that the 4th Canadian Hospital had two good dentists with them, so I thought I would try there first and see if they could do my job.



A DISPLAY OF RECRUITING POSTERS AT VANCOUVER.
Sent out by Mr. J. Obed Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration in England.

"I went there and persuaded them to do so. They told me it would take two days, and advised me to go into the hospital meanwhile, as it was fairly empty, instead of to a hotel. So I promptly became a patient in one of the officers' ward tents; there were two beds in it, but I had it to myself. It was luxuriously furnished compared with a dug-out, and I felt quite fraudulent in being looked after day and night by various nurses. It was quaint being assisted into a flannel jacket the first morning before breakfast in bed.

"As a matter of fact, the doctors and nurses, all of whom were Canadians, were a very nice lot, and the hospital is very up to date and well run, so if I become a real patient at any time in the future I shall certainly try for No. 4 C. H. again."

CANADIANS' PLEASANT SURPRISE.

The Grand Duchess George of Russia, who is now staying with Queen Alexandra, invited Sergt. Charles La Ferle and Gunner G. V. McInerney, of the Canadian Contingent, who were for eight months patients in her hospital at Harrogate, to visit her while she was in London.

One afternoon last week the men called at Marlborough House, where they were received by the Grand Duchess, with her daughters, Princess Nina and Princess Xenia. Much to the Canadians' surprise they found themselves not only in the presence of Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, but also in that of the King and Queen, Princess Mary and Prince Albert, who had gone to Marlborough House to visit Queen Alexandra.

Col. Hodgetts, Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, spent the week-end at Buxton completing the arrangements for the opening of No. 2 Canadian Convalescent Red Cross Hospital there, formerly known as the Penk Hydro.

With reference to recently published statements regarding the High Commissionership for Canada, we understand that there has been no change in the position occupied by Sir George Perley, who is still performing the duties of that office as a member of the Canadian Government.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films or prints to the senders.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Horner, Capt. A. H., Infantry.

Died of Wounds

D'Arcy, Lieut. A. J. K., Infantry

Heuston, Lieut. F. R., Infantry

McGibbon, Capt. G. D., Infantry

Wounded.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Allen, Lieut. J. S.

Aekwith, Capt. L. F.

Bond, Lieut. G. F. D.

Bredin, Lieut. C. E. A.

Burnett, Lieut. R.,

Field Artillery.

Chasels, Lieut. W. L. L., Engineers.

Cameron, Lieut. W. A.

Chadwick, Lieut. W. F.

Grant, Capt. J. W.

Graecon, Lieut. T. E.

Griesbach, Lieut. H. H.

Kent, Lieut. D. C.

Mitchell, Lieut. D. H.

Morrisey, Lieut. G., Mounted

Rifles

Mowat, Lieut. G. A.

Parker, Lieut. T. H.

Powell, Lieut. R. W., Engineers.

Purnode, Lieut. L. J. G., Engi-

neers.

Walton, Lieut. B. S., Machine

Gun Co.

Wright, Capt. G. C.

—**—

OFFICERS KILLED.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Dominion Minister of Marine, Fisheries, and Naval Affairs, has received a cable stating that his son, Lieut. James Hazen, of the Canadian Artillery, was killed in France on April 22.

Lieut. Frank R. Heuston was the last surviving son of the late Dr. Heuston, 15, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, and twin brother of Second Lieut. Frederick Gibson Heuston, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was killed in action at Suvla Bay in August last. Lieut. Heuston, who was twenty-two years of age, and had been at the front over a year, had been previously wounded. He formerly held a commission in the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, of Halifax, N.S.

Capt. Archibald Herbert Horner (killed on April 13) was the fourth son of Mr. Edward Horner, of Peabmarsh, Essex, and grandson of Mr. Edward Horner, of May Place, Crayford, Kent. He served throughout the South African War as a trooper in Paget's Horse. He had been living in Lumby, B.C., for two years before war broke out, and enlisted at once in the Canadian Infantry, receiving his commission in June, 1915. He was a good athlete, and in 1904 won the amateur heavy-weight boxing championship of England. His age was 37.

Special sympathy will be felt by his wide circle of friends on both sides of the Atlantic with Mr. J. Haydn Horsey, London Manager of the Dominion Bank, in the severe loss that has befallen him in the death of his only son, Capt. Clifton Maubank Horsey, who has been killed in action. Capt. Horsey, who was 25 years of age, graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1911, and belonged to the 5th Royal Highlanders, of Montreal, where he had been studying engineering. He was wounded in June of last year. Of a sunny disposition, he was a great favourite with all with whom he came in contact.

Capt. Gilbert D. McGibbon, who died of wounds on April 20, was the eldest son of the late Mr. R. D. McGibbon, and a nephew of Mr. J. Lorne McGibbon, of Montreal. He was a Major and signalling officer in the 5th Royal Highlanders, of Montreal.

Imperial Army.

Sec. Lieut. Wallace S. Earle, Royal Flying Corps, officially reported missing and unofficially reported killed, received his commission in January last from the 6th Field Co., 2nd Divl. Engineers, C.E.F.

Lieut. H. W. Flett, Black Watch, who received his commission from the Canadian Expeditionary Force in October, 1915, has died of wounds. He was recommended for gallantry in connection with the incident for which he was wounded. He belonged to a well-known Edinburgh family, and, like his brothers, was prominent as a footballer.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, the following were only slightly wounded, and have returned to duty:—Lieuts. Bond (Winnipeg), Bredin (Brandon), Cameron (Halifax), and Cassels, Capt. Grant (Amherst, N.S.) Lieuts. Morrisey (St. John, N.B.) and Purnode.

Lieut. Allen (wounded eye and forehead, slight) is at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples. At the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet, are Lieut. Chadwick, of Moose Jaw (head); Lieut. Graecon, of Souris (face, slight); Lieut. Parker (both eyes); and Capt. Wright, of Hamilton (both legs, slight). Lieut. Griesbach and Lieut. Kent, of Edmonton (both shell shock, slight), are at the Anglo-American Hospital, Wimereux; and Lieut. Mowat, of Chatham, N.B. (shoulder wound, both feet), at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux. Lieut. Burnett, of Montreal, has a shell wound in the abdominal

Lieut. Powell, of London, Ont. (right leg, slight), and Lieut. Walton, of Edmonton (right heel), are at St. Mark's College, Chelsea. Lieut. Mitchell (both legs and thigh) is at the Research Hospital, Cambridge.

Previously Reported Wounded.

Among officers previously reported wounded the following have been discharged from hospital:—Capt. W. W. Jago, Capt. C. J. Morgan, and Lieut. R. H. Turnbull.

The following changes of hospital and further information have been reported to the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.:—At Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet: Major C. H. L. Beatty (shell wound, arm amputated, severe) and Lieuts. M. V. McGuire, F. G. Raphael (shrapnel right thigh, severe fracture pelvis), A. W. R. Sinclair (left thigh and left axilla, severe), and B. V. Ware (neck, severe). Lieut. A. G. Mercer is at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux.



THE LATE CAPTAIN CLIFTON M. HORSEY.

Talking to Sir Robert Borden and Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P., in London last summer, just after he had recovered from his wounds.

The following are now in London:—Capt. R. N. Adie and Lieut. S. P. Lough at 47, Roland Gardens; Lieut. C. H. Kerr at Endsleigh Palace Hospital; Lieut. C. E. Kidd at 18, Cadogan Gardens; Major A. C. Critchley and Lieuts. W. C. Bradburn, F. A. Fortier, and D. Stairs at No. 2 London General Hospital, Chelsea; Major H. L. Bodwell and Lieut. C. R. Macdonnell at 10, Carlton House Terrace; Capt. T. R. Mackenzie and Lieut. J. R. Ogilvy-Wells at Empire Hospital, Vincent Square; Lieut. H. Norris and Lieut. R. W. Powell at St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Lieut. C. A. Thomson at Queen Alexandra's Hospital, Millbank.

**

Lieutenant Shirley Duncan Ellis, R.E., to whom a Military Cross was awarded, died after an operation for appendicitis. He belonged to Victoria, B.C., being a son of Mr. W. H. Ellis, formerly editor of the *Daily Colonist*.

Particulars to hand regarding the death of Captain the Hon. A. T. Shaugnessy, second son of Lord Shaugnessy, K.C.V.O., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., show that he was killed by shrapnel as he was leading his men into the trenches.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is this week furnishing to the French Commission in London 5,460 cases of supplies and comforts for their sick and wounded. This large shipment will be conveyed across the Channel in a French transport, and will be of great assistance to the Canadian Red Cross Society, which is greatly handicapped by the limitation of its shipments to France to 100 cases per day.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

Soldier's Story of Another Wittenberg.

REPLYING to a question in Parliament about the Wittenberg horrors the other day, Lord Robert Cecil expressed profound regret that "we so under-estimated the brutality of our enemies," and he added, "It is only right to say we have no reason to suppose that other typhus-infected camps were treated in the same way."

That this too generous supposition must be discarded seems evident from the experiences of a man who was recently liberated from a camp near Cassel. The story told to the London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* by Pte. William Fletcher, a Gordon Highlander, who, being a reserve man, was in the war from the outset, discloses a callous brutality on a level with Wittenberg.

A Veritable Via Dolorosa.

When I saw Fletcher (he writes) he was in a flat of the model-dwelling type provided by a West-End borough. His name was given me by a friend, and his story had a true ring about it.

Wounded at Mons, Fletcher was placed in hospital, and together with other patients fell thus into the enemy's hands. Suffering from his arm, the elbow of which had been badly shattered by bursting shrapnel, he and others were moved on to Cambrai, and thence to Cassel in cattle trucks. It was a veritable Via Dolorosa. They were hungry, thirsty, and physically weak, and to these sufferings was added the contempt and derision of women and children who gathered at the railway stations and taunted the "Englische Schweine." Buttons and shoulder straps had been torn off their tunics.

Typhus at Cassel.

At Cassel the camp was greatly overcrowded, and when wooden huts were erected in December (1914) this overcrowding was worse than in the tents. Here, for some sinister reason, the plan was followed of putting in one Englishman with four Russians. In April typhus broke out, and according to this man's statement over 4,000 deaths occurred in three months. He himself escaped with a mild attack (the marks of which he showed me). The details given as to sanitary arrangements were quite sufficient to account for this epidemic originating and spreading. On a fine June day there were 349 deaths, and later in August my informant declared he saw corpses stacked in a room. A few hours later they were thrown without ceremony into a huge trench grave.

To declare oneself sick required some courage. It meant that a man must strip, go to a fumigator and spend several hours there unclad, then cross a ploughed field still undressed at the point of a sentry's bayonet to reach the hospital. In the hospital two men had to share a mattress, which meant they must lie close together.

Maimed Before Exchange.

It was in December last that Fletcher said he got his first chance of getting away. His arm, which required surgical treatment, had been allowed to suppurate. When a representa-

tive of the American Embassy—who happened to be a doctor—visited the camp, Fletcher told his tale in front of the camp doctor. He was accordingly put on the exchange list, but strangely enough, the long delayed surgical operation was performed, and a hospital surgeon in London says, not only was it unnecessary, but it had the effect of depriving the man of vital nerves which might well have been spared to him. In other words, it looks as though he had been effectually and deliberately maimed before being exchanged.

German brutality and cruelty marked every phase of their life. Shortage of food, scanty clothing, abuse from the civilian population, wretched living conditions, numerous and severe penalties for infringement of discipline—all these made fifteen months' duration vile seem an eternity.

In the Press comments upon the Wittenberg report it was pointed out that German medical men had degraded the noble science of healing by their callousness. This man told me that the doctors thought nothing of rushing into a place full of sick men in order to inform them of a Zeppelin raid upon England. He had read the Wittenberg report, and he claimed that the Cassel camp was every whit as wretched a place.

HORSES ON WAR SERVICE

A high authority says that well over one million horses are at this moment being employed by Britain in the various war zones; and with the pending expansion of the war theatre it would not be surprising if the total became nearer a million and a half than a million and a quarter. "Motor traction is excellent," he points out, "but the military tasks left for the horse, and only to be done by the horse, are almost countless. Armoured trains and motor transport cannot do much when bouldered hills, ditches, hedges, ploughed land and marshes have to be negotiated. Thus, though it is right to say that the horse no longer fills the place he did in wars of the past, it would be a great and possibly pernicious error to suppose that he is no longer a vital factor. We cannot win this war without successful handling of and dealing with our horses."

This is the task that has been undertaken by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at the request of the Army Council. With this work in view—an illustrated booklet describing it will be sent on application—the Society is making an appeal for an addition of £25,000 to £30,000 to its War Fund. Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W., or forwarded through the Editor of *Canada*.

The Duke of Connaught, on April 21, inspected the new Oversea Highland Battalion, which, according to Reuter, is one of the finest corps raised in the West.

It was mentioned at Bow Street Police Court last week that Lieut.-Col. Robert Mills Simpson, C.A.M.C., who is charged with being concerned in stealing and receiving £20,000 belonging to the King "in the right of the Province of Manitoba," had returned to Canada to answer the charge.



MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS STATIONED AT LIPHOOK.

First Row (left to right): Pte. H. Evans, L.-Cpl. I. Black, L.-Cpl. C. Brown, Pte. Gibson, Cpl. A. La Freniere, Cpl. A. G. Harris.
Second Row: Sergt. F. Hunter, Sergt. R. G. Hill, Sergt. O. Crabtree, Capt. G. Spindler, Sergt. A. H. Bishop, Cpl. G. Brown, Pte. J. Brown.
Third Row: Ptes. P. J. Budge, Mathews, Catellier, House, Harpison, Corbell, Massé, Ward.
Back Row: Ptes. Lariviere and Gordon.

Copyright Photo: Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.



TWO OLD WINNIPEG FRIENDS MEET AT THE CANADIAN DISCHARGE AND PHYSICAL EXERCISE CENTRE, NEAR BATH.

Major G. W. Andrews, D.S.O., 8th Winnipeg Batt., (right), and Major W. A. Hoesie, 43rd Winnipeg Highland Batt.

Copy. Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

Monday's List.

(Killed and Died, 11; Wounded, 170.)

Killed.

1. CAN. INF. 568, Sapper C. P. Benke, INFRANTRY.—Bateman, 22545, A. P. Penke, 418095, P. H.; Barton, 436627, E.; Biffin, 418350, E.; Blakeley, 412179, J.; Briggs, 413665, J. H.; Caldwell, 418872, W.; Campbell, 69176, A.; Carlin, 573365, L.-Cpl. T.; Chambers, 70146, G. A.; Cheer, 555395, G.; Clements, 57333, Sgt. J. C.; Croft, 413385, J.; Deitz, 475393, S. W.; Gosner, 69326, E. G.; Goldstone, 433131, H. J.; Graham, 22570, G.; Graham, 69334, R. W.; Harris, 53059, G.; Hendry, 418516, A.; Hunter, 22583, R.; Jackson, 141474, A. A.; Lammace, 61490, Cpl. A. J.; Lyett, 402564, F. J.; McGregor, 436622, P. A.; Mackenzie, 56132, A. M.; McKeogh, 27084, T.; McLeod, 418162, L.-Cpl. J. R.; Miller, 453083, T.; Moss, 419117, H.; Perkins, 57475, W.; Perry, 477736, J.; Runciman, 53281, L.-Cpl. G. T.; Singleton, 418515, F.; Slau- white, 69888, Cpl. C.; Smith, 432913, J.; Strudwick, 418905, L.; Thompson, 433503, J. H.; Tyler, 418735, J.; Whittington, 53628, W.; Williams, 418615, E. A.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

INFRANTRY.—Cole, 27320, C.; Wynth, 27011, W. G.

Died of Wounds.

INFRANTRY.—Bassett, 475397, W. A.; Cagney, 79517, J.; Coram, 61926, T. L.; Evans, 406522, T. J.; Forster, 475850, R. E.; Gerone, 418576, J.; Johnson, 63500, M.; Lawson, 70241, G. B.; Leitch, 419118, J.; Lynde, 75117, L.-Cpl. E.; Logan, 59599, L.-Cpl. P. J.; Long, 407039, A.; Lynch, 41911, H. R. F.; Martin, 192753, M.; McFadden, 412915, G.; Mangin, 11771, C. H. R.; Saker, 436473, J. S.; Meese, 418591, F.; Rose, 100080, C. H.; Saker, 436473, J. S.; Sheehan, 418959, S.; Simpson, 53283, E.; Sweeney, 436687, M.; Taverner, 418984, L.-Cpl. J.; Tucker, 57517, G. C.

Died.

INFRANTRY.—Molloy, 478047, J.; Munden, 477617, J. E.

Wounded.

MACHINE-GUN Co.—Tippett, 113597, E.

INFRANTRY.

Adamson, 432966, W.; Addison, 24687, L.-Cpl. A.; Agnew, 57357, S.; Akhurst, 71207, C. E.; Anderson, 41268, W. J.; Appleby, 22706, J. H.; Armstrong, 432282, J.; Barnes, 79282, E.; Barreter, 61912, A.; Bathurst, 418862, J. W.; Beasley, 69089, F.; Beaumont, 475767, R. M.; Bentley, 432365, A. G.; Black, 418616, A.; Blackburn, 406247, A.; Blott, 419129, R. D.; Bonner, 41904, J.; Boudreau, 415294, W.; Bowden, 57686, D.; Brewer, 69094, L.-Cpl. R.; Brunelle, 62068, A. N.; Bryner, 192187, D.; Budrick, 441007, C.; Burgess, 47131, E.; Burgess, 418875, F.; Calder, 79817, J.; Campbell, 27600, Acting Cpl. G.; Campbell, 432587, N.; Carr, 418142, R.; Carrigan, 67267, D.; Carroll, 27176, D.; Carson, 420036, T.; Cassidy, 418655, W. S.; Chivers, 71367, W. G.; Clark, 57387, J.; Comtois, 62079, P.; Coombes, 418903, T.; Cooper, 418219, R.; Corner, 432202, Cpl. A. T.; Craig, 418423, E.; Crane, 418911, W.; Creagh, 53188, Cpl. S.; Croarken, 74274, J. J.; Crousdale, 433132, A.; Currie, 61617, J.; Curtin, 57607, J.

Davidson, 24785, Cpl. H. M.; Davis, 193292, W. S.; Dean, 432884, R.; Dods, 420046, W. D.; Dorey, 432792, R.; Doucet, 448080, L.-Cpl. R. F.; Doyle, 59273, H. H.; Drolet, 61575, Cpl. W.; Ellegott, 59294, C. P.; Elly, 53185, Sgt. A.; Fallaize, 192492, C. A.; Ferguson, 418443, J.; Ferguson, 404335, R. G.; Francœur, 62139, Cpl. G. W.; Fuller, 164084, W.; Garling, 59353, C. I. H.; Gill, 22742, J. W.; Gillison, 79834, D.; Gordon, 418143, J.; Gough, 432377, Cpl. E. H.; Green, 406992, P.; Green, 454959, W.; Guild, 433205, G.; Haines, 22551, Sgt. T. E.; Haisett, 418877, V.; Heathcock, 432335, A. C.; Hewitt, 402339, G. J.; Hill, 432658, J. J.; Hirsch, 448131, M. O.; Hudson, 47872, T. W.; Hunter, 42482, T.; Hutchings, 66232, W. J.; Hutchinson, 432516, J.

Jacklin, 435911, L.; Johns, 59510, L.-Cpl. G. H.; Johnson, 79763, E. L.; Kennedy, 419168, L.; Keough, 23555, J. Kerr, 7161, W. R.; Kerr, 59093, W. J.; Kirkpatrick, 472155, F.; Knack, 402121, C. M.; Macy, 1053, W.; Land, 460593, J.; Lang, 51306, J.; Lilley, 433228, C. W.; McLeod, 436467, L. C.; McIntire, 447144, W. R.; McIlrath, 69662, G. B.; Mackay, 436507, N.; McLaughlin, 460492, P.; McLeod, 433174, G. McNeill, 69668, G. P.; McQuinn, 419061, V.; Macman, 416795, A.; Mason, 410985, G. W.; Mesher, 405083, R. W.; Moody, 59068, S.; Moran, 3414, P.; Munro, 411487, S.; Murphy, 59250, J. T.; Murray, 419099, A. A.; Murray, 444221, C.; Newton, 69741, H.; Nisbet, 40172, W.; Nisbet, 46059, J. H.; Northard, 79869, R. R.; O'Connell, 419093, P.; O'Neil, 7984, T.; O'Neil, 43172, J. E.; Parrott, 7367, N. C.; P. L. Perry, 419092, A. R.; Price, 41117, J. Price, 69748, W. E.; Rees, 71201, H. J.; Rees, 432729, W. Rowe, 490904, F. W. C.; Rule, 450181, L.-Cpl. J.

Rears, 135867, H. T.; Shen, 413091, T. J.; Shepherd, 432113, J. B.; Sinclair, 404932, H. C. P.; Kitch, 432239, R.; Smith, 418272, G.; Smith, 432903, J. L.; Smith, 402280, W. Smith, 24651, W.; Speight, 418359, H.; Spratt, 113566, R. E.; Stephenson, 418359, M.; Stewart, 43374, J. P.; Strachan, 53971, Cpl. D.; Sutton, 436615, C. M.; Taylor, 53293, S.; Theriault, 434129, N. C.; Thorpe, 53514, Cpl. P. S.; Tomlinson, 418532, J.; Truswell, 59970, W.; Tutty, 71041, Cpl. L.; Walker, 57585, C.; Walker, 447248, D. H.; Walker, 418939, G.; Walker, 7321, J.; Wallwork, 432694, R.; Walton, 418337, T.; Waters, 432605, J. H.; West, 423137, A. J.; Whelan, 67416, J.; White, 58283, L.; Wild, 57765, W.; Williams, 60070, L.-Cpl. L.; Williams, 432332, S.; Wilson, 66068, 406547, F.; Wetherapoun, 60101, L. H.; Yake, 435174, H.; Young, 70079, A. R. P.

Army Corps Hospitals, Durham, 1966, C. G.

C.A.M.C. Bartlett, 1910, W.

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Major John Macdon, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, was at Folkestone on Tuesday final 10s. for refusing to fill up the visitors' registration form whilst staying at the Lyndhurst Hotel.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

PERSONAL STAFF.—A.D.C.: Lt. L. H. Gooderham, 4th C.M.R. GENERAL STAFF, 3rd Grade: Capt. Sir Charles P. Piers, Bt., 29th Bnlt. vice Capt. R. P. Clark.

R. CAN. DRG. Capt. (temp. Lt.-col.) J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O. (A.A. and Q.M.G.) to be temp. maj. (September 7, 1916).

4th C.M.R. Maj. J. E. H. Ussler to comd. the regt. and to be temp. Lt.-col. vice Lt.-col. S. P. Smith, vacated.

CAN. ARTY. No. 85677 Act. Bombr. John Basil Hipwell to be temp. Lt. R. CAN. R. Transfer of Paymtr. and Hon. Capt. David B. Pidgeon, from Can. Art., to be temp. paymtr. and Hon. Capt. Donald F. Pidgeon, from Can. Art., to be temp. paymtr. and Hon. Capt. L. A. to be temp. capt. A. C. Campbell, C. L. Wood.

17th Batt. No. 418900 Lee-Corpl. A. Sewell, from 42nd Batt., to be temp. Lt.

24th Batt. Capt. W. H. Hastings is dismissed the service by sentence of General Court-Martial.

43rd Batt.—Lts. to be temp. capt. L. G. Herchmer, G. Purves, P. E. Gane.

C.A.S.C.—Lt. C. McCallum to be temp. capt. C.A.M.C.—To be temp. capt. J. R. Cummings, J. A. M. Campbell, W. P. Freeman, H. C. Hall, C. H. V. Smith, J. B. Swinden, C. E. Preston.

MAJORANA.—Lt. W. H. Bothwell, from 9th (Res.) Batt., to be temp. capt. and to comd. a Brig. M.G. Co. No. 1330 Sgt.-Maj. George Duncan Patterson, from P.P.C.L.I., to be temp. Lt. No. 11195 Sgt.-Maj. W. Marsh, from 4th Batt., to be temp. hon. Lt. No. 30406 Sgt.-Maj. A. R. McMullen, from C.A.S.C., to be temp. hon. Lt.

Imperial Army.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Corps. H. W. Paget, G. H. N. Monkman, and W. E. P. Duncan, and L.-Cpl. C. E. Matthews, from Can. Overseas Rly. Construction Corps, to be sec. lieuts.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.—To be flying officer (observer): Capt. J. A. Denistoun, 8th Batt. Ple. W. G. Barker, 1st C.M.R. Batt., and Ple. A. T. M. Grove, 61st Batt., to be temp. sec. lieuts., for duty with R.F.C.

R.A.M.C.—Lt. N. S. Golding, from London San. Co., to be Lt. in E. Lancs Div. San. Section.

CHESHIRE R. (T.F.).—Pte. J. A. Shelley, C.E.F., to be sec. Lt.

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Accompanying is a portrait of Pte. D. Llewellyn Davies, a member of the staff of the Canadian Emigration Department,

who has been serving in India with one of Devon Territorial Regiments for eighteen months,

but who is now in Mesopotamia marching towards Kut-el-Amara.

In an inspiring letter written to his widowed mother, Pte. D. L. Davies, while expressing apprehension as to his mother's grief should anything happen to him,

says: "For myself, I care not one jot, being pledged to serve my King and country in any clime."

Another son is serving with the Canadian forces in France as a despatch rider, having gone with the first Canadians who landed there in February, 1915.

Cadet G. P. B. Ashe, son of Mr. F. W. Ashe, London

Manager of the Union Bank of Canada, has passed out of the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth,

ninth in a list of 90.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CABINET UNITY.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—During the crisis of last Wednesday I read a great deal in the Press about the vital necessity of keeping the Government together at all costs, showing a united front to the enemy,

etc., etc. But surely that enemy, if he could be consulted and would confess to his real thoughts on the subject, would admit to feeling the greatest anxiety lest the present large and motley collection of unpatriotic deadheads should be dispersed, with the danger to him of a small and virile contingent taking its place; for what this poor, distressful country most grievously needs at the present moment is a Cabinet consisting of a sailor,

a soldier, two good business men, and one politician—no need to ask who the latter should be—to conduct the war on really sound lines, and with the same fervour, vigour and patriotism that is being shown by all the other combatant nations as well as by our magnificent Dominions.

Then, again, during the said crisis no reference whatever was made to the opinions of our Allies upon the same, who, although too polite to say so, must for many disheartening months have felt the greatest alarm and disgust at the continual and dangerous want of policy on the part of our present "Wait-and-See's." No, as usual, our "lumps of dead skin," as a soldier writing from the front a short time ago caustically described them, are trying to persuade the public to harp on the wrong string!—Yours faithfully,

SPENCER MARYON-WILSON.

of Eastborne.

April 24, 1916.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At Buckingham Palace on Wednesday the King conferred the D.S.O. on Capt. Ernest Jackson, 5th Batt.

Brigadier-General Prince Alexander of Teck, brother of the Queen, and Governor-General Designate of Canada, has been spending a few days' leave from the front at Windsor.

Sir George Perley was present at the Guildhall for the presentation of the Freedom of the City to the Prime Minister of Australia last week, and he and Lady Perley were at the subsequent luncheon.

Sir George and Lady Perley and the Bishop of Qu'Appelle were present at the service in Westminster Abbey on Anzac Day (April 25).

The Senate of Western University, London, Ontario, has elected the Hon. Dr. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, Chancellor, in succession to Chief Justice R. M. Meredith. Dr. Roche was the first medical graduate of the Western University.

The following seats are vacant in the Dominion House of Commons:—Carleton, Lincoln, Niagara, East Hamilton and East Grey, in Ontario; Kings and Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia; Prince, in P.E.I.; Restigouche, in New Brunswick; and Lisgar and Brandon, in Manitoba.

Major-General Dobell, who is a native of Quebec, has arrived in England on the completion of the Cameroonian campaign.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood have now returned to their own house, 58, Onslow Gardens, W.

Lady Cameron and Mrs. Homer Dixon, of Winnipeg, are staying at Queen Anne's Mansions, London, S.W.

Sir Stuart Coats, Bt., the new M.P. for Wimbledon, was formerly a partner in J. and P. Coats, the famous thread-making firm, and was largely concerned with the Canadian and American branches of the industry.

Mr. I. W. Killam, President of the Royal Securities Corporation, who was recently operated on for appendicitis in New York, is progressing favourably.

Mr. H. C. Brewster, the Liberal leader in British Columbia, who recently defeated the Minister of Finance at a by-election, is a native of Harvey, Albert County, New Brunswick, and grew to manhood there. He is a son of the late Mr. Gilbert Brewster, for many years Collector of Customs at St. John.

Dr. J. E. Todd, Professor of History and Economics at Dalhousie University, N.S., has tendered his resignation to the Board of Governors, and at the end of April will sail for Scotland, where he will take a position in a munition plant.

Lieut.-Col. D. W. McPherson, the Commandant of the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, Kent, was born in Toronto, Ontario, on June 13, 1872. He received his early education in Toronto and his medical education at Toronto University, from which he graduated in 1895 with the degree of M.B. In the same year he received the degree of M.D., C.M., from Trinity University, Toronto. After post graduate work in England he settled down



(Photo) [F. A. Sveaine.
LIEUT.-COL. D. W. MCPHERSON,
Commandant of the Ontario Military Hospital,
Orpington.

to practice in Toronto, and gradually rose to be one of the senior surgeons in Grace Hospital. In 1899, when the Canadian Army Medical Corps was formed, Lieut.-Col. McPherson joined as a Lieutenant in the first Field Hospital formed in Canada. He has received his promotion to each successive rank by examination, till he was in command of No. 12 Field Ambulance, Toronto, which command he held for five years. In the spring of 1914 he received the appointment of D.A.D.M.S. of No. 2 Military District, with headquarters at Toronto. On the morning of August 6, 1914, when mobilisation was ordered in Toronto, he offered his services for the King and Empire, and was dispatched the same afternoon to establish the medical service for the troops sent to guard the Welland Canal. On his return to Toronto he was given the charge of the examination of the recruits in Toronto. When a Field Ambulance was asked for he undertook its organisation, and when it was formed was offered the command, which he at once accepted. This Field Ambulance left Toronto on August 31, 1914, fully equipped for the field, with 15 transport and ambulance wagons, and 72 riding and transport horses, and a personnel of 10 officers and 252 men. It did excellent training at the Vaucartier Camp, and embarked at Quebec on September 25 for England. The Ambulance completed its training on Salisbury Plain with the

First Canadian Division, under the most trying hardships of that very wet winter. In February, 1915, the Ambulance proceeded to France, and attended the Canadians during the several great battles, especially Neuve Chapelle, Ypres, Festubert, and Givenchy. This Ambulance won great distinction at the battle of Ypres, when one officer received the D.S.O. and six officers were mentioned for distinguished service; also one of the men received the D.C.M. and Croix de Guerre, and six men were mentioned in despatches. After spending nine months at the front, under the most severe strain, Lieut.-Col. McPherson was recalled to take command of the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Epsom, and on April 10, 1916, was transferred to Orpington.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Second Lieut. George H. Tolson, 2/18 London Regiment, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Tolson, 63, Madeley Road, Ealing, and Miss Marjorie Florence Lloyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Lloyd, Toronto, will take place very quietly early in May.

Dr. and Mrs. Temple, Toronto, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Frances, to Lieut. J. N. B. Colley, 220th Batt., C.E.F., son of Rev. and Mrs. Colley, Great Baddow Vicarage, Chelmsford, Essex. The marriage will take place quietly early in May.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Carrol, proprietor of the *Quebec Telegraph*, and Miss Annie Maude Spiller, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spiller, of Bexhill, Sussex, was celebrated on March 30 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal.

The wedding took place at St. Martin's Church, St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe, last Saturday, April 22, of Lieut. A. Stanley McArthur, 35th Batt., of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McArthur, of Toronto, to Miss Dorothy Tertia Rainbow, of New Zealand, god-daughter of Lady Russell, 21, Cheyne Walk, London, W. The Rev. Canon Gardiner, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, officiated. The bride was given away by Mr. Fraser. The bridesmaid was Miss Russell, daughter of Lady Russell, and the best man was Capt. Saunders.

The bride, on arrival, was played into the church by the pipes and drums of the 35th Batt. (under Sergt.-Major Neill, W.O.), and as on leaving the happy couple passed beneath an archway of swords, formed by the brother officers of the bridegroom, the bugles played a "Ruffle" and a "Flourish."

Among those present at the ceremony were Lady Russell, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Shellingford, Miss Shellingford, Lieut. and Mrs. P. C. Tidey, Capt. S. G. Mills (senior medical officer, 13th Brigade), Captains A. Turnbull, "Stonewall" Jackson, Pugsley, Plunket, and H. Parsons, all of the 35th Batt.; Capt. Alec T. Davidson, 30th Battery C.F.A.; Capt. D. Wilson, 40th Battery C.F.A.; Lieutenants Heighinton, H. Douglas, and J. R. Woods, of the 35th Batt.; and Lieut. Cusler, of the 58th Batt. The honeymoon is being spent at Stratford-on-Avon.

The marriage took place at the Royal Chapel of the Savoy, London, W.C., on March 17, of Lieut. Ewart Carlton Stovel (son of Mr. John Stovel, of the Stovel Company, Winnipeg, who is at present staying at the Hotel Cecil), to Miss Pearl Elizabeth Chisholm, also of Winnipeg.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—As a result of the investigation by the Department of Justice into charges against Judge Fitch, County Court Judge at Fort Frances, Ont., an Order in Council has been passed dismissing him from the public service. Mr. Justice Hodgins, who was appointed as a Royal Commissioner to make the investigation, had previously reported that Judge Fitch had been guilty of conduct unworthy of a Judge.

—Mr. G. G. Bramhill, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed as a special flax expert under the Department of Agriculture. His duties will be to familiarise himself with the flax question and carry on investigations in connection with fibre production and the utilisation of flax straw for industrial purposes.

TORONTO.—The Customs returns for this port for the fiscal year ending March 31 are almost \$2,000,000 in excess of the greatest in the history of the port, viz., 1913, when the revenue totalled \$20,243,662. The revenue for the fiscal year 1915 totalled \$22,335,812, as compared with \$15,821,426 in 1915, and \$19,948,170 in 1914.

—An official announcement on April 1 showed that 57,420 men had been enlisted in the Toronto Military District. As the total number of enlistments for the district is 85,000, which is its share of the half million men to be raised in Canada, this leaves only 17,500 yet to be raised. Only part of the 17,500 will be infantry.

On April 6, in the Legislature, the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, announced that the Government had fixed September 16 next as the date when the Provincial Temperance Act will come into effect. The date for the vote to ratify or repeal Prohibition in this Province has been fixed for the first Monday in June, 1919. Mr. Hanna also stated that the case of hotelkeepers with long leases will be taken into consideration with a view either to partial compensation or a moratorium.

HAMILTON.—On April 3 Mr. Adam Brown, Hamilton's veteran postmaster, celebrated his 90th birthday. He has been postmaster for over sixty years.

WINDSOR. The Herenden Hotel property at the corner of Pitt Street West and Goyeau Street has changed hands for \$25,000, less than one-half the amount offered for it six months ago. Mr. Elihu Wigle, owner of the International Hotel, is the buyer. It is his intention to remodel the building into a business block at an expense of about \$50,000.

ORILLIA.—A by-law to raise by debentures \$35,000 for the reconstruction of the municipal building destroyed by fire last July has been passed. The need of a market building and a public hall has been keenly felt during the winter. The work will probably be done by day labour. Messrs. Burke, Horwood and White, Toronto, are the architects.

SARNIA.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company will construct at Point Edward this summer large freight sheds for the Port Huron and Duluth Steamship Line, which is operated by the railway, and whose sheds were destroyed at Port Huron a year ago. A big elevator will also be put up at the Point this summer. The construction of sheds on the Canadian side will save the haul through the tunnel and much switching.

FORT WILLIAM. Dr. R. J. Manion, the Liberal candidate for this city at the next general election, has accepted a commission in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and has left for the front. Dr. Manion was at the front early in the war at his own expense in a Red Cross hospital.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. On March 29 the Provincial Legislature was opened by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. John S. Martin was elected Speaker. Mr. Bell, Liberal, leads the Opposition.

The Hon. J. A. Matheson, the Premier, has introduced a Bill providing for loans by the Government to settlers upon farm lands who drain and improve the same.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling-houses, farms, stables, and other farm buildings, for the Province in 1915 is returned as \$51.36 per acre. The average wages paid per month for farm labour in Quebec in 1915, including board, was \$33.08 for males and \$16.44 for females.

MONTREAL.—Inland Revenue receipts here for the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to \$11,406,618. For the fiscal year 1914-15 the total was \$10,369,060, or \$1,037,558 less. The past year also showed the Customs receipts collected as \$24,116,306, compared with \$19,420,723 in 1914-15, and \$24,732,198 in 1913-14.

—On April 2, in Emmanuel Church, a stained glass window was unveiled to the memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lyman, their two sons, Roswell Corse and Henry Herbert, and the wife of the last-named, Florence Holwell Kirkby.

—Mr. R. Monty, K.C., has been re-elected President of the Montreal Colonisation Society. Mr. Thomas Dufresne and Mr. G. D. Sevigny Vice-Presidents, with Dr. J. A. Bigonnesse, as Agent-General, and L. E. Carufel Secretary. The report showed that in 1915 559 adults and children had been brought back from the New England States and placed in the different colonisation centres of the Province. In this work the Quebec Government co-operated with the society and conceded 249 lots in the Labelle and Metapedia regions.

There are at present under construction at the plant of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., here, the following vessels for the Canadian Government:—Steel twin-screw ice-breaker, length 292ft., 57ft. 6in. breadth, and 32ft. depth; steel twin-screw centre ladder and hopper barge loading dredger, length 292ft., 14in., 48ft. breadth and 20ft. 6in. depth. During the 1915 season of navigation, 24 vessels were docked and repaired on the "Duke of Connaught" floating dock. In addition, repairs were carried out on a large number of vessels in harbour. The foregoing is altogether exclusive of naval armaments or war-munition work.

—The St. David's Society here has elected Dr. Lansing Lewis, Hon. President, Mr. Richard Roberts President, Mr. H. L. Thomas Treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Thomas Secretary.

THREE RIVERS.—The Customs receipts for March amounted to \$56,843. The receipts for the fiscal year ended March 31 exceed any previous year, viz., \$615,250, compared with \$286,693 in 1914-15, and \$458,502 in 1913-14.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A delegation representing the Provincial Government has been in Ottawa to interview the Acting Minister of Railways, Hon. Dr. Reid, with regard to the construction of the Valley Railway into the city of St. John. The point at issue is as to the route to be followed from Gagetown to St. John. As originally planned, the route would carry the line across the St. John and Kennebecasis rivers by two expensive bridges, costing about \$3,000,000. Engineers now recommend that a route along the west bank of the St. John River, via Westfield, by which the railway would enter St. John over the Canadian Pacific tracks, should temporarily, at least, be followed. When an agreement has been come to it will have to be ratified by Parliament.

The Provincial Legislature has passed a resolution in favour of conscription.

ST. JOHN. That this Province has more to expect in a commercial way from the development of its peat beds and its building stone deposits than from its minerals is the opinion expressed by Mr. William McIntosh, Curator of the Natural History Museum.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The N.S. Prohibition Bill has passed the Legislative Council, and this city will "go dry" on Dominion Day.

—The annual report of the Superintendent of Education of the Province shows the ordinary public school enrolment in 1915 to be 107,768 pupils, as against 106,351 in 1914, and a total increase of 6,266 in six years. The grand total enrolment in all schools, technical and ordinary, increased last year to 110,847, from 109,536 the year previous. The total vote for all school purposes increased from \$1,002,967 to \$1,066,892, the Provincial aid increased by \$9,156, and the municipal aid by \$3,028. There were 2,795 public schools in operation, as against 2,724 the previous year, with 2,945 teachers (an increase of 53), of whom 1,476 were normal trained.

SYDNEY.—The Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission announces that arrangements have been completed for the establishment of classes for disabled soldiers in the Ross Convalescent Home here.

—The death of C. H. Harrington, first Mayor of this city in 1885, occurred here on March 31. He was in his 93rd year.

—A fire occurred on March 26, when a wooden building at Freshwater, in which were 62 workmen, was destroyed, and six men lost their lives, besides many injured.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The daylight saving scheme was brought into force here on Sunday, April 23, by a decision of the City Council.

—There are only 4,500 single men and widowers without children, between the ages of 18 and 45 years in Winnipeg, who are eligible as recruits, according to the military registration census which has just been completed. Of the total 1,533 are of Canadian and 1,846 of British birth, 204 of American, 266 of Allies, and 535 of enemy nations.

—The north wing of the new Parliament Buildings here may be so far completed that it will be possible to house the Attorney-General and the Minister of Public Works in them next winter. At least one more session will have to be held in the old building.

—Complete returns of the referendum vote on prohibition, held March 13, show 48,936 votes for the Provincial Temperance Act and 25,293 against, a majority of 23,643. In the far northern constituency of Churchill-and-Nelson, 30 out of the 37 votes cast were against prohibition. The only other constituencies giving adverse majorities were North Winnipeg and St. Boniface, both by small margins.

—A fire resulting from the explosion of the C.N.R. gas tanks here has caused a loss of \$100,000.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Particulars of conspiracy charges filed by Mr. H. E. Sampson, Government counsel, before the Elwood-Brown Royal Commission, claim that in April or May, 1915, a conspiracy was entered into by the Saskatchewan Licensed Victuallers' Association, the Brewers' Association, Jos. Carroll, Winnipeg, wholesale liquor dealer; Frank Brunner, R. G. Wadell and A. Borget, to bribe members of the Legislature to vote against the Government Bill, and that attempts were made to bribe members.

—Consequent upon the resignation of Mr. A. J. McPherson, Mr. S. P. Grosch has been made Chairman of the Local Government Board, and Mr. J. N. Bayne, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, has been appointed temporarily to the Board.

SASKATOON.—On March 21, thirteen carloads of settlers' effects from the United States passed through this city on their way to various points in this district. C.N.R. officials state that an average of 25 carloads of settlers' effects per week have passed through Saskatoon during the past month.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Public Works, alluding to the prospects for the development of the coal industry, said it would in the future run neck and neck with agriculture as one of the great resources of the Province. He said that as a sequel to a visit to Saskatchewan and Manitoba last year by the chief mining inspector there were excellent prospects of a development of the trade in those Provinces.

MEDICINE HAT.—Premier Sifton has informed a deputation from this district, headed by Mayor Hawthorne, in regard to the completion by the C.N.R. of the line from Medicine Hat in a north-westerly direction to Hanna, that he had been assured recently by Sir William Mackenzie that work would be proceeded with this summer.

CALGARY.—Business is very brisk indeed, but there is no special demand for increased labour, local supplies being apparently equal to requirements, except on the land, where farmers are to receive the assistance of men temporarily released from the Army for the purpose of spring work.

—Alderman R. C. Marshall declares that he is "going through" with his plan to put the subject of the Bowness car line extension to a vote of the people.

RED DEER.—This city is applying for charter amendments, the most important of which are the request to be given power to establish minimum tax rates and the control of the employment of labour in Chinese restaurants and laundries, also power to establish a business tax.

LETHBRIDGE.—Mr. L. E. Lings, representing some financiers in London, England, arrived here on March 23, in connection with drilling four oil wells in the Cardston district, one of which has already been started.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Women's suffrage is to be granted in this Province upon the condition of a majority vote being accorded it by a referendum to be taken at the forthcoming general election.

—The total dividends declared by British Columbia mines for 1915 amount to \$2,236,839, as against \$1,700,304 for 1914.

—The Natural History Society of British Columbia has elected Dr. W. E. Home, President; Mr. A. R. Sherwood and Miss L. Pearce, Vice-Presidents; Mr. C. C. Pemberton, Secretary; and Col. J. H. McIlree, Treasurer.

—Having decided to enlarge the scope of its operations, the Victoria Whaling Company will utilise three stations on the west coast of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlottes during the forthcoming whaling season, viz., Kyuquot, on the West Coast, and Naden Harbour and Rose Harbour, in the Queen Charlotte group.

VANCOUVER.—Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Mackay, commanding officer of the 225th Battalion, East Kootenay, has announced the following appointments of officers:—Adjutant, Captain H. E. Barnes; to be recruiting officer, stationed at Fernie, Lieutenant W. T. Hayes, of the 107th; Kingsgate, Captain E. Mallandaine, 107th; Nelson, Captain C. J. Archer, 107th; Cranbrook, Prov. Lieutenant Venus, 107th; Natal, Prov. Lieutenant H. G. Lockhart, 107th; Grand Forks, Lieutenant K. E. Wilkinson, of the Independent Company of Rifles.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The electrical workers employed by the city recently refused to accept a cut in wages by the City Council to \$4.10 a day.

VERNON.—Okanagan fruit growers shipped 1,536 cars of fruit and farm produce last year, compared with 1,138 cars in 1914, for which they received \$245,000 more than in 1914. Last year's production exceeded \$800,000. Growers have every confidence that 1916 will reach the million mark.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The salmon canneries along the Skeena River are preparing, the Grand Trunk Pacific officials report, for a busy season. Huge quantities of tin plate are being carried north by the G.T.P. coasting boats *Prince Rupert* and *Prince George*. Nearly every cannery makes its own cans. Big runs of sock-eye salmon, it is believed, will not be made until early in June.

OBITUARY.

Death of Col. A. D. Davidson.

The death is announced at Glasgow, on April 17, of Mr. James A. Allan, a grandson of Capt. Alexander Allan, the founder of the Allan Steamship line, and a cousin of Mr. Hugh A. Allan, its present Chairman. The late Mr. Allan went to sea as a young man, and obtained his master mariner's certificate. He was a Director of the Allan Line from 1884 until 1909, when the management of the firm passed to Messrs. Allan Brothers and Co., Ltd., of Montreal and London, and from that time onwards he took no active part in business. In 1907 he offered himself as Socialist candidate for the Dennistoun Ward of the Glasgow Town Council. He had been for many years a member of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labour Party. He married a daughter of the late Professor John Young, of Glasgow University; Mrs. Allan is a member of the Glasgow School Board.

Col. Andrew Duncan Davidson died at Ottawa last week in his 63rd year. He was intimately associated with the development work of the Canadian Northern Railway since 1903, when he was appointed by Sir William Mackenzie Chief Land Commissioner. In his early years he spent much time on railway work in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and later inaugurated the movement for the settlement of U.S. citizens on land in the Canadian West. He was Hon. Col. in the Dominion Militia. He married



THE LATE COL. A. D. DAVIDSON.

Miss Eva McRae, of London, Ont., and leaves one daughter.

Dr. William Frederick King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, since 1890, died in that city a few days ago in his 62nd year. A native of Stowmarket, Suffolk, he went to Ontario with his parents as a child, and completed his education at Port Hope and Toronto University, graduating with many honours. For several years he was engaged in scientific survey work for the Government, and in 1881 entered the Dominion Civil Service as Inspector of Surveys. He had been the Director of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Ottawa since its opening in 1905.

Mr. David MacLaren died at Ottawa on April 7 after a lengthy illness in his 68th year. Last year he retired from the Presidency of the Bank of Ottawa, but remained a Director. In 1875 he married a daughter of Mr. G. McGillivray, of Whitby, Ontario.

The death is announced of the Rev. Canon T. W. Powell, formerly President of King's College University, Windsor, N.S. A native of Thornbury, Ont., he was a public school teacher in his early days, being ordained in 1893. He was first rector of St. Clement's Church, North Toronto, and first Principal of St. Clement's College there. He was made a Senator of Toronto University in 1906, and an Hon. Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral in 1909. For some years he edited the *Teacher's Assistant*.

Mr. James Robert Stratton, who was Provincial Secretary of Ontario in the Ross Cabinet of 1900-5, and for many years represented Peterborough in the Provincial Legislature, died last week at Hot Springs, Virginia, in his 60th year. He was a Director of several well-known industrial companies, and President of the Dominion Permanent Loan and Trust and Guarantees Co.

A clinical meeting of the Medical Society, C.A.M.C., was held on Monday at the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Runnysides, when papers on "Psychogenetic Conditions" and "Posture as an Aid to Treatment" were read by Major C. Russell and Major S. A. Smith, D.S.O. Capt. McMeahan gave an exhibition of radiographs.

Capt. Claude Bryan, Assistant Canadian Red Cross Commissioner at the London headquarters, 14, Cockspur Street, returned last week from a three weeks' tour of inspection in France and Belgium, where he visited the casualty clearing stations, field ambulances and hospital and the headquarters of the Canadian Divisions. The recent actions have made great demands upon the resources of the society, but the organisation permitted all requirements to be promptly met from the depôts in France, which are in turn fed from the warehouses in London.

CANADA LODGE.

A "Flying" Brother.

The regular meeting of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday. Owing to the absence of W.M. Bro. Capt. Clement H. Gurney, who is with his regiment in France, W.B. G. McLaren Brown, P.M., acted in his stead. There was a very heavy agenda, including four candidates for initiation, and the W.M. was assisted during the evening by W.B. Fred Grundy and Rt. W. B. Sherrington. There was a very satisfactory attendance of brethren, a large number of whom were in khaki. During the progress of the 4th degree the brothers initiate, who were all in khaki, vied with each other in the modesty of their speeches, though one, bolder than the rest, lapsed into anecdote. In reply to the toast of the visitors, another member of the C.E.F. bore testimony to Canada as "the Land of Opportunity."

An Adventurous Life

Among the newly joined members present was Bro. Kenneth E. Kennedy, now a major in the Flying Corps. Rather special interest attaches to the entry of this gallant officer into the Canada Lodge, for we believe he enjoys the distinction of being the first person to fly to a Lodge for his initiation. Major Kennedy, who is Canadian born, is in civil life a scientist and explorer, having made three expeditions into Ungava and the islands in the Arctic Circle between the years 1909-12 either on his own account or on behalf of the Government. Having previously served in the Canadian Artillery, he joined the C.E.F. immediately on the formation of the

MAJOR KENNETH E. KENNEDY, R.F.C.

First Contingent as a captain in the Artillery, and saw service in Flanders with that arm until April, 1915, when he joined the Flying Corps. During the grave days at Ypres he literally flew back to his guns, and was wounded on April 23. On recovering from his wounds he rejoined the Flying Corps, and had many meetings with the Boche in the air. His initiative, coupled with his scientific training, caused the authorities to entrust him with some important experiments dealing with new aircraft inventions, on which he is now engaged. We hope that the outcome may add fresh laurels to the first flying brother of the Canada Lodge, and further distinctions to Canadian arms.

The next meeting of the Canada Lodge will be held on Tuesday, May 23.

The Newfoundland Budget introduced on Thursday in the House of Assembly shows a surplus for the current year, and foreshadows another surplus next year, despite the inauguration next January of prohibition and the making of provision for continued war expenditure.

Burch's, the Canadian tailoring store of 392, Strand, specially addresses itself to those Canadian officers who appreciate the value of smart active service clothes that keep their shape, add distinction to bearing and appearance when on parade, and instinctively enforce respect. The establishment is most conveniently situated for those officers who come up to London on leave from Folkestone or Bramshott, as it stands midway in the Strand, practically equidistant from Waterloo or Charing Cross stations, and directly opposite the Hotel Cecil, in itself at the moment an important Canadian military centre. Burch's extend at all times a cordial invitation to all Canadians resident in or visiting London; and as this tailoring house already numbers among its military clients over two hundred officers in the Canadian battalions, visitors are assured of satisfaction in every particular. Clients are waited on by appointment in camps or quarters, and of the excellence of the service given by this house there is ample testimony in the popularity which it enjoys among Canadian officers generally. Visitors are particularly requested to note that Burch's is on the north side of the Strand, and has no connection with any firm trading as Birch.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Notes on Officers' Commissions for W.O.s, N.C.O.'s, and Men.

THE 56th Alberta Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. W. C. G. Armstrong (O.C. 103rd Calgary Rifles), has arrived at Shorncliffe from Calgary, and is now encamped on Lower Digbygate, and attached to the 10th Res. Inf. Brigade.

A draft of the Royal Canadian Regt. has arrived at Shorncliffe from Canada, and has been attached to the 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, the reinforcing battalion for the R.C.R. and P.P.C.I.

The advance party of the 224th (Forestry) Batt. has arrived at Lyndhurst, Hants, from Canada.

The officers and men of No. 2 Veterinary Hospital have been transferred from billets in Sandgate to encampment at Shorncliffe.

Transferred Overseas.

The following officers have been transferred from Shorncliffe and Bramshott to duty overseas:—Lieut. W. G. R. Gordon, 23rd Res. Batt., to 60th Batt.; Lieut. R. M. Jago (Waterloo, P.Q.), 40th Res. Batt., to 20th Batt.; Lieut. W. G. Williams, 12th Res. Inf. Brig. Machine-gun Base, West Sandling, to 7th Inf. Brig. Machine-gun Co.; Lieut. J. H. McLachlin (Ottawa), C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to 2nd Divis. Amm.

(New Westminster), 47th B.C. Batt., Bramshott; Lieut. J. R. Coull (Windsor, Ont.), 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling; Lieut. F. C. Higgins (Middleton, N.S.), 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling; Lieut. D. W. Rowatt (Mount Forest, Ont.), 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Capt. J. C. Stairs (Halifax, N.S.), 25th N.S. Batt., who was wounded last October, and, on recovery, was attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has returned to his battalion.

Sergt. R. C. Townsend, 20th Ontario Batt., has returned to Canada on appointment to a commission in one of the new battalions.

Lieut. L. V. Drummond-Hay (Winnipeg), 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been appointed Adjutant of the 11th Res. Batt., in place of Lieut. R. R. Reid (Moose Jaw), now attached to General MacDougall's Headquarters Staff, C.T.D., Shorncliffe. Lieut. C. B. Smith has succeeded Lieut. Drummond-Hay as Assistant Adjutant of the 11th. Lieut. A. Parker has succeeded Lieut. F. Eason as Assistant Adjutant of the 12th.

Lieut. F. M. Garrison (Marmora, Ont.), 1st Motor Machine Gun Battery,—one of the original officers of the 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt.—is now attached to the Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.



THE FARRIERS' SCHOOL, NO. 2 VETERINARY HOSPITAL, C.E.F., SHORNCLIFFE.

Lieut.-Col. T. J. de M. Taschereau, A.D.V.S., is fifth from the left. Beside him are Capt. Wood and Capt. Best. The third from the left is Sergt.-Major (W.O.) Primi, the Instructor. The first on the left is Sergt. Elzeaz Taschereau, a Major in the Canadian Militia, who resigned his commission to enlist as a sergeant in the C.A.V.C. for active service. He is a son of the late Mr. Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

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Sub. Park; Lieut. M. P. Lane (Vernon, B.C.), 54th Batt., to 29th Batt.; Lieut. F. C. Little (Saskatoon), 32nd Res. Batt., to 28th Batt.; Lieut. A. W. C. Macdonald, 35th Res. Batt., to 58th Batt.; Lieut. N. C. Ferguson, 36th Res. Batt., to 4th Batt.; Lieut. N. L. Wells (Regina), Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to 4th C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. C. E. Otton (Regina), 43rd Batt., Base Details, East Sandling, to 43rd Batt.; Lieut. M. L. Boyle (Calgary), 9th Res. Batt., to 49th Batt.; Lieut. J. S. Cameron (Winnipeg), 44th Batt., to 27th Batt.; Lieut. A. E. Keen (Galt, Ont.), 35th Res. Batt., to 2nd Batt.; Capt. H. B. Rogers, C.A.M.C., to No. 3 General Hospital (McGill); Lieut. G. W. Beresford (Ottawa), 12th Res. Batt., to 9th Inf. Brig. Machine-gun Co.; Lieut. R. G. Combe (Regina), 32nd Res. Batt., to 27th Batt.; Lieut. W. D. Friend (Calgary), 50th Batt., to 31st Batt.; Lieut. S. B. Harris (Winnipeg), 44th Batt., to 27th Batt.; Lieut. A. P. Grigg (McGill U.O.T.C.), 11th Res. Batt., to P.P.C.I.; Lieut. E. I. H. Inge (Calgary), Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, late 12th C.M.R., to 9th Inf. Brig. Machine-gun Co.

Examination Successes.

At the examination on the termination recently of the 6th N.C.O.s' course at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, Sergt. L. S. McDonald, 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, secured the first place in the order of merit.

At the examination at the close of a recent Machine Gun Course at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, the following officers gained distinctive merit:—Lieut. H. S. Whiteside

Lieut. F. B. Sommerville (Edmonton), 12th Res. Batt., has been transferred from employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation to the Headquarters of the C.T.D., Shorncliffe.

Capt. A. E. Bennett, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood, Wokingham.

Lieut. R. H. W. Clowes, 49th Edmonton Batt., having recovered from wounds received in October last, has been attached for duty to the Canadian Engineers' Training Depot.

Capt. J. H. Todd (Toronto), C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow, to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. W. D. Sprinks (Yorkville, Ont.), 4th Ontario Batt., Brigade Machine Gun Officer, 1st Inf. Brig., is now attached to the 12th Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain.

Capt. P. G. Ferguson (Haileybury, Ont.), C.A.S.C., Shorncliffe, has been posted to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Hon. Capt. F. D. Elliott, Paymaster at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow, has resigned his honorary rank and the appointment of Paymaster in the C.E.F., and has been given a regular commission in the C.E.F., with the rank of Lieutenant, and posted to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut. H. C. Kennedy (Montreal), 24th Montreal Batt., has been appointed Acting Paymaster of the 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Photographs from Shorncliffe: The Veterinary S



Copyright Photo

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. J. DE M. TASCHEREAU, A.D.V.S., THE O.C. (CAPT. J. F. WOOD), OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, NO. 2 VETERINARY HOSPITAL, C.E.F., SHORNCLIFFE.

Lieut.-Colonel de M. Taschereau, A.D.V.S., is standing in the foreground; on his left is Capt. J. F. Wood (O.C. the Hospital); behind Capt. Wood is Capt. Clapp (recently transferred overseas); next behind is Capt. V. C. Best (convalescent); Front: behind him again are Lieut. Stum



Copyright Photo

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

ARMY CHAPLAIN, C.E.F., WHO MET TOGETHER IN CONFERENCE AT SHORNCLIFFE A FEW DAYS AGO.
Sitting, Left to right: Capt. T. A. Patterson, Capt. G. G. B. Kilpatrick, Major G. A. Wells (Senior Chaplain), Capt. the Rt. Rev. A. C. de Penier, Major A. Sylvester, Capt. J. J. McNeill, Capt. E. H. Burgess.
Middle Row: Capt. T. L. Bruce, Capt. M. de la Taille, Capt. H. R. Pugsley, Capt. C. Reed, Capt. C. K. Whalley, Capt. H. D. Penneck, Capt. H. D. Whitaker.
Back Row: Capt. C. B. Robinson, Capt. H. D. Harrison, Capt. F. M. Leckey, Capt. G. A. Edmunds, Capt. S. J. M. Compton, Capt. A. J. Lubbock.



...; the 45th Battalion; the Canadian Chaplains.



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...arrived from Canada); Lieut. Byers, and the
Warrant Officers of the Hospital.



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AND HIS SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Left to right: Staff-Sergt. C. A. Bordenau; Lieut.-Colonel T. J. de M. Taschereau, A.D.V.S.;
Sergt. E. B. Corsan.



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218, ALDINE HOUSE, BEDFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

Capt. H. G. Caldwell, C.A.D.C., has been temporarily appointed to the duties of Acting Assistant Paymaster of the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut. L. de V. Chipman (Middleton, N.S.), 13th Royal Highlanders Batt., C.E.F., attached to the 17th Res. Batt., has been temporarily attached to the Headquarters of the 11th Res. Inf. Brig., East Sandling. He was wounded last May.

Capt. W. F. Jackson, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley, for duty.

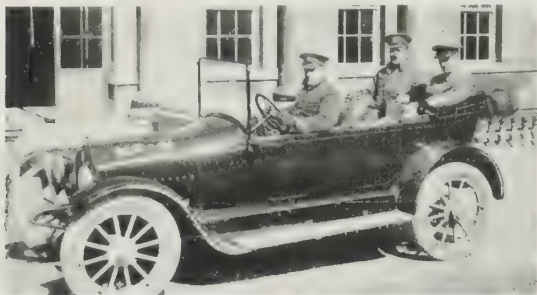
Capt. E. Livesey (Edmonton), 49th Edmonton Batt., Overseas, is now attached to the 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Capt. F. E. Birdsall (Cobourg, Ont.), one of the original officers of the 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt., who was wounded last December, has been granted leave to return to Canada until June 18.

Major F. T. McKean (St. John, N.B.), 2nd Divl. Train, C.A.S.C. Overseas, is now attached to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. C. L. Weldon, R.F.A.S.R., has been transferred to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Capt. J. F. Adams, 14th Montreal Batt., has returned to Shorncliffe from special sick leave in Canada, and is now attached to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.



LIEUT.-COL. W. H. DELANEY, C.A.M.C., A.D.M.S. EMBARKATION, C.E.F. (LEFT), AND MAJOR T. T. KIRKBY, D.A.A.G., STAFF OF THE DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING AND ORGANISATION, C.E.F., Leaving the Canadian Discharge and Physical Exercise Centre, Prior Park, near Bath.

(Copyright Photo: J. Weston & Son, Polkstone.)

Capt. J. W. Hagey, C.A.D.C., has been transferred from the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, to No. 10 Field Ambulance, Bramshott, as Dental Officer.

Lieut. G. N. B. Herrick (Edmonton), 49th Edmonton Batt., C.E.F., Overseas, is now attached for duty to the 9th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Hon. Capt. W. A. Ross, Y.M.C.A. Officer, has been transferred from the 34th Western Ontario Batt., Bramshott, to the 36th Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Capt. H. A. McLeod (Pictou, N.S.), 25th Nova Scotia Batt., Overseas, is now attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Major C. I. Dunfield (St. John, N.B.), 25th New Brunswick Batt., Overseas, is now attached to the 12th Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain.

Major C. M. Roberts (Victoria, B.C.) has been transferred from the C.F.A., overseas, to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Returning to Canada.

In addition to those officers mentioned in last week's *Canada* as having sailed for Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave, the following were included in the party:—

Major A. G. Carruthers (39th Ontario Res. Batt.), officer in charge of party and on leave; Major W. L. McWilliams (20th Ontario Batt., late 12th Res. Batt.), to a post in a new battalion.

Lieut. D. Kerr (12th Res. Batt.) and Ptes. A. P. Haig (2nd Divl. Cyclists) and V. J. Black (R. Canadian Regt.) returned at the same time to take up commissions in Canada.

Lieut. H. G. Anderson (Vancouver), one of the original officers of the 7th B.C. Batt. who was wounded near Ypres, is now attached to the 30th Res. Batt., Hythe.

Lieut. R. T. Young (Ottawa), Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, has been attached to Headquarters, C.T.D., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. W. G. McGhie (St. Catharines, Ont.), 35th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the 2nd Pioneer Batt.

Lieut. D. U. Cameron (Winnipeg), 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred from employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation back to his battalion.

Capt. R. C. Cowan (Ottawa) has been transferred from the 37th Central Ontario Batt., Bramshott, to the General List of Officers for Employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation.

Capt. T. R. Henshaw (R. Can. Eng., Halifax, N.S.) has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Divl. Engrs. Prior to joining the

C.E.F., Captain Henshaw was Division Officer of the Maritime Province.

Hon. Lieut. and Quir. J. D. Mackay, C.A.M.C., has been appointed to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Monks Horton, Kent.

Capt. L. N. Seaman, C.F.A., has been appointed Adjutant of the Canadian Siege Artillery Brigade.

Lieut. C. H. Graham (Ottawa) has been transferred from the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.

Lieut. H. D. Robertson, 34th Ontario Batt., Bramshott, has been transferred to the Canadian Engineers Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. H. S. Simpson, 43rd Winnipeg Highland Batt., who recently returned to Shorncliffe from special leave in Canada, has been posted to the General List of Officers, and attached to the Canadian Overseas Machine Gun School for duty.

Capt. G. S. Hanmore, C.A.V.C., has been transferred from Shorncliffe to the Canadian Veterinary Hospital, Havre.

Lieut. R. R. Brown (Galt, Ont.), 1st Western Ontario Batt., attached to the 36th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Brown came to England with the First Contingent, and was wounded at Givenchy last June.

Lieut. F. C. McGee (Ottawa), 21st Eastern Ont. Batt., attached to the 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the General List of Officers for temporary employment under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation.

Lieut. E. B. Archibald, 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the General List of Officers, and is now attached for duty to Headquarters, 10th Res. Inf. Brig., Shorncliffe.

Twice Wounded.

Capt. C. E. Shirley (Montreal), 3rd Toronto Batt., attached to the 23rd Res. Batt. West Sandling, has been transferred to the C.A.V.C., Shorncliffe. He was twice wounded last year.

Lieut. G. L. Slater (Regina), 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the General List of Officers, and attached for duty at the Canadian Record Office, London.

Capt. W. E. Sinclair, C.A.M.C., has been transferred from Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, to the Office of the Assistant Director of Medical Services, London Area.

Lieut. A. J. Everett (Toronto), Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, who came to England with the 4th C.M.R., has been appointed Paymaster of the 3rd Divl. Cavalry.

Hon. Capt. and Chaplain the Rev. M. de la Taille has been transferred from the Office of the Director of Chaplain Services, London, to duty with Colonel Rogers' 10th Res. Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe.

The 9th Field Co., Canadian Engineers, has been transferred from the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott, to the Canadian Engineers Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Capt. A. G. McLennan (Ottawa), 2nd Ontario Batt., attached to the Canadian Pay Office, London, has been transferred to Bramshott to assist the Mustering Officer there.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. John Pringle, D.D., Chaplain Services, now on special leave in Canada from the front, has been promoted to the rank of Hon. Major.

Major A. de la C. Irwin (Ottawa), attached for duty to the Pay Office, London, has been transferred to duty with the Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Commissions for W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Men.

During the past few days the following Warrant Officers, N.C.O.s, and privates have been given commissions in the C.E.F., and promoted from the ranks to be Lieutenants:—Sergt.-Major (W.O.) Walter Leland Pinkey, posted to the General List of Officers and detailed for duty to the Department of Militia and Defence (Canada), London; Sergt. W. J. Holliday (23rd Reserve Batt.), posted to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling; Drvr. C. N. Barry (Res. Brigade, C.F.A.), posted to the Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Pte. F. A. Duchesnay (1st Divl. Supply Col., C.A.S.C.), posted to C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe; Sergt. D. V. Robins (Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe), posted to Engineers' Training Depot; Sergt. C. E. Field (30th B.C. Res. Batt.), to be Hon. Lieut., and posted to the Pay Office, London; Sergt.-Major (W.O.) Claud S. Lindsay (late Fort Garry Horse), posted to General List of Officers for duty with the Canadian Department of Militia and Defence, London.

Regtl. Sergt.-Major James Morrison, 2nd Pioneer Batt., has been appointed a Warrant Officer (1st Class).

Pte. P. W. C. Chambers, 12th N.B. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut. R. K. Slater (Ottawa), 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service.

At the Garrison Church, Shorncliffe, on Easter Sunday, the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Sask., was the special preacher at Matins, and the Bishop of New Westminster, B.C., at Evensong.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY: MR. SMITHERS'—SPEECH.—

THE ordinary general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada was held on Tuesday, April 18, at the Cannon Street Hotel, Cannon Street, E.C., Mr. Alfred W. Smithers (Chairman of the company) presiding.

The (Chairman said that a year ago they met under the dark shadow of this awful war and the misfortune of a disastrous harvest. The war still raged, but the Canadian situation had been improved by the blessing of a bountiful harvest following the had harvest of the previous year. The result was shown in the traffic returns, in which, since October last, when the new crop began to move, weekly increases had taken the place of weekly decreases. The large orders given out by the British and Allied Governments to Canadian firms for munitions and many other things necessary for the armies had also contributed to the growth of their traffic receipts.

Points in the Accounts.

Explaining the figures in the annual report, which have already appeared in *Canada*, Mr. Smithers pointed out that in consequence of the recovery in receipts, beginning with the month of October, the increase in the three months to the end of the year, compared with the corresponding period, amounted

to £135,000, a striking proof of the immediately beneficial effect of the good harvest. Referring to the payment of the full year's dividend of 4 per cent. on Guaranteed stock, as against $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the previous year, and the carrying forward of a balance of about £15,000, as compared with £4,300 brought in, Mr. Smithers said this result, although it was far from what the Directors would like to see, was, he thought, considering the quite exceptional period through which they were passing, satisfactory, and certainly a better result than could have been expected a year ago. It was the decrease of £330,662 in the working expenses which had enabled the Directors to present a report showing fairly satisfactory results. The saving had been effected by a decrease of £73,000 under the head of maintenance of way and structures, £43,000 under traffic expenses, and £341,000 under conducting transportation. There were, however, increases of £31,000 under the head of maintenance of equipment and £40,000 in taxes, and £55,800 in general expenses.

Grand Trunk Employees in the Forces.

The latter item was caused by an amount of £90,772 under the head of "Military," as against £17,329 in 1914, an increase of £73,443. Had it not been for that charge, the working expenses would have shown a total decrease of £404,105 instead of £303,662.

During 1915 the company gave six months' pay to every one of their men who joined the Canadian Forces for service overseas, and that amounted to £90,772. He made this particular explanation in justice to Mr. Chamberlin (the President) and his staff. It was in adverse times like these that the skill of a

Developing the Grand Trunk Pacific.

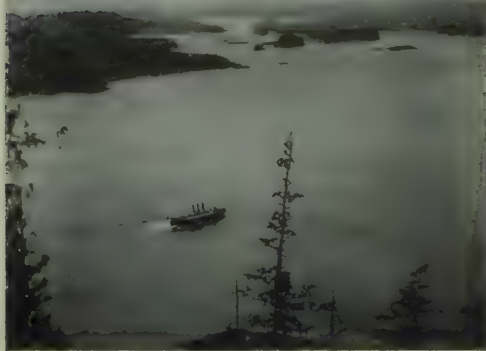
As to the Grand Trunk Pacific, proceeded Mr. Smithers, the good harvest of 1915 had had a very beneficial effect on the traffic; the fish trade at Prince Rupert was developing in a satisfactory manner; the Directors thought there was a considerable trade to be developed with Alaska, and they were, therefore, extending the voyages of their boats up the Pacific coast as far as Skagway. There could be no doubt that a considerable mining development would take place in the mountain section of that railway, but, owing to the war, new enterprises were at present held up. Under the authority of Act of Parliament interest on the Grand Trunk Pacific capital had been charged to construction account up to December 31 last. During his visit to Canada last autumn, in conjunction with their President, Mr. Chamberlin, he brought the difficult position in which they were placed before the Government. The Government gave attentive consideration to their representations, and, he was sure, fully realised the difficult position which had arisen from circumstances beyond their control. He had hoped that the negotiations with the Government would have been completed and their anxieties alleviated before the date of this meeting, but the Canadian Government, owing to the war, had been working under great pressure, and, therefore, it was not altogether surprising that they had been unable to reach a decision which would have enabled him to make an announcement to them on that occasion.

Prosperity Follows the Harvest.

Last year he held out the hope that a largely increased acreage would be brought under cultivation in Canada, and with the assistance of the Government the result had been eminently satisfactory, and the total value of the field crops of Canada for the year 1915 reached the large sum of nearly \$800,000,000, or, roughly, £160,000,000. The prosperity arising from that great harvest was a legitimate prosperity, and it was certain that the production of Canada would, over a course of years, continually increase. When it was considered that the outbreak of war found Canada at the end of a period of great prosperity, he thought the way in which Canada had stood the strain of speculation in nearly every direction had been admirable, and great credit was due to the Government for the measures they took, and also to the Opposition for putting party feeling on one side and patriotically supporting the Government in all necessary action. The banking system of Canada had often been spoken of in high praise, and he thought the way in which the banks had assisted the country, and yet had been safely steered through an unprecedented crisis, was very remarkable. The position in Canada was more satisfactory to-day than could have been hoped a year ago, particularly in Western Canada, where the harvest showed a total of 782,000,000 bushels, as compared with 330,000,000 bushels in 1914, but so good a result could not be expected for 1916 owing to less labour being available. Mr. Smithers concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the declaration of a dividend, as recommended in the report. Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., seconded the motion.

Replying to a question by Mr. Rodocanachi regarding the payment of interest on the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, the Chairman said no doubt there would be discussions in the Canadian Parliament on the question, and what happened would not take place in the dark. He assured the shareholders that immediately the Board had a definite statement to make they would be taken into their confidence.

The motion was then unanimously adopted.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PART OF PRINCE RUPERT HARBOUR, FROM

MOUNT HAYS.

Showing one of the G.T.P. steamships, whose voyages, Mr. Smithers announced, are to be extended to Skagway.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Legislation recently introduced into the Ontario Legislature by the Provincial Attorney-General provides that "no action shall be brought to charge any person for the payment of a commission or for remuneration for the sale of real or personal property unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person thereunto by whom legally authorised." This is obviously a commonsense measure which will prevent the waste of much time in the Courts, and will save vendors of property from much aggravation from claims by commission snatchers. The only comment that can be made is that it is a pity that the measure was not in force in every Province several years ago.

* * *

Writing from Montreal early in the present month, the Vice-President and General Manager of Ames-Holden-McCreedy, Ltd., mentions that the company is in a splendid position for the coming year. The large order, amounting approximately to a value of \$1,000,000, which the company recently received from the Dominion Government, will keep its factories running to full capacity during the summer months, which are usually the dull months in the shoe business. For the last few months the company's plants have been operating at full capacity, and, at the date of the letter, were manufacturing the record output of 10,000 pairs of shoes per day. Approximately 75 per cent. of the company's operations consist of domestic business, the other 25 per cent. being Army business. The management of the company is convinced that the coming year will show a substantial increase in domestic business.

* * *

The financial statement of the Steel Company of Canada to a considerable extent bears out the optimistic reports which have been current for some months. During 1915 the company earned profits of \$3,230,452, which is almost double the profits, \$1,640,010, earned in 1913, the best year which the company had previously enjoyed. After setting aside \$400,000 for depreciation, etc., \$88,500 for bond sinking fund for the half-year to December 31, 1915, and providing for interest on bonds, the company shows net profits of \$2,210,952. Dividends were paid on the Preferred stock in respect of the last two quarters of 1914 and the similar quarters of 1915. A full year's dividends were thus paid, and it will be remembered that the remaining arrears of Preferred dividends have since then been wiped off. The surplus remaining at the end of the year was \$1,756,211, which equalled approximately 15.27 on the Common stock. This, added to the surplus from 1914, makes a total balance of \$3,014,641. Since the beginning of this year the company is understood to have been earning at a greatly increased rate. The annual meeting of the company is awaited with considerable interest in Canada, as it is hoped that some information may then be forthcoming as to what proportion of the company's operations arise from domestic business and what from war orders. It is possible also that some indication may then be given as to the policy which will be pursued in regard to Common stock dividends.

* * *

Another company whose recently published annual report shows a similar contrast to its report of a year ago is the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company. As compared with a loss of \$100,000 shown at the end of 1914, the company during 1915 earned net profits of \$700,000. For this result the demand for munitions, for machinery and equipment for shell plants, and the revived demand for farm implements is said to be responsible. This company, by the way, adopted a novel but what must be considered a highly patriotic method of distributing its surplus profits to its shareholders. After paying its Preferred dividends, the sum of \$257,710 was appropriated for dividends on the Common stock. Of this amount \$64,000 was distributed in cash, and \$193,710 was used in purchasing Dominion of Canada War Bonds, which were distributed to the shareholders as additional dividend. The cash dividend equalled 4 per cent. and the bonds 12.1 per cent., so that the shareholders received a total of 16.1 per cent., of which three-quarters was in the form of a national investment. Though these bonds are readily negotiable, many of the recipients will doubtless hold them as a permanent investment, to their own and the Dominion's great advantage.

* * *

Meanwhile, the statement that part of this company's success was due to the revival in the farm implement business turns one's thoughts hopefully to some of the other companies engaged in this business, and for an improvement in whose fortunes many shareholders are earnestly hoping. One such company, the Cockshutt Plow Company, has frequently been mentioned in this column. The latest official statement pointed to a considerable improvement in this company's business, and it is to be hoped that this will be steadily maintained.

THE FUSE CONTRACTS.

Sir Sam Hughes' Statement.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, made his promised statement in the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday of last week regarding the charges against the Shell Committee, made in his absence. He remarked that, before leaving for England, he had the permission of the Premier and the assurance of the Leader of the Opposition that the latter had no personal knowledge of anything forthcoming in Parliament requiring his presence.

There was, he said, great unwillingness and timidity among the industrial and financial concerns in Canada to undertake the manufacture of munitions at the outset of the war. It was then that the contract was entered into with the two American companies to furnish fuses, in connection with which it now was alleged that a sum of \$1,500,000 was diverted to middlemen. The fact was that those companies were at the moment employing 8,000 men and had \$6,000,000 invested in their plants. They were guaranteed by the strongest company in America, and they were making such satisfactory deliveries that they recently received an order from the British Government for 5,000,000 additional fuses.

Defence of Colonel Allison.

General Hughes defended the employment of Colonel Allison, the confidential agent of the Minister of Militia, who is now accused of graft, as being necessary to supervise the importation of American-made munitions to Canada secretly for shipment to England. Colonel Allison also assisted in making contracts for arms and munitions with the United States, resulting in large savings. He had no knowledge that Colonel Allison received any commission on the fuse contract. He declared that Mr. Kyte, the Liberal member for Richmond, had read in the House what purported to be agreements between Colonel Allison and another person with a foreign name to divide large sums of money by way of graft from these contracts, but it had been ascertained that no such agreements existed, and that no such division of commissions was ever made. The Minister therefore characterised Mr. Kyte's charges in regard to the affair as "abominable mis-statements."

Sir Robert Borden said that never had a Royal Commission been appointed to investigate such flimsy charges, but none would probe more deeply. He announced (says the *Daily Telegraph's* Ottawa correspondent) that he himself would take charge of the Militia Department, and leave Sir Sam Hughes free to attend.

The Commissioners commenced their investigation last week. Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., of Toronto, is acting as Liberal counsel.

* * *

GERMANY'S BOASTED KULTUR.

We are glad to see that the Quebec *Chronicle* is enlightening its readers as to the real nature of the Kultur of which the "big blonde beasts" are so continually boasting. Our contemporary reproduces the tables of statistics comparing the prevalence of crime in Germany and England compiled by Dr. Thomas Smith, the author of "The Soul of Germany." From these figures it is apparent that Germany excels in a high percentage of crime as she excels in her barbarity in war. Dr. Thomas Smith takes two ten-year periods, 1897-07, in the case of Germany, and 1900-10 in the case of England. The figures show an appalling difference in the crime of the two countries. In contrasting these figures it should be remembered that the population of Germany is to that of England as 5 is to 3.

	Germany.	England.
Maliciously and feloniously wounding	172,153	1,262
Murders	350	97
Rapes	9,381	216
Incest	573	56
Unnatural crimes	841	290
Illegitimate children	178,115	37,041
Divorce petitions	20,340	955
Malicious damage to property	25,759	858
Arson	610	278

* * *

Canada's monthly expenditure on the war now amounts to over \$18,000,000.

The Board of Trade has received the most satisfactory reports as to the conduct and efficiency of the skilled Canadian workers: nearly 2,000 in number, who are employed in munition factories in the Mother Country.

At the quarterly Court of Governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society, it was announced that the amount received from the special appeal of Lord Devonport's Committee had now reached \$46,000, including \$3,000 collected by Major-General F. L. Lessard in Canada.

The first consignment of the three-quarters of a million Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival medallions, which are being sent to Canada to be sold for the benefit of the British Red Cross, the Belgian Relief Fund, and the League of Mercy, has just been sent off. Miss Ellen Terry, who helped with the packing, sent her "love" to Canada.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE RAMBLES OF A CANADIAN NATURALIST. by S. T. Wood, is a series of delightful short nature studies by one who is both a lover of nature and the possessor of a style admirably suited to this subject. From its local colour it will naturally appeal more to those who know the birds and animals and insects and flowers of Canada at first hand, but many who have never visited the Dominion will be glad to have so pleasant an opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. Our Rambler has a keen eye for all that walks and flies and grows as he makes his way by park and hillside, by stream and marsh, and he tells us of their habits and their haunts as one who is closely in sympathy with them in all their ways. As he conducts us through the seasons of the year, and points out their signs and their visitants, we are shown many things we should probably never have noticed ourselves, and we feel that a new vista has been opened up for us. The book is made additionally attractive by the charming colour illustrations by Robert Holmes, to say nothing of the decorative headings by students of the Ontario College of Art. London and Toronto: J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. Pp. 247. 6s. net.

"THE RED INDIANS OF THE PLAINS," by the Rev. J. Hines, is the story of thirty years' missionary experience in "the Saskatchewan." Mr. Hines was a young Cambridgeshire farmer when he offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, and in 1874 he was given a post on the Canadian prairies in order that he might teach the Indians not only the Gospel but the cultivation of the land. Sandy Lake, north-west of Prince Albert, was the site of his settlement, and here he worked among the Indians for fourteen years, afterwards being stationed at the Pas for a like period, and finally transferred to the Prince Albert district. Mr. Hines, who tells his story in a simple, unaffected way that has a charm all its own, experienced all the difficulties of the pioneer, and his personal adventures make good reading. His intimate associations with the Indians gave him an insight into their character which leads him to stand up stoutly on their behalf. His missionary work, too, was crowned with eminent success. In the words of Prebendary Fox, who contributes the preface: "He has lived to see heathenism all but extinct in the country to which he was sent. He has been the means of planting Christian churches and schools in many places, as well as of teaching the Indians settled habits and profitable industries, and, best of all, he has seen a native ministry raised up and many proofs of a keen missionary spirit among them and their people." That is a worthy record, and it is the modest narrative in which it is related ought to commend themselves both in the Mother Country and in Canada. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Pp. 322. 6s. net.

"KNOWLEDGE FOR WAR," by Capt. B. C. Lake, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Supervising Officer, 7th (Res.) Inf. Brig., Y.O.T.C.—This handy little book, based on the War Office syllabus of training, claims to be "every officer's handbook for the front," and the claim is not ill-founded. Intended not to replace the official text-books, but to be used in conjunction with them, it brings together the fruits of much of the experience gained during the present war. More than half of the book is devoted to trench warfare, and a great deal of valuable information, obtained from officers returned from the various fronts, has been incorporated. Special mention may be made of the chapters on "Trench Warfare," "Obstacles and Entanglements," "Grenadier Organisation," and "Gas Warfare." That entitled "Duties of a Platoon Commander at the Front" gives a wonderful idea of the amount of knowledge, skill, and energy demanded of the young officer in the New Armies. The book is illustrated by useful diagrams. London: Harrison and Sons. Pp. 174. 2s. 6d. net.

"SONGS OF THE WAR," by Pte. J. W. Graves.—Nine artless pieces of verse, written by a Canadian minister of the Methodist Church, who is now serving with No. 6 Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C. Net proceeds of the sale go to the Belgian Relief Fund. Pp. 24. London: Charles H. Kelly. 6d. net.

"KIRK'S WOMAN," by Mrs. Havelock Ellis.—A cheap edition of Mrs. Havelock Ellis's deservedly popular novel, now published in Laurie's well-known shilling reprints. Pp. 163; 1s. net. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.

"Moral, the Most Important Factor in War," is the subject of the introduction to the "Officers' Course" with the Artists' Rifles by Lieut.-Col. W. Shirley, which has been reprinted as a sixpenny brochure by Sifton, Prad and Co., Ltd., 67, St. James's Street, London, S.W., the profits being devoted to the Officers' Families Fund. Col. Shirley's words are pointed and well-timed, as well as admirably adapted for their purpose. Laying stress on the justice of our cause and on the character of the evil against which we are fighting, he impresses upon those he is addressing the importance of moral considerations, and, above all, of a sense of duty. All officers should read the pamphlet.

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If the subscription is for the purpose of placing a copy of "Canada" in a local Free Library a special rate will be quoted on application.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:

Consols Thursday, May 1.
GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Con- tinuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., May 10.	Thurs., May 11.	Fri., May 12.
Mon., May 29.	Tues., May 30.	Wed., May 31.

There has been very little business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, owing to the incidence of the Easter recess, the House having been closed since Thursday until this morning. The ease of money has assisted the undertone of the domestic sections.

Canadian securities have been idle with the rest of the markets. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have held steady without movement; the Old Four has remained at 80, and the 4½ per cents. at 96.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad section, have, as usual, moved with Yankees, and after some fluctuation show little net change at 175½. Quotations in this group have been weaker. The 1st and 2nd Prefs. are 1 down. The meeting was not helpful, and until the decision of the Dominion Government in the matter of the company's guarantee of Grand Trunk Pacific bond interest is known, conditions are not likely to materially improve. We refer to Mr. Smithers' gratifyingly optimistic speech at the meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company elsewhere.

Hudson's Bays in the land group are unchanged at 6½ after being lower. Lower-priced shares have been idle.

In the industrial section Dominion Steels have fallen 2 to 50, and Steel of Canada is back to 61. Canadian Cars have not moved.

Brazilian Tractions spurted sharply at one time on good buying, but are now under their best at 55½.

tion lately. Sir H. Forgel is quoted as saying that the Government has already taken over part of the company's terminals in Quebec, and is going to take over the Quebec and Saguenay Railway. The object given for this alleged action is to use the railway as an extension of the transcontinental, and to make Murray Bay a winter port.

Another topic of current conversation is the recent ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, under which non-resident aliens are held to be subject to U.S. income-tax. Canadians are considerably interested in American securities, and will now be sub-



"SOME WRESTLER."

Cpl. T. McD. Johnstone, 1st Canadian Military Police, Shorncliffe, Champion Wrestler of Western Canada.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, April 8, 1916.

The market strength, to which I alluded last week, has continued, prices being well maintained despite some profit-taking. While the range of trading has been broader of late than for some weeks previously, the bulk of the trading has tended to concentrate on one or two special stocks each day.

Steel Company of Canada has continued to be the most active stock, and Canada Cement and Canada Steamships have also come in for a good deal of attention. The Steel Company's report is now out, and, as forecasted, shows profits for 1915 of \$3,230,452, which is almost double the profits earned in 1913. After paying interest and preferred dividends, and making a heavy allowance for depreciation, the company shows a balance of \$1,756,211, which, with the balance from the previous year, makes a total surplus of \$3,041,641. It is, therefore, not surprising that discussion continues as to whether and when a Common stock dividend will be declared. The interest in Canada Steamships synchronises aptly enough with the opening of navigation. It is generally understood that there are heavy accumulations of freight awaiting lake transportation, and the prospects of the company are believed to be very encouraging. Quebec Railway is another stock which has come in for special atten-

tion to the tax, which hitherto they have escaped.

Among current prices Steel Company of Canada is 50½, Scotia 106, Dominion Steel Corporation 47, Ontario Steel Products 37½, Canada Cement 59, Canadian General Electric 110, Canadian Locomotive 59, Canada Steamships 22, Ames-Holden Pref. 74½, Common 29½, Dominion Textile 79, Canadian Cottons 44½, Montreuil Power 237, Laurentide 181, Shawinigan 130½, Lake of the Woods 130½, Maple Leaf 91, Sawyer-Massey, Preferred 77½, Common 29.

A story secured currency in Montreal the other day to the effect that the Sawyer-Massey Co. would pay a full year's preferred dividends on June 1, and would clear off all arrears of preferred dividends during the company's current fiscal year, which will end on November 30. This is now denied, but the denial is accompanied

by a confirmation of the report that the company is doing very well indeed. Meanwhile the Canada Machinery Corporation has just issued a very encouraging report showing profits for the year of \$161,553. The management has been able to pay off all outstanding liabilities, including bank loans, so that the company's financial position is much strengthened. It will be remembered that under the arrangement with the bondholders the interest on the company's bonds does not start to accrue until after the end of next July. One of the most interesting dividend actions is that of the Directors of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, who, in addition to the 4 per cent. cash dividend paid to holders of the company's Common stock, are paying another 12½ per cent. in Canadian War Loan Bonds. This represents the distribution of \$200,000 of these bonds, and is certainly a most interesting method of distributing abnormal profits. The issue of \$475,000 City of Quebec 5 per cent. 5-year bonds, which I referred to last week, has been purchased by Messrs. Brent, Noxon and Co. at the rate of 98.77.

Despite the continued rise in the price of silver the mining markets have remained dull. Among the Cobalts, Temiskaming is 55½, Peterson Lake 26½, Chambers-Ferland 22½, Buffalo Mines \$1.37½-\$1.50, Coniagas \$4.55-\$4.75, and Nipissing \$7.25-\$7.45. Among the Porcupines \$27.75 is asked for Hollinger, and \$26 for Dome Mines, the prices bid being in each case considerably lower. Jupiter is 21½, McIntyre 91½. The heaviest trading was in Vipond, 54-55, and Dome Extension 36-36½.

ALLAN LINE'S ROLL OF HONOUR

In the head office of the Allan Steamship Line, 14, Cockspur Street, beside the fine model of the quadruple turbine s.s. *Alsatian*, now serving with the British fleet, has been placed a Roll of Honour, finely executed by Miss Phillys Campbell, which records the names of over 200 employees of the Allan Line "who in Britain's hour of need went forth to serve their King and country in the great war."

The list is headed by the names of three Captains, E. Outram, D.S.O., of the *Alsatian*; E. Cook, of the *Victorian*; and Alex. Rennie, of the *Virginian*. The chief officers serving are Messrs. A. Freer, D. J. C. Jones, S. Hollis, G. Jones, and H. S. Knight. The long list of engineers is headed by Mr. R. Wilson, of the *Alsatian*, who shares with Captain Outram the honour of having received the D.S.O. during the last year. Ten pursers are included in the seagoing list. Besides the contributions to the Navy, a large number of the office and shore staffs are serving in the British Army, and some with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The great irrigation works and dam of the C.P.R., at Bassano, Alberta, have reclaimed 5,000,000 acres of land which was deemed worthless before the work was undertaken.

The 1916 issue of the "Directory of Paper Makers of the United Kingdom" (London: Marchant, Singer and Co., 47, St. Mary Axe, E.C.)—the 40th annual number—has been carefully revised and brought up to date. Its many useful features, alphabetical lists of paper makers, enamellers, paper makers' representatives, wholesale stationers, mills, classification of makes, with makers' names. A special feature is made of lists of actual watermarks and trade names, and particulars are also given of recognised trade customs. The whole forms a publication of great value to all paper buyers.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,608
PAID UP	256,804
RESERVE FUND	256,804
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,17,285	

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3 1/2, 1914-19	96 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1917-20	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1920-24	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1924-28	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1928-32	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1932-36	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1936-40	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1940-44	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1944-48	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1948-52	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1952-56	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1956-60	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1960-64	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1964-68	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1968-72	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1972-76	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1976-80	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1980-84	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1984-88	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1988-92	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1992-96	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 1996-2000	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2000-2004	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2004-2008	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2008-2012	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2012-2016	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2016-2020	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2020-2024	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2024-2028	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2028-2032	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2032-2036	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2036-2040	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2040-2044	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2044-2048	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2048-2052	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2052-2056	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2056-2060	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2064-2068	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2068-2072	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2072-2076	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2076-2080	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2080-2084	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2088-2092	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2092-2096	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2096-2100	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2100-2104	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2104-2108	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2108-2112	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2112-2116	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2120-2124	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2132-2136	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2244-2248	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2248-2252	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2252-2256	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2256-2260	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2292-2296	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2296-2300	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2300-2304	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2304-2308	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2728-2732	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2732-2736	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2736-2740	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2740-2744	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2744-2748	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2748-2752	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2752-2756	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2756-2760	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2772-2776	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2796-2800	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2800-2804	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2804-2808	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2808-2812	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2888-2892	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2892-2896	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2896-2900	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2900-2904	97 1/2
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" 3 1/2, 2992-2996	97 1/2
" 3 1/2, 2996-3000	97 1/2

Municipal.

Calgary 4 1/2, 1900-42	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1942-37	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1937-42	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1942-47	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1947-52	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1952-57	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1957-62	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1962-67	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1967-72	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1972-77	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1977-82	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1982-87	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1987-92	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1992-97	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 1997-02	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2002-07	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2007-12	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2012-17	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2017-22	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2022-27	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2027-32	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2032-37	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2037-42	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2042-47	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2047-52	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2052-57	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2057-62	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2062-67	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2067-72	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2072-77	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2077-82	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2082-87	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2087-92	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2092-97	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2097-02	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2102-07	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2107-12	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2112-17	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2117-22	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2122-27	60 1/2
" 4 1/2, 2127-32	60

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952.

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Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
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Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of Securities—collection
of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

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Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,438,727).

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WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for rebuilding purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

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R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

After-the-War Finance.

Whilst it is a financial platitude that intelligent anticipation of coming events spells fortune to those who are wise enough to be able to peer into the future, we agree with a financial writer who has recently dealt with the important subject of "After-the-War Finance," in doubting whether any good purpose is served in present speculation as to what is likely to be the course of finance immediately following the termination of a struggle of such dimensions as that which is now in progress. For it is quite impossible even to attempt to forecast the future until the end of the war is in sight. In the financial world few of even the most far-seeing authorities venture definite views as to what will happen when hostilities cease. "There is no precedent to go upon; there has never been such a war. Everything is abnormal, and it is beyond the wit of man to say what will be the course of events in the financial world when all the present governing factors are removed." There is in some quarters a disposition to form hasty conclusions and to act upon them, and this way lies danger to those who are over-venturesome. As the writer of the article in question sapiently points out, "the very simplicity of our present financial arrangements encourages an optimism amongst the unthinking which is likely to be followed by severe disappointments." Granted that a satisfactory victory for the Allies should result in a prolonged period of peace and the circulation of capital with greater freedom than it has ever done before, it must not be forgotten that the cost of making good the ravages of the war will be stupendous, and will probably for a very considerable period absorb all the available capital of not only the countries at present engaged in the war, but also neutral nations. The idea that a tremendous boom in securities may ensue immediately upon the cessation of hostilities may not materialise, and if it does may be followed by a very much stronger counter-movement which may well prove disastrous to those who are drawn into a premature period of speculation.

Capital Increment versus Present Income.

A point that has to be borne in mind by investors in connection with the selection of securities bearing a fixed rate of interest is that whilst—when financial conditions resume the stage of normality—any decline in the value of money would be promptly reflected in the prices of long-dated, low-interest-yielding bonds, there would be no such corresponding compensating advantage in the case of higher interest-bearing issues where the date of maturity is within measurable distance. The reason for this is, of course, that the holder, where approximately par has been paid for the security, only receives back par. Where more than par has been paid there is a natural tendency for the price to adjust itself to that figure as the date of redemption approaches. This is one of the strongest arguments in favour of the purchase at the present time of comparatively long-dated, low-interest-yielding securities. The purchaser is able to invest his money at the abnormally low levels now current with the certain knowledge that time will slowly rectify many existing anomalies which are to be discovered by a glance through the Official List published by the Stock Exchange. Present advantage there may be practically none, but the investor who is courageous enough to be satisfied with a rather less interest yield than is now obtainable on short-dated securities bearing 5 per cent. and 5½ per cent. will eventually obtain a very substantial increment in the value of his capital—an increment which will, as we have repeatedly shown, more than compensate for the present moderate sacrifice in his income.

The G.T.R.: An Optimistic Note.

Mr. A. W. Smithers was able to speak in a decidedly more optimistic tone at the ordinary general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada than a year ago. In dealing with the results achieved in the year under review, he said these, although far from what the Directors would like to see, were, he thought, considering the quite exceptional period through which they were passing, satisfactory, and certainly better than could have been expected a year ago. The report which was presented to the proprietors—and which has already been dealt with at length in our columns—afforded ample justification for this statement. That there was an entire absence of criticism on the present occasion was a striking tribute to the able administration of the vast undertaking during the troublous times through which the company has been passing since the outbreak of war, and the lucid manner in which the Chairman dealt with its affairs so far as 1915

was concerned. Mr. Smithers reminded his audience that, although the war still raged, the Canadian situation had been improved by the blessing of a bountiful harvest, following the disappointing crop experience of 1914—thus justifying the hopes he held out last year—and the result was shown in the company's traffic returns, which since the commencement of the new crop had shown satisfactory increases in place of the decreases of the corresponding period of the previous year. He also pointed out that the large orders placed by the British and Allied Governments with Canadian firms for munitions and many other things necessary for the Armies had also contributed to the growth in the company's traffic receipts.

* * *

The Negotiations with the Canadian Government.

Whilst the prosperity arising from the great harvest of 1915—the total value of the field crops reaching the enormous total of nearly \$800,000,000, or approximately £160,000,000—was a legitimate prosperity, and it is certain that the production of Canada will over a period of years continually increase, Mr. Smithers warned his audience that so good a result could not be expected for 1916 owing to less labour being available. During the course of his speech Mr. Smithers paid a high tribute to the banking system of Canada, and said he thought the way in which the banks had assisted the country, and yet had been safely steered through an unprecedented crisis, was very remarkable. In the circumstances Mr. Smithers' remarks as to the position of the Grand Trunk Pacific system had been keenly awaited in financial circles. Although, of course, the poor 1914 harvest and the outbreak of war had a decidedly adverse influence on the earning powers of this important subsidiary, it is gratifying to learn that there has been of late a very marked improvement in its traffics. Allusion has already been made to the developments of the fish trade at Prince Rupert, and the decision to extend the voyages of the company's fleet to Skagway. It is also obvious that important mining developments will follow the opening up of the mountain section when the now depleted labour supply becomes normal. Mr. Smithers alluded at length to the negotiations between the company and the Government with regard to the financial difficulties arising out of the company's liabilities in connection with its guarantees on Grand Trunk Pacific bond issues. He pointed out that while recently in Canada he had placed the difficult position which had arisen from circumstances beyond their control before the Government, and had hoped that the negotiations with the latter would have been completed, and their anxieties alleviated before the date of the meeting, but the dislocation caused by the war had prevented a decision being reached at present, although he assured his audience that he was convinced the Government fully realised the difficulties in which the Grand Trunk Railway Co. were confronted by the abnormal situation arising out of the war. An early decision with regard to this important question will, it is to be hoped, be forthcoming.

* * *

An Object Lesson—Provincial and Municipal Borrowers.

In his recent comments on the issue of the Canadian loan in the United States, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor alluded to an important point which can be noted with advantage by Canadian Provincial and Municipal borrowers. In some quarters, surprise has been expressed that the Dominion Government does not resort to the tender system in connection with its loans. But as Sir Frederick points out, experience long ago convinced important and continuous borrowers that there is no form of finance more expensive in the end than loans sold, as it were, by public auction. A striking example—per contra—was cited by the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose 4 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock has long enjoyed one of the broadest markets on the London Stock Exchange, and at prices to make many European nations envious. This result has been achieved not merely because of the high intrinsic merit of this particular security, but because each sale by the company has been effected by negotiation, and not by a competitive process. "In other words," says Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, "it is the best of policies not to drive too hard a bargain—to strike a happy medium between what is termed a right price and an attractive price." This has obviously been the policy of the Dominion Government in connection with the flotation of the Canadian loan in the United States—as in previous instances in London, and the result will doubtless fully justify the soundness of Sir Thomas White's judgment in this respect.

A VISITOR IN LONDON. VII.—St. Paul's and the Bank.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

If, in the days of the later Tudors and the early Stuarts, you wished to keep au fait with the doings of the great world, to learn how the armies fared abroad, and what merchandise was favoured on the market, you took a walk to St. Paul's Church and St. Paul's Churchyard, and listened to the gossip of the throng that congregated there, walking up and down the aisle, we are told, from eleven till twelve in the morning, and again after dinner from three till six. Indeed, if you had no more serious intention than to exhibit the variety of your wardrobe and your faculties for light conversation, you went there, too, for St. Paul's was equally patronised by business and fashion. Its sacred office seems to have been very little considered, and it sank to an even greater degradation in the days of the Commonwealth, when it was used as a market, a sleeping-place for the scum of London, a stable, and even a covered tennis court.

After the Great Fire.

The cleansing fire of 1666 swept all this away, and when Sir Christopher Wren built the present edifice St. Paul's began a new era. Up to the time that Charlotte Brontë stayed at the Chapter Coffee House in Paternoster Row, and found the City "deeply exciting," the neighbourhood still retained its literary associations. The coffee houses and the publishers ensured the presence of the great masters of the quill throughout the eighteenth century, whether it was Addison conducting his "gentle dictatorship" of letters at Child's, or Dr. Johnson dispensing a more dogmatic decalogue of conduct at the Queen Anne Tavern. As a centre of London life it ceased to have much significance, or reflect in any degree its importance of the days when at Paul's Cross, on the spot now marked by a monument, heretics were made to recant, witches to burn, reformers preached, and sinners were excommunicated. As one stands at this spot to-day one is at liberty to picture the citizens of mediæval London stirred by the eloquence of Wycliffe, or trembling in the presence of Wolsey, as the Papal condemnation of Martin Luther was read out to them.

Any guide book will take you round the Cathedral to-day and direct you to the Whispering Gallery and the Crypt, to the tomb of Nelson, and the Painters' Corner, where lie Sir Joshua Reynolds and J. W. Turner. Sir Christopher Wren's own tomb is in the Crypt, with its famous inscription, "Lector, Si Monumentum Requirit, Circumspice." His life was one in which neglect and disappointment played a large part. He lived to see his plans superseded, and his work unrewarded. The fact that there is to-day no proper view of the Cathedral is ever-present evidence of the one, while we have records which give the salary of the architect during the years he was engaged on the work as being £200 per annum. During his later life, when a great invalid, he caused himself to be carried every year to the top of Ludgate Hill that he might view once again his great work.

City Halls and Churches.

Whether one takes Cannon Street or Cheapside, there is little to arrest one's attention on the short walk from St. Paul's to the Bank. A few old City churches, dim and musty relics of the early eighteenth century, with little in them to attract notice but the wordy epitaphs of long-forgotten City fathers, old City halls, the Cordwainers', the Cutlers', the Skinners', and the Chandlers' off Cannon Street, or the Saddlers', the Mercers', and the Grocers' off Cheapside, are all that this district can show of its past. It is easy enough to spend a morning examining these churches, which are usually open and deserted, and application to the clerk of the company will usually avail to secure permission to view the City companies' halls.

Once in the neighbourhood of the Bank, we are in the oldest part of London. Walbrook, which runs alongside the Mansion House, marks the course of a minor tributary, on the banks of which lay the British settlement which gave its name to our modern city. Watling Street, the road to Dover, crossed the Walbrook and passed through the Roman citadel which was afterwards built on this site. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, which stood on the site of a church built in the twelfth century, was destroyed after the Fire by Wren, from designs which were said to have been originally intended for St. Paul's Cathedral. In the churchyard of this older church many victims of the great pestilence were buried. The present building has been a good deal remodelled since Wren's day, but it is still one of the oldest houses in the City.

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England was founded in 1694, the first joint stock bank to be established in England. Its privileges under Royal Charter rendered it as the only joint stock bank in

England till 1834. It is still the only bank in London which has the power of issuing paper money. Its vaults usually contain at least £20,000,000 sterling in gold and silver. It is bound to buy all gold bullion brought to it at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz. The whole of the printing for the Bank is done within its walls, and upwards of 50,000 new banknotes are printed daily. It is protected at night by a small guard of soldiers. Sir John Soane, gentle collector and indifferent architect, helped to design the Bank, which is constructed, for greater security, with no windows upon the street. With the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House it forms a solid background to this busy region which Richard Jefferies found, as Dr. Johnson had found Charing Cross, "the centre of human life on earth."

J. B. S. B.

USEFUL ADDRESSES.

Canadian Pay and Record Office—Westminster House, 7, Millbank, S.W.

Canadian Red Cross Society—14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Canadian War Contingent Association—Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

Maple Leaf Club—11, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W., and "Daughters of the Empire" Annex—5, Connaught Place, Marble Arch, W.

Peel House Club—Regency Street, Westminster, S.W.

Victoria League Club—16, Regent Street, and Annexe, Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.

THE TRENCH JOURNALS.

The *Fortyniner* (49th Battalion) celebrates its birthday by appearing in a green wrapper. It gives a good selection of battalion news and lightly touches up many men and matters connected with it; while it is plentifully supplied with topical pictures and poems.

The *Rouelles Camp Magazine* makes its bow as the organ of the Canadian Base Depot in France in a bright blue cover. "Jottings from the Base," in diary form, from the pen of the O.C., Lieut.-Col. E. B. Worthington, start off with an account of the visit of the King, and are supplemented by a historical sketch of Harfleur. The lighter side of life is well represented, and the number is illustrated with photographs.

Features of the second number of the *Brasier* (16th Battalion) are portraits of Lieut.-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson and Lieut.-Col. J. Edwards Leckie, O.C., regimental sporting notes, company notes, "gossip" and poetry. It is well up to the standard of the first number.

The Ontario municipalities may impose a \$5 poll tax on all males who are at present free from taxation.

The number of enlistments in Canada up to April 15 were 102,500, bringing the total since the commencement of the war up to 309,600.

Brigadier-General Mason has brought a resolution before the Senate to establish registration throughout the Dominion of all men of military age, with a view to classing them according to suitability for service, and of systematic training.

The Presbyterian Assembly Council on Church Union has recommended to the General Assembly that the vote of last summer warrants the consummation of the Union with the Methodists and Congregationalists.

Many factors conspire, in these days of enforced economy, to make the purchase of clothes an undertaking that calls for that special knowledge of "where to go," which is peculiar to the man about town. Officers home on leave, and anxious for a while to don once again erstwhile familiar mufi; civilians in whom the desire to be well dressed is balanced anxiously against the necessity of economising in personal expenditure, cannot do better or more satisfactorily resolve all misgivings than to go to Mr. Morris, the well-known civil and military tailor, of 23a, Sackville Street, Piccadilly. Mr. Morris was one of the few far-seeing men who at the outbreak of war took the precaution to lay in a large stock of cloth, so that to-day, as he announces, he is in a position to supply the finest pre-war dyed products of our English looms at pre-war prices. Lounge suits from three and a half guineas, or a good blue serge suit (that most serviceable of all suitings) for four guineas enable his clients to dress at a cost which must be regarded as extremely reasonable for the products and style of a first-class West-End tailor. On the military side, Mr. Morris specialises, among other things, in a "Guerre" combination trench coat, which, by detaching the fleece lining, is convertible into an ordinary mackintosh; and the "Corstey" figure belt, which is recognised as invaluable as a safeguard against rheumatism and lumbago. His khaki uniforms, whose excellence is so well known among the officers of the Canadian battalions, carry with them in their smartness of cut and durability of material their own recommendation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

N. Y. D.—We are obliged for your letter. We are making enquiry locally, and shall no doubt be in a position presently to afford you further information.

DIVIDEND.—We have noticed the various rumours, which, indeed, have been alluded to in *Canada*. So far, however, we do not think that any official statement has been made in regard to a commencement of dividend payments.

R. F. S. (Maidstone).—The improvement which took place in the company's business in the latter part of 1915 is stated to have steadily continued, and the results of the first three months of the present year are understood to be very satisfactory. This being so, we should advise you to hold on for a while yet.

W. L. (Kensington).—We believe that the main difficulty lies in the interruption of the ordinary trade of and with the country, owing to the war. The economy enforced thereby may, however, have a beneficial effect. Meanwhile, it is reassuring to note that the business of the company is well up to the normal, and its earnings are even increasing.

J. C. (Glasgow).—For the first half of the year the company paid a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. This took something over \$23,000. For the second half of the year no dividend was paid, the Directors evidently preferring to conserve the financial resources of the company. The carry forward into the current year was \$49,031, which is nearly \$25,000 in excess of the amount brought forward from 1914.

GENERAL.

SASK.—The Bishop of Qu'Appelle can be communicated with c/o Rev. Canon Hicks, Messingham Rectory, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

BAPTIST.—Besides the 57,400 enrolled members in Ontario and Quebec, there are 61,928 in the Maritime Provinces and 18,083 in the Western Provinces—a total of 137,411. The census of 1911 gave 382,666 Baptist adherent in the Dominion.

FLAX (Oley).—The total acreage devoted to flax in Canada in 1915 was 860,000, which produced 10,628,000 bushels, valued at \$15,965,000. Of this, \$13,592,000 was in Saskatchewan and was grown on 9,000,000 acres not for the sake of the fibre, but for the seed from which the oil and oil cake is made.

C. E. C. (Bath).—The members of the first Cabinet after Alberta was created a Province in 1905 were: The Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Education; Hon. C. W. Cross, Attorney-General; Hon. W. T. Finlay, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Agriculture; Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of Public Works; Hon. L. G. DeVeber, Minister without Portfolio. The present Cabinet, of which the Hon. A. L. Sifton is Premier, succeeded the Rutherford Administration on May 26, 1910.

M. (Shorncliffe).—The Military Medal is to be awarded to non-commissioned

officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the Field. It will bear on the obverse the Royal Effigy and on the reverse the words "For bravery in the field," encircled by a wreath surmounted by the Royal Cipher and a Crown. It is to be worn immediately before all war medals, on the left breast pendant from a dark blue ribbon, having the centre three white and two crimson stripes alternating.

Building permits issued in February in 42 Canadian cities showed a total value of \$400,451, compared with \$1,137,152 last year.

Professor Stephen Leacock has collected a series of his "Essays and Literary Studies," and these will before long make their appearance from the Bodley Head.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., is visiting Paris as a member of the Parliamentary party which is returning the recent visit paid to London by members of the French Legislature.

A very striking full-length poster in the window of the Canadian Emigration Offices, Charing Cross, shows a member of the C.E.F., fully equipped, bearing the legend, "I have left the plough for the sword."

The work of the Children's Country Holidays Fund (18, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.) is being carried on despite the war. Donations are needed in order to send away the 18,000 to 20,000 children with whom the Executive hope to deal this year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has excavated a total of 19,019ft. of the Selkirk Tunnel up to date. The total length will be six miles through the heart of the mountain. This great work, which is to cost \$12,000,000, will be finished next year.

The paper and pulp mills along the Canadian Northern Railway are not losing sight of the British market. A train of 23 cars of sulphite has been shipped from Hawkesbury to Halifax for export, which is most unusual, as formerly sulphite was imported. Five sulphite mills are being enlarged, as are also two ground wood mills; two of the paper mills are adding 60 tons per day each to their production, and additional pulp and paper mills are being erected at Three Rivers and Smoothrock Falls.

The Hon. James Kent, leader of the Opposition in the Newfoundland Legislature, has been appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, succeeding the late Justice Emerson. The new Judge was Attorney-General in Sir Robert Bond's Cabinet from July, 1907, until the overthrow of the Ministry early in 1909, and has represented the electoral district of St. John's East continuously since 1904. His father, Mr. Robert Kent, was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1881 to 1885.

AEOLIAN HALL.

Two interesting series of recitals in the Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., are announced by Messrs. Michell and Ashbrooke. Miss Adela Verne, who has just returned from an extended tour in South America, will give three pianoforte recitals on Monday afternoons, May 1, 8, and 15, at 3.15; while Louis Godawsky—a youth of 15, who was born at Leeds and comes of a musical Russian family—will give two violin recitals on May 3 and 17 at 3 p.m.

Mr. H. P. Borden, C.E., of Montreal, has been appointed a member of the Government Commission which has charge of the construction of the new Quebec Bridge, filling the vacancy created by the death of Mr. C. C. Schneider, of Philadelphia. The other members of the Commission are Mr. C. N. Monsarrat (Chairman and Chief Engineer) and Mr. Ralph Modjeski, Chicago.

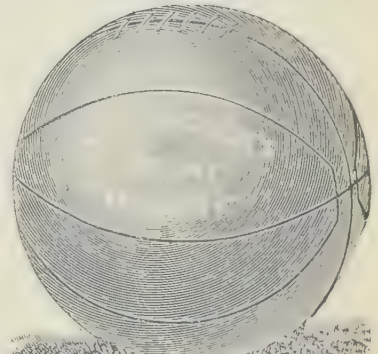
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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 538. April 29, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Cities Service.—Gross earnings for March, \$639,780; net earnings, \$620,701, against \$335,057.

Bank of Montreal.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, together with a bonus of 1 per cent., which is at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Royal Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the paid-up capital stock for the three months to May 31, payable on and after June 1.

Kaministiquia Power.—A dividend of 1½ per cent., or at the rate of 6 per cent., has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, payable on the 15th prox. Net earnings for February, \$25,564; increase, \$1,052.

Montreal Light, Heat, and Power.—A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the paid-up capital stock, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared for the quarter to April 30. This is the same as a year ago.

Scottish Manitoba.—The accounts for 1915 show a total revenue of \$26,549, and after providing for Debenture interest, etc., there remained an available sum, including \$714 brought forward and \$800 transferred from reserve (reducing it to \$231,000), of \$1,363. A dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared, leaving \$522 to be carried over, subject to Directors' fees.

Casey Cobalt Mining.—The report for 1915 states that in July last the Canadian company (Casey Cobalt Silver Mining Co., Ltd.) secured an option on an adjoining property, which is now being explored. The results so far have proved that this claim is mineralised, as silver has been and continues to be produced from several veins close to the border of the East Casey claim.

Canadian Mining Corporation.—The second annual report states that the profit for the financial year ended March 31 last was \$108,430, including \$13,867 brought in. Dividends and bonus amounting to 1s. 3d. per share have been paid, absorbing \$95,570, leaving \$12,014 to carry forward, after writing off another third of the preliminary expenses, viz., \$1,698, and the balance of the office furniture account. With regard to the Mining Corporation of Canada, for the year ended December 31 last the production was 4,563,957 ounces of silver, compared with 3,185,124 ounces for the preceding nine months; and the net profits for the year amounted to \$1,193,395, against \$752,105 for the preceding nine months. The company's production of silver is now greater than that of any other silver mining company in Canada—including Cobalt, and for 1915 exceeded that of its nearest competitor by over 450,000 ounces. The price of silver ruled at the lower level, brought about by war conditions, during the greater part of the year, but during the last two periods the company had the benefit of a very considerable advance in price. The actual average price realised for the year was 52.53 cents per ounce, against an average price for the preceding nine months of 51.17 cents. The net profits for the year, after writing off the proper amounts for depreciation and special expenditure, were \$1,193,395, and after paying dividends amounting to \$518,750, \$674,645 was carried forward, making a total amount at credit of profit and loss of \$1,167,376. The accounts of the Canadian Company show that the balance carried forward by that company on December 31 1915, amounted to \$1,167,376 (\$223,711).

St. John and Quebec Railway.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company First Mortgage 4 per Cent. Debenture stock, 1962, due June 1, the balances will be struck on the evening of May 10, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

Casey Cobalt Silver Mining.—The report for 1915 states that the new ore-bodies referred to in last annual report, developed from shaft No. 6, were drifted on up to the easterly boundary, but exploratory work failed to disclose any promising veins. The Directors completed an arrangement with the Casey Harris Mining Co., owning the property to the east, whereby this company obtained an option over a period of three years on half the shares of that company, with the right to continue exploration and development work on the Casey Harris property, paying mining expenses out of the ore recovered. During the year a total of 5,201 feet of development work was done on the Casey and Casey Harris properties. The mill ran 91.6 per cent. of possible running time, treating a total of 14,661 tons, at an average cost of \$1.38, and with an average extraction of 80 per cent. The total recovery from the mill was 235,936 oz. of silver, in addition to which 23,382 oz. was produced from high-grade ore, including 'bullion.'

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending April 21.

Canadian Northern, \$634,300; inc., \$192,000.
Canadian Pacific, \$2,343,000; inc., \$720,000.
Grand Trunk, \$162,089; inc., \$22,790.
G.T. Western, \$41,199; inc., \$11,610.
Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, \$14,451; inc., \$4,619. Total, \$2,717,739; inc., \$39,019.
G.T.P. Prairie Section, \$26,373; inc., \$17,461. Previous week, \$23,924; inc., \$13,171.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND No. 117.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. and a BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. have been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record on 16th May, 1916.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. CAMBER, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
15th April, 1916.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 115.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been DECLARED, for the three months ending 31st May, 1916, and will be PAYABLE at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of June, to shareholders of record of 15th May.

By order of the Board,

T. R. WHITTEY,
London Manager.
Bank Buildings,
Princes Street, London, E.C.
April 29th, 1916.

ORGANISING CANADIAN TRADE. Government Scheme for After the War.

In the Canadian House of Commons last week Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, outlined an extensive programme for the encouragement of Canadian commerce and industry, and especially designed to meet the conditions prevailing after the war (says Reuter).

Sir George Foster announced the establishment of a bureau for commercial information, one branch of which is intended to promote chemical research and to improve technical and scientific production. In connection with the scheme he announced that a permanent exhibition of domestic and foreign products would be established. Sir George Foster added that an honorary Commission of Canadian business men would be appointed to visit Europe to report on the conditions prevailing there. Commissioners would be appointed in France, Great Britain and Italy, besides additional commissioners in Russia. University graduates were now being trained for this work in the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Franck Pauze, ex-President of the French-Canadian Chamber of Commerce at Montreal, has arrived in France with the object of making arrangements for the visit of an important Canadian mission next month to the principal industrial towns of the country.

APRIL MAGAZINES.

Scottish Geographical Magazine (1s. 6d.).—*The Strategic Geography of the British Empire*, Vaughan Cornish; *"The Resources of Canada,"* H. M. Cadell; *"The War and the East,"* Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Tate.

Mr. A. E. Adams, of Berwick, N.S., Secretary of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, is in London with Mr. C. Hogan, who is also a member of the company.

Among the recently-elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are:—Mr. W. D. Bond, K.C., Mr. J. R. Douglas, Mr. Andrew S. Ewing, Mr. S. S. Foster, K.C., Mr. Victor Goad, Mr. Henry J. Hague, K.C., Mr. J. W. McConnell, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., Mr. D. Morrice, Mr. E. W. H. Phillips, and Mr. John Williamson, M.A.—all of Montreal.

On an application by Sir John Simon, K.C. (for the Bank of Montreal), in the action brought against the bank by Captain Cecil E. Banbury, Mr. Justice Shearman has fixed Monday, May 15, for the re-trial of the case. When the action came before the Lord Chief Justice recently the special jury disagreed, and were accordingly discharged without giving a verdict.

Messrs. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines in Ontario, and W. S. Miller, Provincial Geologist, members of the Ontario Nickel Commission, left for Paris on Thursday to consult with members of the French Government in connection with the use of nickel and the supply from New Caledonia. It is probable that Mr. Miller, the Ontario Government Geologist, will shortly visit New Caledonia.

Commemorating the anniversary of the second battle of Ypres, cards were displayed in the windows of the Canadian Northern Railway Offices throughout the country bearing the following inscription:—"Ypres, April 23, 1915.—The first anniversary of the second battle of Ypres. To the memory of the officers and men of the Canadian Forces who fell at the battle of Ypres, April 23, 1915. To Canada they have bequeathed their memories and their glory."

LONDON FUR SALES.

March 28 to April 13.

In their report on the London fur sales on the above dates Messrs. P. R. Poland and Son, 110, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., state:-

"In the interval between the January and March sales business has been very good in the home market, and considerable transactions have taken place, chiefly in medium to cheap goods. The sale-room was again filled with numerous buyers, amongst whom were many French, although some of the latter arrived very late owing to travelling difficulties. Many goods were, no doubt, bought for American account; Russia and Italy also placed some important orders. Most articles sold very well. Otter and marten are, however, still neglected. Several parcels of skunk and musquash were sold for account of the Admiralty, also some salvage goods from Australia."

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s Sale.

The following are the prices at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s sale for April 3, 1916, values being compared with last October, sometimes with March, 1915:-

BEAVER (7,225; last March, 12,537).—Sorted differently for size; dark sorts are 10 per cent. dearer than October, pale sorts 15 per cent. dearer. Bought for Russia and United States.

MUSQUASH (35,482; last March, 93,357).—25 per cent. dearer for pale sorts, 10 per cent. dearer for dark sorts compared with October. Bought for France and England.

OTTER, LAND (5,482; last March, 551).—Sorted differently; mostly remain unsold.

FISHWE (624; last March, 910).—10 per cent. dearer than October.

FOX, RED (5,483; last March, 4,620).—10 per cent. dearer than October. Mostly bought for America and some for France. The seconds were differently sorted.

FOX, CROSS (2,305; last March, 1,162).—10 per cent. cheaper than October.

SEA OTTER (1; last March none).—This nice skin sold at £110.

FOX, SILVER (500; last March, 141).—Sold at about October prices, occasionally rather cheaper. Bought for Russia, France, and England; many remain unsold. £80 was highest price paid.

FOX, BLUE (53; last March, 12).—A very nice offering, sold at October prices.

FOX, WHITE (5,632; last March, 3,005).—Again in good demand, and advanced 10 per cent. on October values. This rise is most marked on dyeing skins.

ERMINE (3,455; last March, 11,725).—Part sold at low figures, part remain unsold.

MARTEN (17,295; last March, 4,251).—The seconds were this time differently sorted for colour, the collection was good in quality, but neglected, and declined 10 per cent. on October; many remain unsold. No F.G. had been offered since March, 1914.

MINX (7,443; last March, 8,992).—Consisted chiefly of the M.K.R. mark, and are 50 per cent. cheaper than March, 1914: none were sold in March, 1915, and those sold in October were from different lots.

LYNX (5,437; last March, 6,539).—Mostly M.K.R. which have not been offered for about fifty years; some Y.F. sold 10 per cent. cheaper than October.

SKUNK (398; last March, 1,024).—Sold much dearer than in October.

WOLVERINE (437; last March, 28).—A nice offering, and sold 10 per cent. cheaper than October.

MUSK OX (34; last March, none).—Sold at low figures.

BEAR, BLACK (1,522; last March, 1,458).—In great demand and nearly all purchased by the home trade, 50 per cent. advance on October prices.

BEAR, BROWN (109; last March, 99).—Sold at March prices, and bought for the home market; none were sold in October.

BEAR, GRAY (21; last March, 25).—None offered in October. These fetched about March rates.

BEAR, WHITE (130; last March, 12).—Sold at low prices.

WOLF (1,632; last March, 2,114).—A nice collection went at an advance of 25 per cent. on October both for Prairie and Timber. 110s. was highest price paid for a lot of fine dark grey.

HAIR SEAL, DRY (5,629; last March, 3,848).—Sold rather dearer than March, 1914. None were sold March, 1915. None offered in October, 1915.

Other Sales.

The following were the prices at the sales of Messrs. C. M. Lampon & Co., A. & W. Nesbitt, Ltd., Fredk. Huth & Co., Anning & Cobb, Dyeter, Nalder & Co., and Culverwell, Brooks & Co., values being compared with January:-

BADGER (1,565; last March, 3,165).—Again of poor quality, sold at about January prices.

BEAR, BLACK (3,351; last March, 1,892).—A fairly good collection of N.W. skins, with some

Columbia and South Western district in great demand for the home trade, and advanced 40 per cent., but not quite so much for the higher grades; 180s. was highest price paid.

BEAR, BROWN (389; last March, 356).—Likewise bought by the home trade and advanced 30 per cent.

BEAR, GRIZZLY (21; last March, 130).—Poor quality skins which sold rather dearer.

BEAR, WHITE (50; last March, 68).—Sold at low figures.

BEARS (2,086; last March, 4,518).—A good offering of Labrador and British Columbia skins; dark sorts sold at January prices, pale sorts 10 per cent. dearer; some of the latter bought for America.

CAT, OYSTER (30,871; last March, 33,587).—Common sold at January prices, best parcels are 10 per cent. dearer.

CAT, HOUSE (12,832; last March, 36,339).—Black American are 10 per cent. dearer, other colours and sorts remain on a level with January.

CAT, WILD (14,081; last March, 6,645).—From all parts and all sorts, sold 10 per cent. cheaper than January.

CHINCHILLA (1,067; last March, 959).—A small, but nice offering of raw skins; 190s. per skin was highest price paid.

ERMINE (66,377; last March, 88,746).—Sold irregularly; best Siberian and Swedish are 10 per cent. dearer, some American sold at quite reasonable prices, some Siberian were not sold.

FISHER (155; last March, 533).—Best colours 10 per cent. dearer, other sorts January prices; 165s. as highest price paid.

FITZ (4,419; last March, 22,648).—Mostly dressed or inferior skins, which are 20 per cent. dearer.

FOX, BLUE (133; last March, 194).—Good Alaska and Greenland skins went at a level with January rates; 340s. was the top price.

FOX, CROSS (782; last March, 1,247).—Chiefly North Western and British Columbia, went at about January prices.

FOX, GRAY (11,725; last March, 2,657).—Patagonian and South American sold 10 per cent. cheaper, North American Gray brought high prices.

FOX, RED (7,985; last March, 18,814).—The principal parcel came from Canada; nearly all sorts sold well at January prices.

FOX, SILVER (264; last March, 229).—An excellent offering of North American skins, some of which were farm, sold on a level with January. £115 was highest price paid.

FOX, WHITE (1,023; last March, 11,058).—Advanced 10 per cent. in January.

LYNX (1,643; last March, 4,474).—10 per cent.

MARTEN (1,555; last March, 3,833).—Although some good British Columbia skins were offered, the article was neglected, and prices fell 15 per cent. on January; some remain unsold.

MARTEN, BROWN (403; last March, 212).—Mostly stale skins, which sold rather cheaper.

MARTEN, STONE (4,130; last March, 2,573).—Sold at about January prices; a good lot of French skins bringing 26s.

MINX (20,313; last March, 17,352).—Sold rather firmer than in January. France showing some delays in working, North Western sold very reasonably, the few finer grades offered realised January prices; some Southern remain unsold. Many bought for France.

MUSK OX (10; last March, 3).

MUSQUASH, BROWN (2,309,156; last March, 1,910,779).—Still in good demand, although prices are generally 15 per cent. cheaper, probably owing to delays in working. North Western sold very reasonably, the few finer grades offered realised January prices; some Southern remain unsold. Many bought for France.

MUSQUASH, BLACK (89,152; last March, 17,332).—Sold about 10 per cent. cheaper.

OPPOSITE, AMERICAN (134,347; last March, 200,488).—Still in great demand for dyeing, and advanced 10 per cent. on January values; 9s. was highest price paid, a further record.

OTTER (4,304; last March, 5,573).—Improved somewhat, and nearly all sold.

OTTER, SEA (5; last March, 2).

RACCOON (67,125; last March, 54,283).—Rough skins sold at January prices; ordinary to common description are 10 per cent. cheaper, but thirds, of which there were very few, are 40 per cent. dearer. Many bought for America and France.

SKUNK (637,080; last March, 318,410).—Again a good collection of skins, but the late shipments contained some Southern: North-Western skins were largely represented, and as there were consequently more long-strained on the market, these and white receded 20 per cent. thirds and southern skins sold nearly at January price other sorts 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper; all round the article may be quoted 15 per cent. higher, 27s. 3d. was highest price paid.

England, France and apparently Russia, were large buyers.

WOLF (54,028; last March, 15,326).—Best Prairie 20 per cent. dearer than January; common 10 per cent. dearer. Mostly bought by the home trade.

WOLVERINE (187; last March, 417).—Sold rather cheaper than in last October.

Despite the early opening of the St. Lawrence route, it is expected that St. John and Halifax and other ports will be kept busy all summer.

The arrival last week of 2,349 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Wedel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helens Place London, E.C. Finest white and coloured are quoted at from 108s. to 109s. per cwt.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:-

A London brush manufacturing company invite correspondence from Canadian makers of brush blocks.

A manufacturers' agent in Toronto is desirous of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom grocery houses, particularly in tea and coffee.

A Canadian company manufacturing a special lifebelt wish to get into touch with suitable agents in the United Kingdom who would be prepared to take up its introduction and sale.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:-

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,

Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,

Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,

North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,

Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,

87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Files and Tool Steel—

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—

BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Gecman," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—

TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—

ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office, 12, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir Georges H. Parley, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Giffley.

Emigration Office, — Assistant Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. J. Osd Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General—Mr. J. R. K. Rind, 12, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General—Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 13, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General—Mr. P. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General—Mrs. John Howard, 67A, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General—Lieut.-Col. Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General—Mrs. Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending April 25 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.

Birch, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. W., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.

Cameron, Lady, Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Campbell, Capt. W. A., North Bay, Ontario—Ontario Military Hospital.

Carter, Lt. R. C., Winnipeg—Regent Palace Hotel.

Coske, Mrs. W. F., Ottawa—Thackeray Hotel.

Curry, Mrs. A. R., Woodstock, N.B. 36, Victoria Street.

Dixon, Mrs. F. Homer, Winnipeg—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Douglas, Ple. W., Vancouver—Maple Leaf Club.

Ferguson, H. B. (C.E.), Vancouver—care of Sir John Wolfe Barry, 2, Queen Anne's Gate.

Ford, Miss H., Toronto—Lyceum Club.

Gardiner, G. W., Charlottetown—Premier Hotel, W.C.

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S.S. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

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Friday, May 12—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

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R.M.S. *Orinda*, Liverpool to New York.

Friday, May 25—R.M.S. *Sirilian*, Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, May 27—R.M.S. *Tuscania*, Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Pannonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to Halifax and New York.

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At the Canadian Emigration Offices, Charing Cross, the flag was flying on Tuesday in honour of Anzac Day, and in the window was a memorial scroll surrounded with maple leaves inscribed in memory of the officers and men who gave their lives at the second battle of Ypres, April 23, 1915. To Canada they have bequeathed their memories and their glory.

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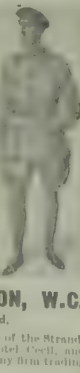
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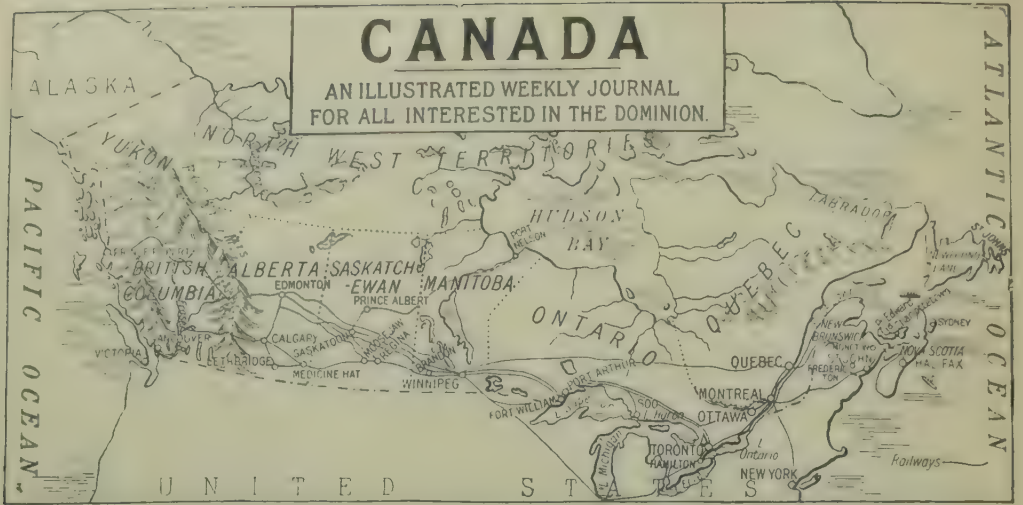
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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookseller instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

TRADE AMONG THE ALLIES.

THE inter-Parliamentary commercial conference has sat in Paris, at which two Canadian Agents-General were present. The President of the French Republic, addressing his visitors, observed that the object of the conference was "to seek solutions and not make resolutions." If this obvious fact had been grasped by the Free Trade Press they might not have wasted their space in publishing such views as recently appeared in the Westminster Gazette, expressing apprehension of new international tariffs which might impair the fiscal autonomy of the self-governing Dominions. There are no grounds whatever for these apprehensions. They appear to us only to have been put forward by moss-backed Cobdenites for fear that mutual discussion of trade questions with our Allies might give a further stimulus to the growing movement in favour of fair trade and protection against Teutonic commercial intrigue. In regard to Canada, the Dominion now possesses in its tariff a well tried and most satisfactory instrument, which protects her manufacturers against the unfair competition of dumping, and her consumers against unfair in

flation of prices by any combination of local manufacturers. The Canadian tariff is a model which might well be adopted by the Mother Country when the revision of its fiscal policy takes place, and in a future issue we will lay before our readers at greater length the chief advantages of the tariff in force in Canada. At the moment it is sufficient to say that after a test of years that tariff has stood all the tests required of it, and has most successfully rejected assaults, both from the United States and from Germany. It will be remembered that when Germany penalised Canadian imports Canada replied by raising her tariff wall to such a height that German goods were quite barred from entry. This was soon followed by a German delegation to Ottawa and the removal of the extra tariff on Canadian products going into Germany. In any discussion that may take place at the forthcoming conference in Paris, although the Overseas Dominions are not directly represented—Mr. Hughes being present as a delegate of the Imperial Government since Canada expressed no desire to be represented there could have been no question of Canada or Australia parting with any jot or tittle of their entire fiscal independence. There does appear to have been some apprehension on this score,

but such fears are entirely groundless. The fiscal policy of the Mother Country will have to be modified. This may lead to some changes in the tariffs of the self governing Dominions, but these will be simply matters of bargain, and while up to the present Great Britain has had no tariff machinery by which she could show preference to her own offspring, the alteration of her fiscal system will enable her to offer them certain trade advantages which may be further reciprocated in the already existing preferential tariff of Canada. These meetings in Paris are significant of the desire of all the Allies to confer trade favours on each other first, and as both Canada and Australia have favours to bestow they are in an excellent position to obtain favours in return.

**

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

THERE are many Canadians who in these days turn a longing eye to our Navy and wish their Dominion were directly represented in it, as are her sister nations. It is a reproach they hope to see removed before long. A sight of Britain's floating bulwarks never fails to rouse pride and admiration in the breast of every son of the Empire. To only a chosen few is granted the privilege of seeing the Grand Fleet, and most can only share in their enthusiasm at second hand. Among the recent visitors to its far northern anchorage has been that well-known Canadian "Ralph Connor" (Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D.), and in giving his impressions in the *Daily Telegraph* the other day he had a word to say to his fellow-countrymen:—

"Canada!" he exclaims, "would that you could stand here and look upon this that a century and a half ago determined for you your destiny, and through these one hundred and fifty years has allowed you in security to hew your homes from the primeval forests, build your highways, plant your cities by far inland lakes and rivers as upon the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, establish your institutions of a free people, gather into safe storehouses your hard-won treasures of an industrious and sturdy race, and lift up to heaven these symbols of your holy religion, none daring to disturb you or make you afraid. Oh, Canada! you have had your faint imaginings of this mighty Thing at times, but more often you have forgotten all about it, your very forgetting the finest tribute you could pay to its protecting power. But were you here to see with your eyes this Thing to-day, how would you rejoice! and how would you understand that wonder of this great war, that from the other side of the world your sons, eager to stand with their brothers of the Empire in the great world-conflict for world liberty, have been able to make their way without single loss of a gun or a man across the open seas, in the very face of a foe that hates you with a vindictive hatred given to none else."

Dr. Gordon ends by expressing a hope that in the days to come Canada will do her part in the keeping of the Fleet fit and ready. Such a resolve, we are sure, is only a matter of time. We hope Dr. Gordon's article will be republished in Canada, so that that consummation may be furthered. A step in the right direction towards educating public opinion has been taken by the *Toronto Daily Star*, in arranging for the official naval films to be shown by cinematograph at Massey Hall. We wish our contemporary every success in the campaign it is inaugurating in Canada, so that Canadians may come to realise for themselves in some measure at least what a Fleet in Being really is and means.

**

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Treachery in Ireland.

The events of last week have gone far to remove the ignorant and misplaced sympathy shown towards the more extreme section of Irish Nationalists by the Overseas Dominions. These Daughter Nations having enjoyed self-government were easily led to believe the foolish and disingenuous stories of Irish oppression freely circulated by the instigators of the boycott. The position of Ireland and Canada was in no way comparable, but a totally undeserved sympathy was evoked for "the wrongs of Ireland," which caused these wrong-headed and thriftless men who hoped to benefit by the Sinn Fein movement to believe that Overseas opinion was strongly in their favour. Black rebellion and foul fighting at this crisis of the Empire's

history strip any so-called Irish patriots of the last shred of sympathy from the men who have upheld the untarnished glory of British arms at Gallipoli and Ypres. Never again will any soft-tongued Irish orators succeed in coaxing the hard-earned dollars from the purse of the Canadian artisan to be spent in Irish propaganda.

Men of the Daughter Nations fight fairly. They do not stab in the dark or shoot down wounded men in khaki when they protest against the ruthless slaughter of civilians in the streets of Dublin. It is the scum of Dublin tenements who, intoxicated with windy rhetoric and louted porter, have raised the flag of rebellion against the British Army, and disgraced our name amongst our Allies and the neutral nations, and given occasion to the Hun to rejoice. The rebellion is crushed, but it cannot be forgotten.

* * *

American Sympathy.

Thanks to their proximity to Canada. Americans who are chafing at the formalities and delays of diplomacy are not without an opportunity of showing practical sympathy with the cause of the Allies. In the Canadian contingents already in Europe there are many Americans distributed among the various brigades. This week at Toronto recruiting has started for a purely American battalion. In the United States itself a systematic effort has been made to recruit an American Legion. An American citizen, Mr. William T. Gregory, of Leamington, who has lived for some years in Western Ontario, bought a page of space in each of various American newspapers, in which he reprinted part of Professor J. H. Morgan's indictment of German atrocities in Belgium and France. Mr. Gregory reinforced his appeal by pointing out that 17,000 Canadians were killed or wounded in the Federal Armies of the Civil War, and suggesting that the time had come for Americans to repay that debt. It is encouraging to learn that enquiries have come to him from nearly every State in the Union, and that 95 per cent. of the enquirers expressed themselves as being "heart and soul" with the Allies in this struggle.

* * *

The Dominion Parliament Buildings.

No time has been lost in arranging for the rebuilding of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The plans of the architects selected by the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Pearson, of Toronto; and Mr. Marchand, of Montreal, have been generally approved and officially sanctioned. All who have visited Ottawa will share the satisfaction expressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the debate on the subject that "there is to be no change in the outside appearance of those buildings; they were of great beauty, and their beauty will not be marred by the plans of the architects."

Utilising the lessons of experience, it has been found possible to provide 38 per cent. more space in the interior of the proposed new buildings, and the only divergence of opinion is regarding the manner in which that space shall be allotted. After each decennial census the number of members of the Dominion Parliament automatically increases by the operation of the British North America Act, passed at Westminster in 1867, which made Canada a self-governing Dominion. The new Legislative Chambers must be designed with a view to that expansion.

* * *

Accommodation for Members.

Members of the Imperial Parliament, who mostly have to be content with only a locker for their personal use, will be interested to know that, though in the destroyed Parliament Buildings at Ottawa every eight or ten members had a room of their own, pressure is being brought to bear upon the Joint Parliamentary Committee which is to determine the allocation of the interior space to see that if each member is not given a separate room at least the number of members occupying one room shall be reduced to a minimum. Indeed, Mr. Middleboro, K.C., the Ontario M.P. who voiced this plea, went so far as to claim that private members should have as good quarters as Ministers, or as "they would occupy in their own homes." Needless to say, Mr. Middleboro and his friends were quite willing to vote another half million dollars of the public money to secure such accommodation.

The Coming Crop.

We have previously indicated in these columns that it is impossible for Canadian farmers to put the same great acreage under crop this year as last. The latest of the excellent monthly commercial letters issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce emphasises this point, and explains the reason. Last year, owing to the exceptional efforts made by the agricultural community to get the largest possible area under crop, a great deal of land was sown which should properly have been under summer fallow, and it is estimated by this authority that the total acreage this year is unlikely to exceed 80 per cent. of that under crop last year, and a shrinkage of 20 per cent. therefore should not be considered unsatisfactory. At the date of this circular it was said that the season was estimated to be ten days later than the average, and we were also reminded that weather and other conditions prevented the farmers from doing more than about half the usual amount of ploughing last fall.

It is well that these facts should be recognised so that unduly optimistic anticipations concerning the Canadian crop may not lead to disappointment. On the other hand, we are told that the immigration authorities consider that the labour shortage for the Western Provinces as a whole will be small, and in other respects farmers, in regard to machinery and appliances, are in a very satisfactory position, in addition to which bankers are arranging to improve the credit facilities of the farmers in the Prairie Provinces.

* * *

The Emigration of War-Widows.

Some of the Canadian papers are criticising the new plan of the Salvation Army to encourage the emigration of widows and children from the Mother Country to Canada. It is recognised that owing to their widespread organisation the Salvation Army would be better able to assist and look after such emigrants than any other agency, but many Canadians feel that they will have quite enough to do to look after their own war-widows without having others sent over from Britain. It is urged that if a widow has two or more children they cannot be properly looked after if the mother is out earning a daily wage, and if such children are neglected it leads to an increase in juvenile crime. To attempt to settle these women on the land must in a large number of cases lead to failure and hardship, both on account of the unaccustomed employment and the greater severity of climate. On the whole, the suggestion seems fraught with many difficulties and objections.

* * *

Money for Farmers.

Under the laws of the Dominion Canadian chartered banks are expressly excluded from lending money on land. The Province of British Columbia recently passed legislation to enable the Government to advance money to farmers on the security of their land, which will be loaned on the same system that has proved so satisfactory in New Zealand. It seems to be generally expected that other Provinces will have to follow the lead set by British Columbia, and supply money to farmers by Government loan at about 7 per cent. This will be a great boon to the farming community, especially in the Western Provinces, and should lead to a very considerable growth of agriculture.

* * *

Mixed Farming and Market Gardening.

The war has emphasised the need for more mixed farming and the development of the intensive system of market gardening, which has proved such a source of profit in large areas of France, Flanders, and the Scandinavian countries. Before the war the Dominion Government realised the urgent need for the more general inculcation of scientific teaching upon such matters, and the result was the Agricultural Instruction Act of 1913. The first report of the operation of the Act has just been presented to Parliament in a really interesting illustrated Blue Book of 150 pages, which affords ample evidence of its benefit in enlisting provincial co-operation in the spread of technical agricultural education, the results of which are already seen in increased production.

An interesting feature of the Blue Book is a summary of what was accomplished in Belgium in 25 years by simi-

lar methods. There, between 1885 and 1910, the average production per acre was increased as follows: Wheat, from 24.54 bushels to 38.55; rye, from 23.86 to 36.69; oats, from 49.79 to 81.48. About one-fifth of the 7,000,000 inhabitants of Belgium in 1900 are recorded as engaged in agriculture, and of these 544,041 held $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres or less; 190,833 not more than 12 acres, and 50,000 from 12 to 50 acres, those holding over 50 acres only totalling 16,000. Altogether it is officially estimated that as a result of systematic agricultural instruction the produce of the Belgian small holder increased in value by £10,000,000 in the 25 years. Mr. C. C. James, C.M.G., the Commissioner in charge of the administration of the Dominion Act, is confident that in the rural districts of many parts of Canada within easy reach of urban markets similar results may be achieved.

WAR HONOURS FOR CANADIANS. C.M.G. for C.A.M.C. Officers.

For distinguished service on the field three officers of the Canadian Army Medical Corps have been awarded the C.M.G.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Etherington, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hansford McKee, and Major Evans Greenwood Davis; also Major (temporary Lieut.-Col.) Arthur Lovell Hadow, Norfolk Regt., attached 1st Newfoundland Regt.

Two former students of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, also appear in the list—Major (temporary Lieut.-Col.) H. G. Reid, A.S.C. (to be Brev. Lieut.-Col.) and Capt. Colin Gordon Carruthers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Military Cross).

The New Military Medal.

The Canadian General Representative in France announces that the first Military Medal awarded was bestowed upon a Canadian soldier, Cpl. Richard Miller, 1st Western Ontario Battalion, who was in command of a support point on the afternoon of March 18, at a time when the front of the First Infantry Brigade was being severely bombarded. Although wounded, Cpl. Miller remained at his post until other wounded men had received attention, and until he had removed the remainder of his section into comparative safety. Having had his wounds dressed, Cpl. Miller gallantly returned to his position, over several hundred yards away, under heavy fire, and resumed command of his men.

Sergt. Ashby, L.-Cpl. Weir, and L.-Cpl. S. Carlisle, 7th British Columbia Battalion, who after a patrol encounter on the night of January 30 went out again and recovered the body of Lieut. H. Hewan, have been rewarded for their gallantry. L.-Cpl. Carlisle has received the D.C.M., while Sergt. Ashby and Cpl. Weir, both of whom had previously won the D.C.M., have been awarded the new Military Medal.

Distinguished Conduct Medals have also been awarded to C.S.M. Robert Whitfield, 1st Ontario Battalion, Pte. B. D. Schwan, 19th Western Ontario Battalion, and Pte. J. F. Bulgar, 1st Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of \$5. or 75c., for 25 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

DEBSON.—On April 27, in London, the wife of Capt. H. R. Denison, C.M.R., Canadian Infantry Brigade, of a son.
PERKINS.—On April 27, the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. N. Perren, of a daughter.
STEWART.—At Vancouver, B.C., on April 24, to the wife of Andrew Stewart, C.A. (née Jessie Sanderson)—a daughter; both well.

MARRIAGES.

POWELL.—NASH.—On March 11, at the Presbyterian Church, Drummoyne, Australia, James Digby, only son of Mrs. Powell and the late James Powell, of Chigwell, and grandson of the late Rev. John Digby Powell, to Eva Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nash, of Canada.
NRI.—THOMSON.—At Leichen, Ayr, on April 29, by the Rev. William Cairns Duncan, John M'Clure Nell, Private, Canadian A.M.C., to Jessie Ogilvie, youngest daughter of the late James Thomson.

DEATHS.

MARRYAT.—On April 3, Lieut.-Col. Ernest Lindsay Marryat, late Royal Engineers, of Haunted Lakes, Alia, Alberta, passed peacefully away at the age of 76. (Indian papers, please copy.)

ON SERVICE.

D'ARCY.—Died of wounds on April 16, Lieut. A. J. K. D'Arcy, Canadian Infantry, son of the late James D'Arcy, Esq., of Kew.
HARVEY.—Killed on April 19, Private Charles Bernard Lamphugh, Canadian Infantry, second son of Cuthbert L. G. Harvey, of Round Hill, Nova Scotia.
MACNAUGHTON.—Killed by a shell, on April 28, Ian R. P. Macnaughton, Lieutenant, Victoria Rifles, Canada, son of Prof. John Macnaughton, McGill University, Montreal.
MITCHELL.—On April 26, killed in action, Second Lieut. James Mitchell, Royal Flying Corps, late Canadian Infantry. "A glorious death." "For King and Country."
MORROW.—On April 26, killed in action, Lieut. James Curzon Macdonald Morrow, Canadian Engineers, dearly beloved son of the late James and Mrs. Morrow, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Aged 21.
PEMBERTON.—Killed in action, on April 25, Warren Coleclough Pemberton, Lieutenant, Canadian Expeditionary Force and R.F.C., second son of F. R. Pemberton, Esq., Victoria, B.C. Aged 20.
ROPER.—On April 10, killed in action, whilst serving with the Canadian R.F. (Canoeers), Rutace Polham, son of the late Pelham H. Roper, of Hildgate, and of Mrs. Pelham Roper.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CRATERS.

Sir Max Aitken's Stirring Account of the Canadians' Stand at St. Eloi—Stories of Heroic Officers and Men.

A STIRRING account of the fight for the craters at St. Eloi is given in despatches from Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative in France, issued by the Minister of Militia at Ottawa.

Germans' Determined Efforts.

During the week March 28 to April 4 (says the first communique) efforts were made by the enemy to dislodge the British troops from the trenches captured on March 27. Working parties from our Second Division succeeded in connecting up our left with the right of the new British line. On the left of the new British line the enemy reached and fortified the easternmost of the five craters marking the original German front line trench. From this point he made determined efforts to seize another mine crater, and effectively prevented the linking up of the new line with the British trenches further to the north-east.

On the afternoon of April 1 the left of the new British line was severely shelled, and the officer in command called on our Fourth Infantry Brigade for assistance. Squads of bombers from our 18th Western Ontario and 21st Eastern Ontario Battalions, under Lieuts. Speer and Brownlee, were at once sent out by Brig.-General Rennie. By dusk our men had reached and taken over the advanced bombing posts. Towards midnight, in conjunction with Grenadiers of the British battalion, our bombers attacked the enemy and bombed him out of a trench in front of the crater, establishing themselves in the new position and holding on to it until relieved by fresh British troops shortly before daylight.

The German casualties on that night were heavy. One German officer and four men were taken prisoners during the fighting. Our casualties were one killed, two dangerously and four seriously wounded.

Canadian Bombers' Superiority.

Our success was due to the superior training of our bombers, who out-threw the Germans at every point. Four bombers of our 21st Battalion, Ptes. D. Brooklin, R. C. Smith, J. Nicholson, and R. L. Sprong, displayed exceptional enterprise and gallantry. Going forward from the captured positions, they bombed the enemy back for fifty yards, and drove him from another fortified point. They remained out until their supply of bombs was exhausted, and then rejoined our main party. Pte. Smith was slightly wounded. The positions captured by our bombers proved valuable as a base of operations against the Germans holding the crater.

Starting from this line on the following night, British troops assaulted and captured the crater. Four officers and 80 other ranks were taken prisoners and handed over to our troops for safe keeping. The new British lines were then joined up and consolidated.

An unposted letter found in the German trenches contained the following sentences:—"We are now building our new trench mortars, and then we will show these English who has the upper hand. As soon as one lets the cheeky beggars, Canadians from America, have a bit of quiet, they get uppish."

Twice on the night of April 1-2 German bombing parties attempted to raid our trenches, under cover of heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. On each occasion the raiding parties were driven off by our bombers and the accurate fire of our artillery.

Daring exploits are related on the part of Lieut. Bradburn and a patrol of five men of the 31st Alberta Battalion; a patrol of the 19th Western Ontario Battalion, under Lieuts. Hooper and Burnham; five scouts and bombers of the 5th Western Cavalry Battalion, under Lieut. Anderson; a patrol of the 21st Eastern Ontario Battalion, under Capt. Shepherd; Lieut. Southey and Ptes. Northey and Hind, of the 21st Eastern Ontario Battalion; and a party of scouts and bombers of the 5th Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, under Lieuts. Sneath and Barnes.

An Intense and Bitter Struggle.

Throughout the week April 4-11 (says the second despatch) vigorous efforts were made by the Germans to recover the ground lost by them at St. Eloi. The struggle for possession of the mine craters marking the original German line was intense and bitter. The frontage taken by the British from the Germans did not exceed 600 yards. The whole area of this former German salient was pitted by thousands upon thousands of shell holes, large and small. The explosion of six British mines had not only affected the German front line trench, but had yet further stirred up and churned the heavy soil still sodden with the winter rains. Trees had been smashed by the hail of shells and uprooted by their explosions. All signs of vegetation had disappeared. Of the former landscape there

remained nothing but an ugly quagmire. Through this trackless morass of water-filled holes, mud and earth piles, in which at any step a man might sink over his waist, British troops had contrived to dig a narrow and shallow trench to the south of the craters, and Canadian troops had succeeded in linking up the British right with the main line.

Canadians Relieve British Troops.

On the night of April 2-3 the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade relieved the weary British troops in the new line. The honour fell to our 27th (City of Winnipeg) and 31st Alberta Battalions.

Taking over a line under such conditions was no light task. Few of the conveniences normal to trench warfare existed. Front trenches were imperfect dug-outs still in embryo, and machine-gun emplacements not yet constructed. Communication trenches were practically non-existent, and the relief had to be effected by the solitary front-line trench from both flanks. Most of the trenches were at least knee-deep with water.

No time was lost by the Canadian troops in endeavouring to improve the situation, but dawn found the positions of the men in the front still far from satisfactory. In the early morning and again at intervals during the day German artillery bombarded our lines in this sector. The fire was both severe and accurate. Protection and cover were all too scanty. The new trench was damaged, particularly that portion of it held by the 27th Battalion, and the old British trench to the north of the craters also suffered.

Our artillery maintained a heavy fire until each bombardment in turn was silenced. When darkness fell large parties were at once set to work to repair the damages and effect improvements. The British dead still lying in the trenches were taken out and our own casualties carried back. Parapets were raised and strengthened, and some of the water drained from the trenches, all this work being carried on under fierce but intermittent bursts of fire from the German artillery.

On the following day German high explosive shells again battered the new parapets. In some places the trench itself was obliterated and the dug-outs wrecked. Once more the chief labour of the night was to repair the havoc of the previous day.

A Severe Bombardment.

On April 5 the German bombardment was renewed with increased severity. At dawn and again in the afternoon hundreds of shells were hurled into the narrow area which had been the German salient, rendering all movements therein extremely difficult, and demolishing our trenches.

Our troops suffered many casualties, and as companies of our 27th Battalion had held the advanced positions for three days and nights under exceptionally trying conditions, it was decided to relieve them. Companies of our 29th Vancouver Battalion, under the command of Capt. G. T. Gwynne and Lieut. N. E. O'Brien, were detailed for the purpose. The relief was planned to take place on the morning of April 6 between the hours of one and three o'clock.

At two o'clock scouts of the 27th Battalion, who had been out in front of the trenches, came in and reported all quiet. At three o'clock a terrific bombardment was started by the German artillery. Owing to the blocked and shattered condition of the front line the relief of the 27th Battalion had not been fully completed, and a few minutes after the bombardment commenced movement along the trench had become an impossibility. A few minutes more and a considerable section of the trench had disappeared. Here and there a dug-out on which no shell had fallen sheltered a few men, or the very shell holes which had blotted out some yards of the trench afforded insecure cover to others, but there was no continuity, no communication. Each group was isolated, thrown altogether on its own resources.

The Germans Attack.

At 3.30 a.m. the Germans attacked. Immediately the German bombardment commenced, every available gun of our artillery was turned on the enemy's positions, and valuable assistance was given by the artillery of the British forces on our right and left. Prior to opening his bombardment the enemy had contrived to deploy a whole battalion opposite our lines. These troops advanced in fairly close formation, apparently in the belief that our front line trenches could no longer be occupied. Over the length of the demolished trench but little resistance could be offered to them. Machine-guns had been smashed or buried, rifles were clogged with mud. The few men who in this or that isolated group still remained un wounded were hopelessly outnumbered. With scarcely a check the enemy passed over them.

To the right and left of the gap in our front line, through

which the enemy had penetrated, our parapets and trenches had been badly shattered by the bombardment, but resistance was still possible. Despite the tremendous shelling and sweeping fire of hostile machine-guns, men climbed on to the parapets and parades, the better to fire at the advancing foe. Machine-guns were lifted into the open and worked with desperate courage until they became clogged with mud splashed on to them by exploding shells, or else were smashed or buried.

On our right men of our 27th and 29th Battalions were rallied by Capt. Gwynne and Lieut. O'Brien. The attack was beaten back and our trenches held intact.

Germans Clubbed to Death.

A little farther to the east Lieut. Browne, 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, who was in charge of a machine-gun in the front line, continued to fire his gun until it was put out of action, but before this occurred a number of Germans had been killed at close range. With his detachment of six men Lieut. Browne then withdrew in the direction of our second line. On the way barbed wire was encountered. While crossing it the party was shot at by Germans who had interposed on the line of retreat. Four of the party were killed, but, having crossed the wire, Lieut. Browne met a few more of our men who had been cut off from their trench, and with these reinforcements charged the point from which he had been fired at. Twelve Germans were found there, one of whom was an officer. All twelve were clubbed to death, the officer being attacked and killed by Pte. Simoneau.

Lieut. Browne eventually reached our trenches with his party. Of his original detachment of six there remained but two. Among the missing was L.-Cpl. Lambert, 22nd Battalion, who had already earned the D.C.M. and the Medaille Militaire.

Soon after the trench was reached the Germans advanced on it from one of the craters, but finding it held by our men immediately retreated into the crater.

On our left a considerable body of the enemy attempted to rush the lines of our 31st Battalion and to seize a small crater. Major F. J. Daly, D.S.O., who was in command of this section of our trenches, ordered rapid fire to be opened. Heavy casualties were suffered by the enemy, and the attack was turned.

A Difficult and Uncertain Situation.

When dawn broke the situation was difficult and uncertain. Bombing attacks against craters held by the enemy had been quickly organised. On our left two craters were reached by bombers of our 28th North-West and 31st Alberta Battalions, under Lieut. MacIntosh. The nearest was found to be still held by a detachment of our own men. The second was unoccupied, every man of our garrison having been killed, and this crater had again to be abandoned owing to the heavy fire directed upon it.

On our right Capt. Gwynne still maintained his position, although the Germans had occupied the craters to his rear. About seven o'clock in the morning an effort was made to ascertain more definitely the exact whereabouts of the Germans. Lieut. Jackson, 28th Battalion, volunteered to take out a patrol for the purpose. With four men he started to crawl towards the craters, but almost immediately three of his men were killed, and he was forced to retire.

A Skilful Retreat.

An incessant bombardment of our trenches was continued by the enemy, and finally, about noon, all his remaining rifles being out of commission and his men exhausted, Capt. Gwynne decided to retreat. Word was sent through to the artillery to concentrate on the craters held by the enemy. Under cover of this fire and of machine-guns and rifle fire from the trenches on the right he succeeded in withdrawing his men from an exceedingly difficult position. During the afternoon steps were taken to organise further bombing attacks against the enemy. Reinforcements from the 28th Battalion were sent up to Major Daly, who was still holding the line on the left of the craters. At his direction two platoons of the 28th Battalion, under Capt. Styles and Bidwell, occupied three of the craters shortly after dusk. Our men entrenched themselves, and, in spite of the heavy bombardments, held the craters until the evening of April 8.

On the morning of April 7 a party of German bombers approached one of the craters held by men of the 28th Battalion. Twelve of the enemy were shot dead within 20 feet.

Later in the morning a party of forty Germans advanced in close order towards the crater. They were observed by Sergt. Reece, 31st Battalion, who was commanding a detached platoon of Major Daly's company. The enemy were allowed to approach to within forty or fifty yards. Sergt. Reece then gave the order for rapid fire, and the hostile party were destroyed. Not one man escaped.

During the day Lieut. Rawlinson, 28th Battalion, starting from one of our craters with two volunteers, reconnoitred the grounds towards the craters held by the Germans. When within twenty yards of the nearest crater the patrol was seen by the enemy and shelled with shrapnel. Both men were wounded, but succeeded in regaining their cover. The follow-

ing night Lieut. Rawlinson undertook another reconnaissance in the same direction, and on this occasion reached to within twenty feet of the German crater, bringing in valuable information.

In the afternoon a very heavy bombardment of the craters held by the enemy and of the German trenches was undertaken by our artillery and trench-mortar batteries in co-operation with the heavy artillery of British formation on our right and left.

Relieving the Canadian Battalions.

When night fell the relief of our battalions was effected, with the exception of three companies of our 31st Battalion under Major Daly, and the men of our 28th Battalion under Capt. Styles and Bidwell, holding the craters. These units remained in their positions until the following evening, when they also were relieved. Major Daly had then been in command of the trenches on the left of the craters for four days and four nights. During this time he had repulsed several enemy attacks. As senior officer present he had issued instructions for the advance on the craters and reconnaissance of the enemy's position. He had kept the attacking parties of other battalions and men in the craters supplied with ammunition.

Throughout the day of April 8 an intermittent bombardment of our trenches was maintained by the enemy, and our artillery retaliated heavily on the German craters and trenches.

On the night of April 10-11 the enemy attacked four of the craters held by our troops, and some of the front-line trenches; they were everywhere repulsed.

Deeds of High Courage and Devotion.

In the confusion of the fighting for the craters many deeds of high courage and devotion were performed by our men. Some of them will never be fully recorded, for none are left to tell the tale. Others in due course may be garnered when the passage of time has thrown them in relief in the recollection of those men who witnessed them. Only bare details of a few of them can as yet be secured.

Lieut. J. F. Arbuckle, with Cpl. Woods and Pte. Batson, of our 31st Battalion, undertook a reconnaissance and penetrated several hundred yards into the German territory. Separated from his men in the darkness and wounded in the face by the explosion of a shell, Lieut. Arbuckle managed to regain our trenches, bringing in valuable information as to the German defences. Pte. Batson was hit in the ankle. Cpl. Woods stayed with him and bandaged the wound, but a little later was killed by a shell. All through the following day Pte. Batson lay in concealment within the German area, and after dark crawled back to our lines.

Ptes. A. Davis and L. R. Seymour, 31st Battalion, moved to and fro between the craters occupied by our men and the trenches held by their company. They carried in several wounded men. In one dug-out two brothers were buried by the explosion of a shell. Davis and Seymour tried to dig them out, but another shell struck the same place, killing both brothers and wounding Seymour. Davis lifted Seymour on his back, and, working his way through mud which reached over the hips, carried him to shelter one hundred and twenty yards away.

Shovels as Crutches.

L.-Cpl. Everett, 28th Battalion, was out on patrol on the morning of April 6, when the attack started. He was badly wounded, but after lying out all day regained our trenches on the night of April 7, using two shovels as crutches.

Sergt. James Harvey, 28th Battalion, made fifteen trips under heavy fire from our support lines to the craters. Each time he took fresh men with him, and each time brought in a number of wounded.

Capt. Carr, medical officer, 27th Battalion, established an advanced dressing station in the front trenches, and under a heavy cross-fire went out in front of our lines to bring in wounded men.

Capt. J. A. Cullum, medical officer, 28th Battalion, took out parties of stretcher-bearers and brought in wounded men. Under heavy fire Capt. Cullum, assisted by Sergt. George Lock, carried in one man for whom no stretcher could be secured.

Stretcher-bearers J. MacGillivray, 28th Battalion, and J. Wilkinson, 31st Battalion, continued to tend the wounded long after they themselves were hit.

Sergt. John McInne, 27th Battalion, after being wounded, remained at his post under a severe fire. On several occasions he acted as guide in reconnaissances towards the craters, and stayed with his command until incapacitated by further wounds.

Machine-Gun Sergt. F. W. Haines, 27th Battalion, had his gun buried three times by shell explosions, but each time succeeded in bringing it again into action with very little delay. Finally the gun was hit while being fired from the parapet, and Sergt. Haines was wounded. In spite of this he went out to the assistance of Grondie-Sergt. Fitz, who was being wounded two hundred yards away. It was broad daylight, and the enemy's fire was intense, but Sergt. Haines succeeded in carrying Sergt. Fitz back to safety.

An Eventful Experience.

During the week ending April 25 (says a subsequent communiqué) the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centred on our St. Eloi positions. For seven days the battalions of our brigades held this section. It was an eventful experience for the men concerned.

On the second night four separate bombing attacks were made by the Germans on advanced posts of a Nova Scotia battalion. In each instance the enemy was repulsed by detachments under Lieuts. W. A. Cameron and L. H. Johnstone. On the same night another of our posts, under the command of Lieut. G. C. Farrish, was heavily bombarded with grenades. After daylight a German bombing party advanced against this position under cover of intense artillery fire. When well clear of its trenches it was greeted with rapid machine-gun and rifle fire and retired hurriedly, leaving a number of dead or wounded on the field. On the next three nights further bombing attacks were delivered by the enemy and beaten off.

A party of Germans succeeded in getting into one of the disused trenches on the front of a New Brunswick battalion. A patrol, consisting of Lieut. Mowatt and Ptes. Bamsey, Kennedy, and Chatterton, stumbled on the enemy. Pte. Bamsey, who was leading as guide, was suddenly hit on the head and fell. Almost at the same instant the explosion of a bomb wounded Lieut. Mowatt in both feet, while another bomb hit Pte. Kennedy in the chest, but fortunately failed to explode. Pte. Chatterton, who alone of the patrol was un wounded, returned to our lines for help. Sergt. Henderson started out at once with reinforcements. The enemy retired and our wounded were brought in.

Twenty-Five Shells per Minute.

Throughout its tour of duty in the front trenches this brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments both by day and night. In spite of fierce retaliation by our artillery the German guns flung thousands of shells against the narrow frontage opposite St. Eloi, still further churning the soaking earth and adding to the difficulties of movement. Our artillery observers estimated that at one time German shells fell at the rate of 25 per minute. At night a succession of enemy flares dispersed the darkness, hostile machine guns and rifles swept the ground between the trenches. Nevertheless neither nature nor the enemy's fire could curb the enterprise of our men. Trenches were dug, parapets raised, patrols sent out, and many useful reconnaissances made.

Two nights in succession Major J. A. Ross, Victoria Rifles, left our trenches to reconnoitre the enemy's positions. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Lieut. C. G. Greenshields, on the second by Lieut. Victor Duclos, officers of his battalion. Lieut. Greenshields at the outbreak of war enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. Having secured a transfer to this battalion he was wounded last autumn, but rejoined his unit on April 1.

On another night an excellent reconnaissance was carried out by Lieut. Duclos, accompanied by Lieut. Ross Robertson. Lieut. Charles Dolphin took out patrols on three successive nights, securing useful information as to the enemy's dispositions. Separate reconnaissances by parties under Capt. Stairs and Lieuts. Smith and McNeil of a Nova Scotia battalion

yielded good results. L.-Cpl. W. Hobday went out in front of our trenches while a hostile attack was in progress in order to observe and report on the movements of the enemy. Lieut. S. A. Vernon, Intelligence Officer of the Canadian Corps, and Lieut. A. L. Walker, of the Brigade Staff, made a close inspection of the enemy's forward positions.

More Deeds of Bravery.

In the fighting at St. Eloi many brave deeds were performed by officers and men of this brigade. Three weeks ago, when the Germans launched their overwhelming attack against the craters, Sergt. H. S. Naylor, a Toronto man who enlisted in Montreal, was in command of a machine-gun crew in a detached post. When the enemy advanced the trench had been practically obliterated by the enemy's bombardment and the gun jammed with mud. Heavy fire from three sides was soon directed on the small party, but the sergeant succeeded in withdrawing the gun to a point where it could be cleaned and again put into action. From the new position fire was once more directed on the enemy, checking his advance, but finally the gun became so badly clogged that it could not be righted. A new gun was then secured and manned by the remnants of the detachment under Sergt. Naylor. On the following day this gun also was put out of action, being repeatedly struck by shell fragments and choked with mud splashed on to it by exploding shells. While it was being cleaned and repaired the emplacement was converted into a temporary dressing station for the wounded. Later the gun was fired with good effect from an improvised shelter, but this position was also struck by a shell and the gun buried. Once again Sergt. Naylor succeeded in repairing the weapon. Through four days and nights of strenuous exertions Sergt. Naylor remained in the front lines, working or repairing his gun. When eventually he left to rejoin his unit he had with him only two of his original detachment, Pte. Arundell and L.-Cpl. Rose, and both these men were so exhausted that they required medical treatment.

In more recent fighting Capt. H. D. Kingston, of a Montreal battalion, although wounded in the head, refused to leave his post and remained on duty with his unit. In the same battalion L.-Cpl. H. E. Gillespie several times carried messages to advanced positions, and L.-Cpl. Hobday established communication with one of our listening posts under violent fire. Ptes. J. E. Gillard and J. E. White, stretcher bearers, tended to the injured with the greatest indifference to personal danger. Pte. Gillard was mortally wounded while so employed.

Clergyman-Soldier's Gallantry.

Lieut. E. J. Brooks, of a Nova Scotia battalion, a clergyman before the war, held a crater with a small party for 48 hours, and repulsed two German attacks. At the end of his tour of duty he went back over a zone swept by the enemy's fire and assisted in the evacuation of wounded men. In the same regiment, Lieut. P. V. Holder, a student from Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, the youngest subaltern in his battalion, went out beyond the parapet of a detached post and shot two Germans. Later, under heavy fire, he succeeded in securing articles of identification from their bodies. Pte. L. G. Blenkhorn, another student from Canning, N.S., volunteered to carry messages between exposed positions. In one instance he travelled over half a mile under intense fire, the trip taking two hours to perform.



REMOVING A WOUNDED CANADIAN FROM THE TRAIN AT LE TRIPORT TO THE MOTOR AMBULANCE PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY BY MAJOR R. W. LEONARD, OF ST. CATHARINES (SEE NEXT PAGE)

Pte. J. T. Thompson, of Granby, Quebec, was badly wounded while carrying a despatch. Realising that he could not reach his destination he scorned to take cover, but turned back in face of the enemy's fire and contrived to reach his starting point, where he reported to his officer. Seeing Thompson return wounded, Pte. A. F. Angevine, Middleboro, N.S., immediately volunteered to attempt the journey, and came through the hostile fusillade unhurt. For three nights in succession Cpl. H. Meredith was out five hours at a stretch under violent fire placing wire entanglements.

Subsequent to the relief of the brigade the enemy attacked our line in several places. Simultaneous assaults were also delivered on British positions with varying results. On our front the attacks were preceded by intense bombardments.

Montreal Garrison's Ordeal.

Opposite one brigade the enemy attacked an advanced post manned with a small garrison of one of our Montreal battalions. Through shell fire or bombs the majority of the garrison soon became casualties, and the Germans were able to enter and seize the post. The alarm was given, and aided by information brought in by two wounded men of the garrison, a counter-attack was quickly organised. The advanced post was re-occupied by our men. The body of a German officer remained in our hands.

At another point one of our posts was driven in by a bombing attack. A counter-attack dislodged the enemy and forced

and a few men in the direction of the craters. Somewhat unexpectedly these were reached, and found to be unoccupied. The Germans had evidently deemed them untenable, for the crater lips had been flattened out by the bombardment, and the interiors presented nothing but a mass of slimy mud, in which there floated the bodies of many dead. At the approach of dawn Major Tait withdrew his patrol to a point where cover from view was obtained, and remained out there all day watching for developments on the part of the enemy. At nightfall Lieut. Jackson again went up to the craters with a patrol and searched the ground for wounded. None was found. A hostile patrol of five was seen, but on observing our men retreated hurriedly to its trenches.

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A CANADIAN HOSPITAL IN FRANCE.

No. 2 General, Le Treport.

During the recent visit to France of Captain Claude Bryan the Assistant Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, he inspected No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, Le Tréport, in charge of Colonel Kenneth Cameron, of McGill University, who recently took over the command from Colonel J. W. Bridges, promoted A.D.M.S., of the 3rd Division. His principal medical assistant has been Colonel R. D. Rudolf, of Toronto (who is returning to Canada), with Colonel B. Keenan, D.S.O., of Montreal, as principal surgeon, the entire unit being made up of C.A.M.C. officers from the districts of Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal.



A NURSE'S FUNERAL AT LE TRÉPORT.

him back. Exceptionally heavy artillery fire was directed on two old craters occupied by detachments of one of our Vancouver battalions. So intense and prolonged was the bombardment that many of the garrisons were killed, and few escaped injury. Parapets were smashed and trenches destroyed. Men, guns and rifles were buried, dug out, and buried again in the clammy mud. Soon there was no cover even for the wounded. When the bombardment ceased, strong parties of Germans advanced. Waist-deep in mud the few survivors of our garrisons could offer little resistance. Hardly one of their rifles could be got to fire. Their machine guns, with one exception, were buried, and even that gun was useless. The nearest crater to the enemy was on the right, with its garrison commanded by Lieut. Biggs. When resistance was seen to be hopeless the few unwounded were ordered to make for the crater on the left. The Germans turned a machine gun on those who made the attempt. Only five got through. Lieut. Biggs and one or two others who were unable to escape in time for the crater were quickly overpowered by the enemy.

Wounded Officer's Pluck.

In the left-hand crater the commander of the garrison, Lieut. C. E. Myers, had been wounded during the afternoon, but was still at his post. The bombardment had left him with few men still capable of offering resistance to the advancing enemy, but none the less he resolved to fight. Inspired by the words and example of their wounded officer, all who could stand manned the parapet. The Lieutenant emptied his revolver at the Germans and seized a rifle, only to find that it jammed at the first shot. The rifles of his men, again and again 'claimed' from the mud, only fired a shot or two before they also jammed, but even those few shots earned two more large high explosive shells, which wounded or killed half of the slender garrison. Only five were now left able to walk, and two of these were wounded. Seeing that further resistance was impossible, Lieut. Myers decided to retreat. Following his men, he crawled away from the crater, pursued by the shrapnel and machine gun fire of the enemy. Two more of the men were soon hit, but the party, finding cover in the remains of a disused trench, stayed there until darkness enabled them to regain our trenches. Only one man was then unwounded. During the bombardment, and through the attack and subsequent retreat, Sergt. H. Bostel had rendered gallant service to his officer.

Craters Found Unoccupied.

A counter-attack was soon prepared, but owing to the darkness of the night and the difficulty of movement, it was not launched. Instead Major Tait took out a patrol of two officers

Captain Bryan describes the site of this hospital as being particularly beautiful, on a cliff near Dieppe, close to the borders of Picardy and Brittany. In its permanent buildings, which radiate from a centre, like the spokes of a wheel, there are 1,040 beds, but by the use of tents in the grounds the accommodation for patients can at short notice be extended by 50 per cent. The ground in the spaces between the radiating buildings has been either ornamentally or profitably laid out in flowers or vegetables by some of the 13,000 patients, who have from time to time passed through its wards, many of whom had practical knowledge of gardening and delighted in an occupation which often hastened their convalescence. Like the other Canadian Red Cross hospitals, No. 2 General is available for any of the Allied sick or wounded.

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LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CANADIAN OFFICERS.

An offer made to the Canadian Government by Mr. William Perkins Bull, K.C., of a convalescent hospital for Canadian officers, containing 25 beds (which number can be increased as required), has been gratefully accepted by the medical authorities. Mr. Bull—who has, since the beginning of the war, hospitably entertained a constant succession of Canadian soldiers at his residence at Putney, adjoining the hospital—will co-operate in the management and upkeep of the institution. The hospital was urgently needed, and will provide accommodation for all the convalescing Canadian officers in London and its environs.

The building overlooks Putney Heath, and from its windows the patients will be able to see a memento of their own country in the shape of the Canadian flag-pole on Wimbledon Common. Another feature of special interest is North House, at one time the residence of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, a former Governor-General of Canada, now occupied by the present marquis. In the immediate neighbourhood may also be seen the home of William Pitt and of Oliver Cromwell.

An official return laid on the table of the Dominion House of Commons at Ottawa states that Major D. R. McNaig, 13th Batt., now a prisoner of war in Germany, received the Victoria Cross. This, however, is incorrect, the decoration awarded to Major McNaig for his gallantry at the second battle of Ypres being the D.S.O.

The King acted as starter of the military seven miles cross-country race at Aldershot on Wednesday of last week, in which no fewer than 38 teams and 760 runners competed. Pte. C. Farr, 47th Canadians (40 min. 58 sec.), came in second, and Pte. Morgan, 47th Canadians (43 min. 8 sec.), sixth.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke of Connaught spent the week end in Toronto with the troops training for service Overseas.

His Royal Highness celebrated his 66th birthday on Monday.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General Charles Macpherson Dobell, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be a Knight Commander of the Bath in recognition of his valuable services in connection with the military operations against the German Camerouns. He was invested by his Majesty at Windsor Castle on Monday.

Major-General Sir Charles Dobell is the second son of the late Hon. R. R. D. Dobell, of Quebec, and was born in that city on June 22, 1869. He was educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, and gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1890. In 1910 he was promoted Colonel, and appointed A.D.C. to the King. He served in the Hazara Expedition in 1891, in Crete 1897-8, in China 1900, and took part in the occupation of Peking. In the South African war he commanded a regiment of mounted infantry, and took part in many engagements, obtaining the Queen's medal and 6 clasps and mention in despatches. Prior to the present war he had served in Nigeria in 1906, and gained mention in despatches. In 1908 he married his cousin, a daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Meyrick Banks, H.L.L., and widow of Capt. F. L. Campbell, R.N. Mr. W. M. Dobell, of Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, is his elder brother.

Sir George Perley and Sir Gilbert Parker were present at the Shakespeare Tercentenary meeting at the Mansion House on Monday.

Lady Perley, representing Canada, and Mrs. Alfred Cole are Canadians on the Committee of the new Oceana Club, 21, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, which has been organised, for the duration of the war, by the Victoria League. The club is primarily for the ladies from the Outer Empire now in England, including the two thousand (or thereabouts) Canadian ladies whose husbands and sons are in the Army.

Lady Davidson, wife of the Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived in London on a short visit to her mother, Lady Louisa Feilding, at 48, Grosvenor Gardens.

The Hon. C. F. Delage, M.P.P. for Quebec, and President of the Legislative Assembly of that Province, has succeeded the Hon. P. Boucher de la Bruère, D.C.L., as Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction.

The Hon. Jules Allard, Minister of Crown Lands, and Mr. J. L. Perron, M.P.P., have been appointed members of the Legislative Council, replacing respectively Messrs. Berard and De Boucherville for the divisions of Lanaudiere and Montarville.

Brigadier-General David Watson, C.B., is now in England to take over the command of the Fourth Canadian Division, and will in due course be gazetted Major-General. He will be succeeded in the command of the 5th Brigade by Col. A. H. Macdonnell, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Regiment. General Watson is commanding officer of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, and came over in command of the 2nd Infantry Battalion, C.E.F. He holds the



BRIG.-GENERAL D. WATSON, C.B.,
To command the Fourth Division, C.E.F.

Long-Service and also the Coronation medals, having been one of the officers in command of the Contingent which represented Canada at Westminster Abbey when the King and Queen were crowned. A few years ago he was one of the officers who accompanied Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, M.P., to the British and French manoeuvres. Colonel Watson became connected with the *Daily Chronicle* in Quebec in 1891, and since 1906 has been Managing Director of the Chronicle Company, Ltd. He was a delegate to the Imperial Press Conference in 1909.

The Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, has left for a trip to the West Indies, accompanied by Dr. Forbes Godelfrey, M.P.P.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. Perreau has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, with the rank of Colonel. Hitherto he had been Acting-Commandant.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, M.P., the member for North Brant, Ontario, has been appointed one of the Government Whips at Ottawa.

Mrs. George McLaren Brown is to preside at a Canadian dinner to be held at the Ladies' Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, on May 29, when it is hoped that Canadian officers and others associated with Canada will be present.

Dr. Edna M. Guest, of Toronto, has been given an appointment by the War Office in the Northamptonshire War Hospital. Dr. Guest was on her way home to Canada from India, where she has been doing medical work for two or three years. She is the first Canadian medical woman thus recognised.

Capt. H. W. Playlock, the Assistant Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, who has his headquarters in France, is in London for a week to meet his wife and family, who are arriving from Canada.

Major J. W. Forbes, 15th Bde., is on leave from the front. He was accountant of the Winnipeg office of the Canadian Immigration Department when war broke out, and was the third officer in Canada to volunteer for active service.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Thomson, of Toronto, who are staying at the Arundel Hotel, W.C., have three sons serving at the front.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Many Anglo-Canadians will be interested to hear of the marriage at Grace Church, Toronto, on April 12, of Captain Eric Egerton Ryerson, 123rd Battalion, C.E.F., son of Surgeon-General G. S. Ryerson, and of the late Mrs. Ryerson, to Miss Mona Miller McClure, daughter of Mrs. Hugh Blain, of Toronto. The bride-maid was the groom's sister, Miss Laura Ryerson, who was lately made a Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem for her unselfish courage on the occasion of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, on which Mrs. and Miss Ryerson were passengers. Mr. Ogden Cameron was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilton, of Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Gertrude, to Lieut.-Col. I. John H. Bowen, D.S.O., O.C., 2nd Monmouth Regiment, eldest son of Mr. Alfred E. Bowen, of Castle Vale, Usk, Monmouthshire, and Mrs. Bowen. The marriage will take place in England before Col. Bowen rejoins his regiment in France.

Miss Muriel Dodd, who won the British ladies' and the Canadian golf championships in 1913, was married at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, London, W., on Tuesday, to Lieut. Allan Macbeth, also a golfer.

The engagement is announced of William Augustus Richardson, Lieutenant Canadian Field Artillery, only son of Capt. W. A. Richardson, C.A.M.C., of Victoria, B.C., to Barbara Molyneux Ashford Dash, only daughter of Roland Ashford Dash, of Oxshott, Surrey.

The engagement is announced between Lieut. Edward Jeffery, 17th Canadian Batt., younger son of the Rev. Charles and Mrs. Jeffery, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Joyce Ramsbotham Davies, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Robert Watts Davies, R.N., and Mrs. Davies, Curdridge, Botley, Hants.

The marriage of Miss Germaine Bourassa, daughter of Mrs. Alexandre Bourassa, of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, to Mr. Herbert W. Hale, son of Mr. C. W. Hale, R.N.R., of Bristol, England, took place on April 24.

The marriage took place on April 15 of Ida Beatrice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Ogden Ellis, to Capt. R. B. S. (Dick) Burton, only son of the late Mr. W. B. Burton and of Mrs. Burton, of Toronto.

The marriage of Miss Annie Laurie Bell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. D. M. Bell, to Lieut. James Phillip Crawford, of the 156th Q.O.R. Overseas Battalion, son of the Hon. Thos. and Mrs. Crawford, of Toronto, took place on March 29 at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. W. R. Bell.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Killed.

Aylen, Lieut. C. K., Artillery.
Buchanan, Lieut. 1., Machine Gun Co.
Horsey, Lieut. C. M., Infantry.
Howe, Lieut. J., Infantry.
Leckie, Major N. E., Infantry.
Morrow, Lieut. J. C., Engineers.
Nash, Capt. J. F. P., D.S.O., Infantry.

Died of Wounds.

Doheny, Lieut. J. E., Infantry.

Died.

Hazen, Lieut. J. M., Field Artillery.

Wounded.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Adams, Lieut. C. C. O. M.	Macfarlane, Lieut. W. E.
Agnew, Capt. A. W.	Mackay, Major J. K., Artillery.
Archer, Lieut. A. A.	McCaig, Major W. W.
Armour, Lieut. A. D.	McMurtry, Major E. O.
Bailey, Lieut. C. F.	Menpes, Lieut. W.
Bales, Lieut. J. N.	Mingo, Lieut. E. W.
Cockrill, Lieut. A. D.	Mitchell, Capt. G. G.
Conroy, Lieut. P. S.	Moors, Major W. W.
Dunlop, Lieut. G. P. G.	Myers, Lieut. C. R.
Ganong, Lieut. A. T., Mounted Rifles.	O'Connor, Lieut. T. S., Field Artillery.
Gray, Major S. M.	Petermann, Capt. W. F.
Green Shields, Lieut. C. G.	Rowan, Lieut. F. J.
Horchmer, Capt. L. G.	Ruston, Lieut. A. W.
Hughes, Major H. J.	Simpson, Lieut. E. A.
Kingsford, Lieut. G. E.	Thomson, Capt. G. M.
Kingstone, Capt. H. D.	Torrance, Lieut. P. V.
Lovett, Lieut. J. H.	

Missing—Believed Prisoner of War.

Biggs, Lieut. H. St. J.

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Wounded and Missing.

Douglass, Lieut. C. I.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Aylen belonged to the 25th Batty., C.F.A., Lethbridge; Lieut. Buchanan to the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver; Lieut. Doheny to the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Major Leckie to the 91st Canadian Highlanders, Hamilton.

Major Paul A. Gillespie, R.A.M.G., of the South African Expeditionary Force in German West Africa, died on March 24 at Winburg from bubonic plague. He was born at Cannington, Ontario, 46 years ago, and graduated in medicine from Toronto University in 1890, leaving for South Africa six years later.

Lieut. Ian R. R. Macnaughton, of the Victoria Rifles, was killed by a shell on April 28. He was a son of Professor John Macnaughton, of McGill University, and graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1914.

Lieut. J. Curzon M. Morrow was the younger son of the late James and Mrs. Morrow, of Halifax, N.S., and graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1913. He belonged to the Gagetown Squadron of the 28th New Brunswick Dragoons. Before proceeding on active service Lieut. Morrow was A.D.C. to Brigadier-General MacDougall, C.M.G. He was 21 years of age.

Capt. John Foster Paton Nash, D.S.O., was gazetted captain in the C.E.F. in September, 1914. He fought right through the South African War, and was present in the actions at Belfast, Lydenberg, Fredericksstad, and Caledon River. His decorations included the Queen's medal with four clasps. Capt. Nash received his D.S.O. in August, 1915: "For conspicuous gallantry throughout the action at Festubert, May 22-24, 1915. He repaired the telephone wires personally under very heavy fire. Capt. Nash was again brought to notice for excellent work performed under fire at Fleurbaix and at Gravelstafen."

Lieut. Warren Coleclough Pemberton, Canadian Infantry and Royal Flying Corps (killed in action on April 25), was the second son of Mr. F. B. Pemberton, of Victoria, B.C. Born in that city twenty years ago, he was educated at Haileybury, and belonged to the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Victoria. He received his commission as lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in July of last year, and came to England with the 48th Battalion, before afterwards transferred to the Royal Canadian Regiment.

Lieut. Haynes Robert Powell, Canadian Infantry, previously reported missing, now reported killed on May 20, 1915, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Barchan Powell, of St. Ives, Ringwood, Hampshire.

Lieut. H. G. Rowley, R.E., who died of meningitis on March 17, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rowley, of Oak Bay, B.C. He had been engaged in civil engineering in British Columbia, and was established at Kelowna when the war broke out.

Canadian Airmen Killed.

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned at an inquest held at Edmonton, N., on Monday, upon Probationary Flight Sub-Lieut. Thomas Robson Liddle (20), a Canadian. During a flight on Sunday, it was stated, Lieut. Liddle's machine side-slipped and turned upside down. In that position he flew for half a minute, and before he could right it the machine made a dive and crashed to the ground.

Second Lieut. James Mitchell, Royal Flying Corps, killed in action on April 26, received his commission from the Canadian Infantry.

OFFICERS MISSING.

Lieut. Biggs belonged to the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver, and Lieut. Douglas to the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax.

Lieut. Colin A. MacAulay, son of Mrs. M. B. MacAulay, Montreal, and a graduate of McGill University, has been missing in Mesopotamia since April 9.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, Lieut. Conroy, Capt. Kingstone (Montreal), Lieut. Kingsford (Brampton), Lieut. Macfarlane, Major MacKay (Digby, N.S.), Major McCaig (Montreal), and Major Moors (St. Catharines) are back at duty. Lieut. Adams is suffering from shell shock.

Lieut. Armour, of Bradford, Ont. (severe g.s.w., buttocks), Lieut. Bailey (shell, jaw and right hand), and Lieut. W. Menpes, of Toronto (shrapnel, hand and right leg), are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet. Lieut. Bales (g.s.w., foot and thigh), Major H. J. Hughes, of Rainy River, Ont. (shell shock), and Capt. Mitchell, of Toronto (g.s.w., right shoulder, contusion right knee and foot), are at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne; Lieut. Dunlop (slight g.s.w., back), is at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux. Lieut. Ganong, of Springfield, N.S. (g.s.w., back and face), and Capt. Herchmer, of Winnipeg (g.s.w., lower jaw fractured), are at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples.

Capt. A. W. Agnew, of Victoria (g.s.w., arm, face, and legs), and Lieut. Torrance (g.s.w., leg), are at 47, Roland Gardens, S.W.; Lieut. Archer (shell shock), Lieut. Mingo, of Tatamagouche, N.S. (g.s.w., left arm), Lieut. Lovett (shell concussion), and Lieut. Rowan (g.s.w., left thigh) are at No. 2 London General Hospital, Chelsea; Lieut. Myers (g.s.w., buttocks), Capt. Petermann, of Cobalt (g.s.w., forehead, and contusion), at Guy's Hospital; Major Gray, of Alexandria, Ont. (neurasthenia), at King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill; Lieut. Green Shields (shell shock) and Major McMurtry (shell shock), both of Montreal, at Endsleigh Palace Hotel; Lieut. Simpson, of Toronto (g.s.w., hand), at 50, Weymouth Street, W.; and Lieut. Huston (shell shock), at the Research Hospital, Cambridge.

Previously Reported Wounded.

The following changes of hospital and further information have been reported to the Canadian Red Cross Society. 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.:—Lieuts. W. F. Chadwick and T. E. Grenon, discharged from hospital. Lieut. J. S. Allen (influenza) is at West Cliff Hospital, Folkestone. Lieuts. A. C. Hansen (shrapnel wound, left arm, slight), M. V. Metuile (seriously wounded, fracture left leg), T. H. Parker (both eyes), and E. Roberts (shell contusion, arm and leg, slight) are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Lieut. H. J. Reilly (shell wound, fracture, severe) at No. 2 London General Hospital; Lieut. H. M. Swaine (shell shock) at 50, Weymouth Street, W.; Lieut. B. V. Ware (g.s.w. neck, severe) at 47, Roland Gardens, S.W.; Capt. G. C. Wright (influenza) at No. 2 General Hospital, Havre.

Brig.-General R. G. E. Leckie is now at 16, Britton Street, W., and is reported by the Red Cross to be getting on comfortably; walking with the aid of sticks.

The Agricultural Credit Commission has voted a loan of \$1,000,000 to farmers in British Columbia.

"The Canadians at Ypres" is the title of a picture by W. B. Woollen in the Royal Academy Exhibition, opened this week.

Second Lieut. P. J. Cassin, Newfoundland Regt., son of the Minister of Finance and Customs of the Colony, is reported wounded.

Lord Desborough, President of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee, has received a telegram notifying the gift of £2,000 from the Dominion of Canada for an aeroplane.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—According to the annual statement regarding telephone organisation throughout the Dominion, there were 1,396 of these concerns in the year ended June 30, 1915, as compared with 1,136 in 1914. The aggregate of gross earnings was \$17,601,672, or an increase of \$504,403.

TORONTO.—The spring report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture indicates that the prospects for winter wheat and clover leave nothing to be desired. Fruit trees give promise of an abundant crop, and all classes of live stock will go on grass in good flesh and splendid health. Work on the land has been forwarded by the weather conditions.

According to a statement made in the Provincial Legislature by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines, the Government proposes to devote several million dollars to the development of "New Ontario."

—For the fifth season in succession Captain John Maddick has brought his ship, the s.s. *Dalhousie City*, first into Toronto Bay, thus formally opening the navigation on the lakes for the season on April 4.

—The city has subscribed \$60,000 for the Y.M.C.A. fund.

The late Mr. Robert Davies left estate valued at \$2,000,000.

—The Legislature was prorogued last Saturday.

—Commissioner J. G. Whitson in his report on the year's work in Northern Ontario states that 597 miles of new roads have been made. In addition nearly 300 miles of grading and surfacing was done on new and old roads and 113 miles of old roads were partly graded or improved. A dam 450 feet long was built across the Frederickhouse River.

LONDON.—The Customs returns for the financial year showed an increase of \$214,873, the total for the twelve months being \$1,226,216.

One thousand acres of land as additional training ground has been secured in the vicinity of Carlin's Heights for the summer military camp here.

BRANTFORD.—Customs returns for the year ended March were \$520,405, an increase of \$124,542 over 1914-1915.

—Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., has given his third son to the war, Lieut. Eric Cockshutt, late of McGill University. Capt. Ashton Cockshutt was invalided after the battle of Festubert, where he was wounded, and he is now with the 125th. Lieut. George Cockshutt is with the 19th Battalion in the trenches.

BERLIN.—The Customs returns for the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to \$757,229, compared with \$430,747 for 1914-15, an increase of \$376,751.

BELLEVEILLE.—Mr. J. F. Wallace, K.C., has been appointed Senior Judge of Hastings.

COLLINGWOOD.—The death is announced of Mr. George Moberley, ex-Mayor.

PORT ARTHUR.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. C. Machin, M.P.P. for Kenora and commanding officer of the 94th battalion, was offered the judgeship of the county of Huron, with headquarters at Goderich. He replied he would accept if given leave of absence so that he could go to the front. As this could not be arranged his answer was that he was in khaki until the end of the war.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—On April 9 Mr. Justice Richard Reddin, aged 79, of the Court of Probate, died here. He was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and appointed Judge in 1892.

On April 10 Captain Charles M. Williams, of the 106th Battalion, was married here to Stella, daughter of Mr. C. P. Fletcher. Captain Williams was assistant superintendent of the Nappan experimental farm prior to the war, and was formerly Dominion horticulturist on this Island.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company is now building its own cars in the company's workshops at Ste. Anne de Beaupré. From Seven Falls the Quebec Railway Company is getting 2,000 horse-power, which may be increased at any time to 10,000, and ultimately Seven Falls can be developed to furnish 20,000 h.p.

—The 224th (Forestry) Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McDougall, has now mobilised 1,525 men here.

MONTREAL.—The Y.M.C.A., in a three days' campaign to raise \$75,000 as this city's share of the \$300,000 to be raised in Canada for Y.M.C.A. work amongst the Canadian soldiers in England, France, and Belgium, succeeded in obtaining \$75,668

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial crop report for 1915, just published, shows that 43,077 acres were planted in buckwheat, and the yield was 1,085,449 bushels; wheat, 13,030 acres, yield 268,899 bushels; oats, 185,945 acres, yield 5,841,850 bushels; potatoes, 41,217 acres, yield 8,384,951 bushels; turnips, 7,617 acres, yield 3,733,763 bushels. The live stock statistics were as follows:—Horses, 64,488; cattle, 247,212; sheep, 136,193; swine, 88,538. In 1915 there were 25 cheese factories in operation, which turned out 1,165,651 lbs., valued at \$168,086—a greater value than for ten years past. The 20 creameries in operation manufactured 776,416 lbs. of butter, valued at \$231,837.

—The Provincial Legislature has passed the Prohibition Bill by 30 votes to 2. The Province will therefore "go dry" on May 1, 1917.

ST. JOHN.—Enquiries by the Board of Trade show that in this Province generally business conditions are fairly good. Moncton, Sackville, Chatham, Newcastle, Campbellton, Fredericton, Woodstock, and St. Stephen all report satisfactory development. Here the industrial plants are actively employed. There is an increasing demand for building lumber for the U.S. market, and the mills are fairly busy. The cotton mills, nail plants, machine works, box factories, pulp mill, brush factories, and machine works are unusually active. The Atlantic Sugar Refinery has a 5,000 ton order from England.

Mr. R. J. Hayes has been elected Mayor by a majority of 1,000 over ex-Mayor Frink.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Recruiting keeps up remarkably well. During the week ended April 15 388 men enlisted. The total number of men enlisted in Nova Scotia for Overseas service from the commencement of the war to April 1 is 17,111. This does not include officers of Overseas units, numbering more than 600, nor the Royal Canadian Regiment, which was stationed at Halifax and left last autumn for the front.

—The St. George's Society here, organised in 1786, has elected Col. F. H. Oxley, President; Mr. W. H. Witherby, Vice-President; and Mr. H. E. Pyke (re-elected), Secretary. The retiring President, Mr. W. A. Major, presented a silver salver to Mr. William Davies, an active member for 45 years.

TO READERS OF "CANADA."

The Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., will be glad to receive copies of "Canada" when finished with for distribution by visitors among Canadian patients in the various hospitals.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Fifty sites within a radius of 25 miles of the city, varying in size from 640 to 1,280 acres, have been offered to the Government as locations for the proposed prison farm. The appropriation made for this year's work, which includes buildings, is \$100,000. Mr. J. C. Downie will probably be superintendent of the farm.

—This city has adopted the daylight saving scheme.

—Grain inspections here during the week ended April 26 covered 2,483 carloads of wheat, 682 of oats, 53 of barley, 66 of flax, and 4 of rye.

BRANDON.—The military camp at Sewell will contain several thousand men during the summer, and benefit trade here; a good road to the camp has been constructed.

—In addition to the Continental Oil Co., Winnipeg, and the Imperial Oil Co.'s applications for sites for warehouses, one has been received from the Winnipeg Oil Co. for a special location.

Building lots within the city limits were cultivated profitably last year, and more garden produce will be raised therefrom this year.

RUSSELL.—A fire completely destroyed on April 2 the brick building in Main Street owned by the Union Bank here, of which Mr. W. W. Barry is Manager. The bank has secured temporary premises in the Fraser block. The building was erected in 1906 by Dr. T. A. Wright, now of Calgary, who sold it in 1914.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Provincial Dairy Commissioner reports that the output of butter from 15 co-operative creameries operated by the Department of Agriculture shows a gain for the past few months over the corresponding period last year ranging from 34 per cent. in November to 111 per cent. in February.

Messrs. Totzke, Sheppard, Nolin, and Cockshead, four members of the Provincial Legislature, have been exonerated by the Royal Commission of the charge of accepting bribes from members of the liquor party.

—Already 106 applications have been received by the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company from farmers at various points in the Province anxious to have elevators erected in their districts this year, but only 30 can be erected. "We could double our elevators within a year if we could secure the labour and material necessary," declared the Hon. Geo. Langley. Mr. Langley added that since last September the company's elevators had handled 33,000,000 bushels of grain. On April 15 a 12-inch rise of the water in Wascana Creek compelled the evacuation of over 400 houses.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. On April 4 the Bill providing for raising a two million dollar loan was given a second reading on a party division. Premier Sifton, in moving the second reading of the Act for the relief of Volunteers and Reservists, explained that it practically provided a moratorium for soldiers, sailors, and Reservists.

The Provincial schools of agriculture have just completed their third year of operation. The total enrolment for the schools at Olds, Claresholm, and Vermilion showed a considerable increase over the previous year. A noteworthy feature was a considerable increase in the number of girls taking the domestic science course.

At the annual convention of the Alberta Agricultural Fairs' Association, held at the Hotel Macdonald, the election of the following officers was made: President, Mr. E. L. Richardson

(re-elected); Vice-President, Captain H. L. Angell-Evans, of Lacombe; Secretary, Mr. E. J. Fream, of Calgary (re-elected).

—The Hon. C. R. Mitchell has introduced a Bill providing for the imposition of a theatre tax ranging from 1 cent to 25 cents per each admission.

CALGARY.—According to estimates recently published in the *News Telegram* here, there is enough soft coal in the four Western Provinces of Canada to supply the world for 200 years. The coalfields of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia have scarcely been tapped, though they have produced a total in one year of about 6,000,000 tons, valued at over \$25,000,000. The coal is of very good grade, and equally serviceable for steam purposes and for household heating.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Hon. W. R. Ross, in introducing the Soldiers' Homestead Act, said it would bring back under the Crown over 2,000,000 acres of agricultural land which had been sold by the Government, but not paid for. The areas so released will be given free to returned soldiers without the present restrictions surrounding pre-emptions. The military pre-emptors will also be given assistance in the way of loans from a fund provided by the sale of Government lands. Closely allied to this Act is the Pre-emptors' Free Grants Act, which will give pre-emptors who enlist or have enlisted for service full title to their pre-emptions without payment of any kind and without the necessity of observing present requirements in respect to occupation and improvements. Applications must, however, be made for a Crown grant within one year of the conclusion of the war.

A very largely signed petition appealing for a moratorium in respect to all debts was presented to the Legislature on March 31 by Mr. H. B. Macgowan, M.P.P. of Vancouver. The petition suggests the desirability of passing legislation to give protection to the people of the country and "thereby halt the ruthless and unjust actions on the part of money-lenders." It also asks the period of redemption for land sold by municipalities for taxes should be extended until six months after the declaration of peace.

The Provincial Legislature has re-voted an amount of \$250,000, which will be distributed out of Government funds to depositors of the defunct Dominion Trust Company, in the event of the Government being unsuccessful in its fight against the bonding companies.

VANCOUVER.—That the Trades and Labour Council shall take no part in the coming general election was unanimously decided at a meeting of that organisation.

On April 8 the Victoria Wests were defeated by five to two by the St. Andrew's team of Vancouver in the match for the McBride Shield, emblematic of the Soccer championship of B.C.

—Notwithstanding the alleged large exodus from the Province during the past year, the report of the Superintendent of Education, Dr. Alexander Robinson, shows a total enrolment in all colleges and schools of 64,624, an increase of 2,361 over that of 1914. The number of boys was 33,289, and of girls 31,335. Nearly 2,000 teachers were employed.

VERNON.—It is definitely announced by the officials of the Military Department that the camp here will be used again this summer as a mobilisation and training ground for British Columbia battalions.

MISSION.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade the officers elected were: Mr. G. A. Watson, President; Mr. E. J. Abbott, Vice-President; Mr. A. M. Verchere, Secretary.

SNAPSHOTS of any incidents or occurrences in the daily life of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, either at work, or play, or on active service, are of great interest to readers of "Canada." We shall be pleased to develop films free of cost, and will carefully return films or prints to the senders.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Progressive Disposal of Wounded and Invalided Soldiers Returned to England from Overseas Service.

By William Blayney

THE handling and final disposal of wounded and invalided soldiers of the Canadian Army Corps as they are returned to England are as much a matter of organisation and discipline as the training and handling of two or three brigades of infantry. In the matter of correspondence and the preparation of documents and reports the work is enormous, entailing the employment of a large staff of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, but at the same time providing an opening where many officers and other ranks, for the time being physically unfit for active service, may be usefully and profitably employed upon work for which they are fit.

The direct supervision and control of this big organisation appointed to deal with all casualties returned to England from overseas are in the capable hands of Col. Frank A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., whose headquarters are in Earl's Avenue, Folkestone. In addition to headquarters, an extensive establishment in itself, he has in his control and command the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre (referred to hereafter as the "Casualty Centre"), established, as a distinct unit, at Montague House, Folkestone, and the Canadian Casualty Discharge and Exercise Centre (hereafter mentioned as the "Discharge Centre"), at Prior Park, near Bath, also an established unit.

In and Out of Hospital.

Immediately on arrival in England all wounded or invalided Canadians are admitted to hospital to undergo such treatment as their cases may require, and, simultaneously with their arrival, they are taken on the strength of the Casualty Centre, and their names are added to its nominal roll. Should, in the course of time, the casualty proceed from hospital to convalescent hospital, the Officer Commanding the hospital concerned notifies the Casualty Centre of the transfer. When, however, the patient is about to be discharged from hospital, if he be unfit for immediate service, the O.C. Hospital orders Medical Board papers to be prepared for him, and on his discharge he is immediately sent, with his papers, to the Casualty Centre at Folkestone, where he is examined by a Standing Medical Board, and classified according to that Board's findings.

All casualties discharged from hospital or convalescent home in Great Britain are forthwith sent to the Casualty Centre, the Centre meanwhile keeping in touch with the hospitals, and the patients personally, by means of prepared letter forms containing instructions and advice, until the patient reports himself on discharge from hospital. On arrival at the Casualty Centre this unit performs for the casualty its functions as a "clearing house" by evacuating him to one of three alternative destinations. Should the casualty be certified by the O.C. Hospital as fit for duty, he is at once sent to his Reserve unit, there to receive his allotted furlough. Those arriving with Medical Board papers and unfit to return to full duty, after examination by the Standing Medical Board, are, according to its finding, immediately evacuated to one of two destinations: (1) to employment on light duty "on command" from the Casualty Centre, or (2) to the Discharge Centre for immediate discharge, or for light physical exercise until fit for light duty.

Employment and Discharge.

Men returned to their Reserve unit from the Casualty Centre as fit for duty are conducted to the lines of that Reserve unit and formally turned over to the Orderly Room to be taken on its strength, the man being simultaneously struck off the strength of the Casualty Centre. In the case of those sent to employment on light duty, situations are provided for them by the Department under the Director of Recruiting and Organisation. Such a situation may be "permanent," should the soldier be permanently unfit for active service, but not sufficiently incapacitated to be discharged; or it may be "temporary," should the man be temporarily unfit for active service. In the latter case he will be employed under arrangements made by the Department under the D. of R. and O., and after performing light duty for a specified time he will again be returned to the Casualty Centre to be again dealt with according to the findings of the Medical Board sitting there. In either of the above cases he is carried on the strength of the Casualty Centre, and during the period of his light duty employment is shown as "on command."

When the Standing Medical Board's finding is for discharge the soldier is taken to the Discharge Centre, where he is taken on the strength of this established unit until all arrangements are completed to effect his discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force. In the event of a casualty being discharged from hospital and classified for light duty by his Medical Board,

but not ready to undertake that light duty, he is conducted to the Discharge Centre, at Bath, there to undergo light physical exercise and suitable recreation, under the supervision of competent instructors, until he is fit for that duty, all the time being shown as "on command" from the Casualty Centre.

The Discharge Centre, Bath.

Prior Park, on Coombe Down, overlooking Bath, and some two or three miles to the south of the city, was formerly a great Jesuit College, into which it had been converted from a great county mansion. The eastern and western wings, known respectively as St. Peter's and St. Paul's, were added to the original mansion by the Jesuits during their occupation of the premises. These structural conditions serve to divide the establishment as a Discharge and Exercise Centre into suitable, methodical, and economical proportions. The centre building, known as "The Mansion," is the Administrative Building. Here the officers are quartered, and, along with them, the commanding officer's office, the Orderly Room, the Discharge Office, and so on.



THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE IN THE GROUNDS OF PRIOR PARK.

Casualties awaiting discharge are, fittingly, quartered in the western wing—St. Paul's—for this building is close to the entrance to, and outlet from, the grounds. In the eastern wing—St. Peter's—the casualties undergoing light exercise and graduated physical training, as well as those who are being taught stenography and typewriting, have their quarters.

The Officers in Charge.

The officers selected by Col. Reid to initiate and carry on the work of the Discharge and Exercise Centre have, for many months past, been gaining experience in dealing with casualties at Folkestone and Shorncliffe. Major Guy W. Marriott (19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton; late 9th Res. Batt.) has been appointed Officer Commanding the Centre. With him are Major W. A. Hossie (79th Cameron High., Winnipeg, 43rd Batt.), Second in Command; Capt. B. C. Bigger (7th Fusiliers, London; late R.F.A.), Adjutant; Capt. A. W. O. Stewart (C.A.S.C., Toronto; late C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe), Discharge Officer; Capt. R. O. Earl (41st Brockville Rifles; late P.P.C.L.I., formerly 2nd Batt.), Embarkation Officer; Capt. W. J. Enright (C.A.M.C.; late M.O. 22nd Batt., formerly with No. 4 Stationary Hospital), Medical Officer; Capt. H. C. Merse-reaux (C.A.M.C.), Second Medical Officer; Capt. J. E. MacDer-mid (95th Rifles, Regina; late 11th Res. Batt.), O.C. "B" Co.; Capt. G. C. Sircorn (63rd Rifles, Halifax, N.S.; Pay and Record Office, London), Acting Paymaster*; Capt. H. C. Hodgson (C.A.D.C.), Dental Officer; Lieut. A. J. Brander (late 11th Res. Batt.), O.C. "A" Co.; Lieut. W. E. Mercer (late 9th Res. Batt.), Quartermaster; Lieut. F. C. McGee (43rd Rifles Ottawa; 21st Batt.), attached.

Treatment of the Casualties.

As the casualties arrive at the Centre from the "Clearing House" at Folkestone those for immediate discharge are placed in "A" Co., and those for physical training in "B" Co. All are looked after and cared for with the utmost kindness compatible with slight, but necessary, military discipline. Hospital diet is provided in the place of Army rations. The members of "A" Co. are evacuated as rapidly as circumstances will permit those who desire their discharge in England, so

* Since writing the above, Capt. Sircorn has been transferred back to the Canadian Pay Office, London, and his place has been taken by Capt. R. H. Jamieson (5th Royal High., Montreal), 13th Batt., who was wounded at Langemarck.

The Canadian Casualty Discharge and Exercise Depot :



THE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING AND THE EASTERN WING (ST. PETER'S).



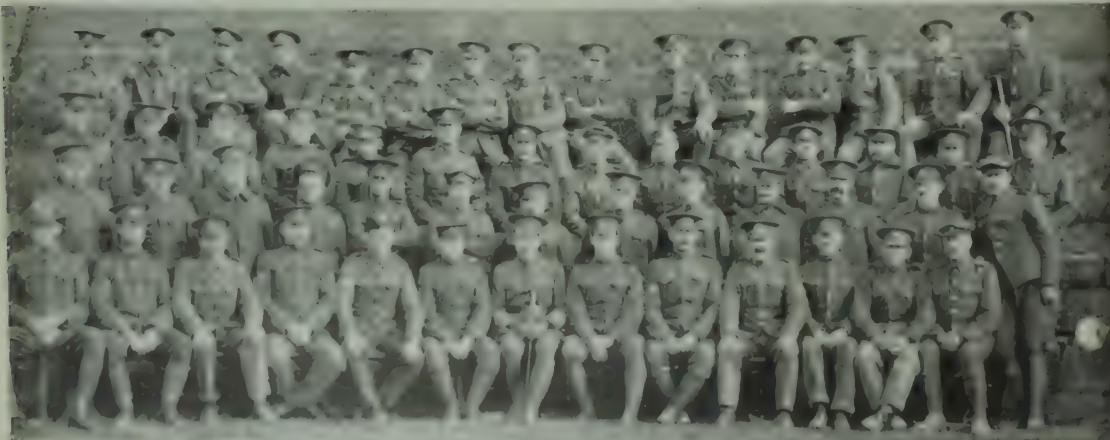
THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE DEPOT.

Sitting, left to right: Major G. W. Andrews, D.S.O. (8th Winnipeg Bn.); Major T. T. Kirkby (D.A.A.G., Staff of the Director Recruiting and Organisation); Major Guy W. Marriott, O.C. (1st Canadian Trench Mortar Bn.); Major W. A. Hoyle, A.D.M.S. Embarkation; Major W. H. Bessie, Second in Command.
Middle Row: Lieut. W. E. Mercer, Qmr.; Capt. H. C. Merser.



THE OFFICER COMMANDING, WARRANT OFFICERS, PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTRUCTORS, N.C.O.s, AND PRIVATES OF THE PERMANENT

Officers, left to right: Lieut. F. C. McIvor, Lieut. A. J. Brander, Capt. W. J. Enright, Major T. T. Kirkby, D.A.A.G.; Major Guy W. Marriott, O.C.; Major W. A. Hoyle, Capt. H. C. Merser, Qmr. NOTE: The N.C.O.s and Privates of the Permanent Cadre wear an armband inscribed "CANADA".



"B" COMPANY, IN CHARGE OF CAPT. J. E. MACLEOD (CENTRE OF FRONT ROW), COMPRISING CASUALTIES CONSIDERED BY THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

May 6, 1916

Prior Park, Bath: Copyright Photos: J. Weston & Son, Folkeston



ARTILLERY STAFF, AND OFFICIAL VISITORS.

Allen Officer; Capt. W. J. Enright, Senior Medical Officer; Capt. G. Earl, Enlistment Officer; Capt. A. W. O. Stewart, Discharge Officer; Capt. H. C. Hodgson, Dental Officer; Capt. J. E. Mac Donald, "B" Company; Lieut. F. C. McGee, attached
Back Row: Capt. G. C. Sircorn, Acting Paymaster; Capt. B. C. Sircorn, Adjutant; Lieut. A. J. Brander, O.C. "A" Company.



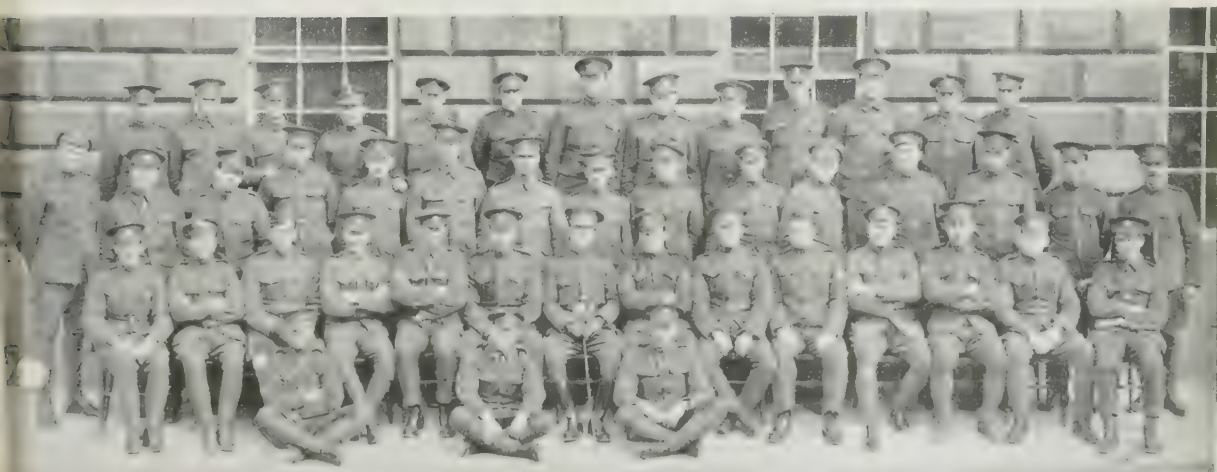
VIEW FROM THE TERRACE, LOOKING DOWN THE VALLEY TOWARDS THE CITY OF BATH.



C. Sircorn, Capt. R. O. Earl.



LIEUT. W. E. MERCER, QUARTERMASTER, AND HIS STAFF, INCLUDING C.A.S.C. DETAILS, WHO ARE IN CHARGE OF FOOD SUPPLIES, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.



THE PRESENT CLASS AT THE SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY, CANADIAN CASUALTY DISCHARGE AND EXERCISE CENTRE, BATH.
THE CHIEF INSTRUCTOR IS SERGE-MAJOR ROBSON (CENTRE OF FIRST LONG ROW)

BREECHES EXPERT**Military and Sporting Tailor**Winner of 12 Highest Awards
and Challenge Vase.**SERVICE BREECHES****50/-**ASCOT—Bridge House. Tel. 84 ASCOT.
CAMBERLEY—52, London Road. Tel. 16 CAMBERLEY.
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soon as their documents are completed, and those who wish to return to Canada so soon as they can be included in a party for which accommodation is available on one or other of the steamers.

(To be concluded.)

NOTES ON BATTALIONS AND OFFICERS.

Some 25 officers and nearly 700 rank and file of the 41st French-Canadian Batt. have been transferred from Bramshott to West Sandling, where they are attached to the 23rd Mont. real Res. Batt.

Two officers and about 50 rank and file details of the 20th Ont. Batt., attached to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, have been transferred to the 35th Ont. Res. Batt., West Sandling.

The sick leave granted to Lieut.-Col. H. F. McLeod, O.C. 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been extended to May 31.

No. 4 Overseas Siege Battery has arrived in England from Canada, and is now quartered in barracks at Portsmouth.

The 9th Res. Batt. has been transferred from East Sandling to St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe.

The 40th Nova Scotia Res. Batt. has been transferred from East Sandling Camp to Westenhangar, and is now quartered there with the 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt.

Misses P. A. Everett, M. O. Gray, J. G. Hudson, and G. E. Baker have been appointed Nursing Sisters in the C.A.M.C.

Capt. R. K. George, 3rd Batt.; Capt. P. E. Bowen, 2nd Batt.; Capt. C. N. McCraig, 13th Batt.; Lieut. D. A. Laurie, 2nd Q. (attached 12th Res.) Batt.; Lieut. W. C. Craig, Cavalry Depot; Lieut. G. L. P. Grant-Suttie, R. Canadian Regt.; Lieut. H. E. Bowen, 2nd Batt.; Lieut. H. A. Webb, 27th Batt.; Lieut. J. H. Evans, 1st Divl. Art.

Transferred Overseas.

Among the officers of the C.E.F. recently transferred overseas from Shorncliffe and Bramshott were the following:

Lieut. J. G. Murray, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 7th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. T. S. Bell, 44th Winnipeg Batt., to 27th Winnipeg Batt.; Capt. G. B. Watson (7th Fusiliers, London), 1st Ontario Batt., invalided to England and Canada last year, and on returning to England attached to the 36th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, rejoining 1st Batt.; Lieut. V. W. S. Heron, Royal Canadian Regt., attached to 11th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, rejoining R.C.R.; Lieut. C. W. Bevey, Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, to L. Strathcona's Horse; Lieut. O. H. Hepworth (104th Westminster Fusiliers), 54th Kootenay Batt., Bramshott, to 29th Vancouver Batt.; Lieut. W. J. Hickey, 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Lieut. J. R. Coull (21st Essex Fusiliers, Windsor), 11th Res. Inf. Brig., Machine Gun Base, East Sandling, to 7th Inf. Brig., Machine Gun Co.; Major L. R. La Fleche (65th Carabineers, Montreal), 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 22nd French-



(Photo)

A BOMBING SQUAD OF THE 50TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

(Capt. the Rev. Thurlow Fraser.)

No. 1's bomb is just leaving his hand; No. 2's bomb is not yet discharged, and his hand is moving too fast for the camera; the other six bombs are seen in the air.

Fourteen N.C.O.s and privates of No. 7 General Hospital, Shorncliffe, have been granted permission to return to Canada to resume their medical studies.

Lieut. R. K. Slater (Ottawa), attached to the Canadian Pay Office, London, has been transferred to the 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Lieut. A. H. Appleton, 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been appointed Officer in Charge of the Brigade Machine Gun Base of the 11th Res. Inf. Brigade (now the 2nd Canadian Training Brigade), East Sandling.

Lieut. Amilius Jarvis, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has, at his own request, vacated his appointment as A.D.C. to General MacDougall, commanding the Canadian Training Division, and has returned to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.

The Canadian Army Dental Corps has been reinforced by the arrival at Folkestone from Canada of 15 officers and 30 rank and file.

The 107th Siege Battery has been transferred from Horsham to Lydd.

An officer and about 70 rank and file of No. 2 Tunnelling Company, Canadian Engineers, have been transferred from Bramshott to Shorncliffe, and attached to the Canadian Engineers Training Depot.

The 59th Ontario Batt., in command of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Dawson (14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston), has arrived at Bramshott from Canada. Colonel Dawson has for many years past been Instructor in Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Five officers and over 400 rank and file, Canadian Engineers, have been transferred from Bordon Camp to the Canadian Engineers Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Among officers retained in Canada for instructional or other duty are: Capt. T. L. Arnott, L. Strathcona's Horse; Capt. P. E. Bowen, 2nd Batt.; Capt. R. V. E. Conover, 4th Batt.;

Canadian Batt.; Lieut. M. L. Maitland (No. 1 Divl. Signal Co., London), Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to a Divl. Signal Co.; Lieut. H. A. Prall-Pierce (98th Regt., Kenora), 27th Winnipeg Batt., attached to 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling (after being wounded in the thigh last October), rejoining 27th Batt.; Lieut. W. S. Davis, 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to Royal Canadian Regt.; Lieut. R. H. Arnold, 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 26th N.B. Batt.

Capt. F. S. Molson (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), 13th Montreal High. Batt., attached 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling (after being wounded at Ypres in April, 1915), rejoining 13th Batt.; Lieut. D. J. Bowen (26th Middlesex Light Infantry, Strathroy), 35th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 4th C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. E. G. Ahern (15th L. H., Calgary), 50th Calgary Batt., Bramshott, to 31st Calgary Batt.; Lieut. G. C. Hogg, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 2nd C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. W. H. Abbott, Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to 1st Divl. Trench Mortar Battery; Lieut. B. Topp, 17th Res. Batt., to 42nd Montreal High. Batt.; Lieut. H. T. Beecroft, 12th Res. Inf. Brig., Machine Gun Base, West Sandling, to the 7th Inf. Brig. Machine Gun Co.; Lieut. A. L. Rice (67th Carleton L.I., Woodstock, N.B.), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt., Westenhangar, to 5th C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. A. J. S. Taunton, 44th Winnipeg Res. Batt., Bramshott, to 27th Winnipeg Batt.; Lieut. J. H. Chipman (48th Highlanders, Toronto), 17th Res. Batt., to 15th Toronto Highland Batt.; Capt. B. H. T. MacKenzie (28th Dragoons, St. John), 24th Montreal Batt., attached 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling (after being wounded last October), rejoining 24th Batt.; Capt. F. G. Arnold (95th Rifles, Regina), C.A.S.C. Training Depot, late 11th Res. Batt., to Cavalry Brig. Supply Col.; Lieut. H. A. Colter (25th Regt. St. Thomas), 9th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 18th Western Ontario Batt.; Lieut. H. W. Macdonnell (12th York Rangers, Aurora), 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to P.P.C.I.L.

IN MEMORY OF YPRES. Tributes to Fallen Comrades.

A feature of the Ypres commemoration in Canada was the march through the streets of Montreal of 7,000 troops, headed by Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes, C.B.

The 14th Battalion.

To commemorate the anniversary of the second battle of Ypres, a few "remainders" of the 14th Battalion (Royal Montreal Regt.) and others met in Folkstone on Saturday, April 22.

Amid silence and deep reverence the toast "The Memory of our Fallen Comrades" was drunk. As it was (writes "Nemo") one could see almost into the minds of the men, where they were thinking of some particular comrade and the ghastly moments when he was slipping away to the "Great Beyond."

The First Contingent was a toast drunk amid much enthusiasm, and when the veteran Sergt. P. Bosquet, white-haired but "still going strong," toasted the 14th Battalion the enthusiasm started. He spoke for but a minute or two, yet in that short time he touched the hearts of the men in the way that only an old soldier can when he is "fighting his battles over again."

C. S. M. Handcock, who officiated as chairman, introduced "The Champion Canadian Recruter," Sergt. C. W. Niemeyer, to toast "The Canadians," who, proud to be a member of the



SERG'T. C. LA FERLE.



GUNNER G. V. MCINERNY.

(See adjoining column.)

First Canadian Contingent, said that it was due to the whole of their comrades who were coming from the Dominion to help in the common cause they should not be forgotten.

Among those present of the Royal Montreal Regiment were C. S. M. Hood, Q. M. S. F. Lukeman, S. Sergt. J. Stelford, and Sergts. F. Neilson, C. E. Bethell, Flynn, W. Runte, Thatcher and J. Roe.

The 10th Battalion.

The available original members of the 10th Battalion (Manitoba and Alberta) who gathered at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on Wednesday, April 26, to commemorate the battle only numbered about 40, including officers, N.C.O.'s, and men, though it was mentioned that over 200 men had recovered sufficiently from wounds to proceed to the Front again. Practically every man present had vivid memories of the part played by the 10th, along with the 16th (Canadian Scottish), in the assault upon a wood north of Ypres which 8,000 Germans held. The spirit of the men was well exemplified by a machine-gun section man, who explained that he was not in the thick of it owing to the restrictions of brigade orders. "If you had been allowed to go up you might not be here to-night," interpolated an officer. "All the same, I was willing to go," was the quiet retort.

As the toast of "Fallen Comrades" was given there was a hush as men's thoughts reverted to their gallant commanding officer, Lt. Col. R. M. Boyle, who fell at the outset of an attack upon a German trench; also Major MacLaren, who was killed by a shell as he was being removed to hospital after being wounded. "Remember you are Canadians. That was the key stone to the situation," said Lieut. D. H. Sinclair, the proposer of the toast.

In a eulogy of the 10th and 16th Battalions, Lieut. S. I. Glandfield, in proposing "Success to the Empire's Forces" said they had written the name of Canada on the scroll of glory, and the meaning of Empire had not been realised in its metropolis more than in outlying parts of the Empire.

Major C. J. Arthur, D.S.O., speaking for the survivors of the old 10th still at the Front, told of the dramatic suddenness of the events of a year ago; "but we lined up that night of the 22nd April," he added, "thinking no more of it than we did of a hedge or a ditch that we had to get over on Salisbury Plain."

The greetings of the 16th Battalion were expressed by Lieut. M. A. Wolff, who admitted that the 10th did a fuller share

of the publicity which his unit had gained in connection with Ypres.

Major D. M. Ormond, who was acting O.C. of the 10th after Col. Boyle's death, until he himself was wounded, presided over the gathering.

Other officers present were Capt. A. M. Houston and Lieut. J. B. Gunn.

R.S.P.C.A. WAR WORK.

How Wounded Horses are Taken to Hospital.

A brief description of the means by which horses wounded in the battle lines are taken to the shelters and hospitals built by the R.S.P.C.A. will help readers of *Canada* to realise what we owe, on the one hand, to the R.S.P.C.A. for building and equipping the hospitals, etc.; and, on the other, to the Army Veterinary Department, which is doing a magnificent work in preventing needless wastage of horses.

Each Division of the Army has attached to it what is called a mobile veterinary section, provided with dressings, instruments, medicines, etc. There is a senior veterinary officer at the Divisional Headquarters, and to him the officer in charge of the mobile section, who has about a score of men with him, is responsible. The section officer's duties are highly important. He keeps data of all casualties, deaths, and recoveries, advises the military commander on all matters affecting the horses, takes constant, rigorous measures to prevent or control contagious disease, and is the final court of appeal when there is a question of destroying a sick or wounded horse.

The mobile section is again divided. One of the sub-sections collects horses from the firing lines and elsewhere. Some are fit. Some are badly injured. Those in the latter category which are obviously in a very bad way are destroyed then and there. Those which there is any hope of saving are taken in hand by the second sub-section, and conveyed first to the nearest railhead, and then to the most convenient veterinary hospital.

Just as hopeless cases are dealt with on the spot, so are cases of very slight injury. A few days' grass on a neighbouring farm often works wonders in such instances. The great majority of the horses, however, are neither bad enough for painless destruction nor well enough to be sent to grass. They have to be taken to the nearest hospital.

In Time of Battle.

When the tide of war sweeps on so rapidly that all arrangements are upset, the wounded horses are assembled at some convenient place in charge of one or two members of one of the sub-sections, who keep in touch with their officers by means of the field telephone.

The natural difficulties in the way of transporting sick and wounded horses are, of course, formidable. During the first war winter, when the Army Veterinary Department was making one long fight against rain and mud, when hundreds of wounded horses were arriving daily (before the hospitals were ready for them), and standing about in the open on clay soil, the difficulties must have been heart-breaking. But they did not daunt the hearts of the A.V.D. men. The death-rate has been brought to an unprecedentedly low percentage. A high authority has stated that the Germans must have lost at least four horses to our one.

To carry on this work, which has been undertaken at the request of the Army Council, more money is required. We commend to our readers the appeal made for an additional £25,000 or £30,000 for the R.S.P.C.A. War Fund. Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Society at 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W., or forwarded through the Editor of *Canada*.

COMRADES IN ARMS.

In last week's *Canada* mention was made of the pleasant surprise experienced by two young Canadian soldiers who, on calling on the Grand Duchess George of Russia at Marlborough House, found themselves in the presence of the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family.

Sergt. Charles La Ferle and Gunner G. V. McNerny, the two soldiers in question, have been thrown into close companionship by the accidents of war. The former, who was in the accounting department of the C.N.R. at Winnipeg, was a stretcher bearer in the 8th Battalion ("Little Black Devils"), and the latter, who was accountant in the Royal Bank of Canada at Halifax, was in the 6th Battery, 2nd Brigade C.F.A. They were wounded and gassed at Ypres on the same day last year (April 25), were taken to the same hospital in Rouen, where they spent ten days; were brought to England in the same boat; and were despatched together to Harrogate, where they spent eight months as patients in the Grand Duchess George's hospital, during which time they were frequently asked to assist in recruiting meetings. They are now both in the Canadian Pay Office in London.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In their *Monthly Review* for April, Messrs. Greenshields and Co. allude to this year's crop and the probabilities as to the duration of the war as "the determining factors in the maintenance of the present condition of comparative prosperity beyond the end of summer." As to the crop, the firm agrees in the generally held opinion that a yield even approaching that of last year is hardly possible, but they hold that "if a volume three-quarters of last year's can be secured, any serious setback to the present rate of activity should not take place, other things being equal."

In the same *Review* the firm, alluding to the probable course of shares of munition companies, suggest that the first indication to the public that the Allies' demand for munitions is slackening, and therefore the first sign that the Allies see peace in sight, will be found in the prices of iron and steel and other war materials, and point out that munition shares will be hardly likely to advance, or even to hold their own after the prices of these materials cease to advance. The *Review* quotes the Department of Labour's Index for Canadian prices of iron and steel and other metals, which shows that in February the price of iron and steel was as 130.2 to 127.3 in January, while other metals in February were as 300.8 to 270.5 in January. However consoling these figures are for owners of war stocks, they afford little hope of early prospects of peace.

In this connection also our Toronto correspondent, remarking on the strength exhibited by Canadian war stocks in Montreal and Toronto during a period when U.S. stocks of the same description were characterised by some weakness, alludes to a current belief that this was due to the feeling that Canadian plants would be kept fully employed during the war by the placing of contracts with them rather than with U.S. companies, and that, when the demand for munitions ceases, Canadian industrial enterprises will, for economic reasons, secure a large proportion of the European demand for their normal products.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Bank of Commerce notes in its Commercial Letter for April that the volume of munitions orders appears likely to be maintained. "Not only iron and steel plants, but textile plants, are working to full capacity, and are under the necessity of increasing their facilities. The output is increasing in bulk and value—a result due to greater efficiency." As one phase of industrial activity which is likely to be permanent, the Bank alludes to pulp and paper. The market for these in the U.S. is increasing steadily, and, also, the mills hope to retain some of the European and Australasian business which is being freely offered at the present time.

Encouraging figures are issued by the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co. in regard to its business during the first eight months of its current year. As compared with the similar period of the previous year, there is a gross increase from \$81,932 to \$90,549, or about 10.5 per cent., and the net increase is from \$37,880 to \$44,572, or 17.7 per cent. It need hardly be remarked that the greater proportionate increase in net is an indication of economical management.

The proposal made by the Directors of the A. Macdonald Co. to reduce the Common stock of that company to one-third of its present amount represents an echo of one of the amazing operations of the defunct Dominion Bond Co. At the time of its promotion by the latter company one of the most frequent criticisms of the A. Macdonald Co. was directed at the extremely heavy load of watered stock the latter would have to carry. Had conditions continued to be as booming as they were when the promotion was arranged, the company would perhaps have been able gradually to squeeze out the water. Unfortunately, times changed, and though the company's position is steadily improving, the Directors evidently feel that the task of placing real value behind the large capital is too much for the business. The proposal, however, seems likely to meet with some objection on the part of shareholders who purchased their shares while they yet stood at high prices before the slump, and who naturally dislike seeing the nominal value of their holdings so drastically reduced.

A gratuity of \$150 will be given by the Canadian Government to every Canadian who obtains a commission in the Royal Flying Corps and undertakes to serve with the Canadian Flying Corps should one be formed.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Monday Sir Robert Borden moved a resolution appropriating \$250,000,000 for war purposes during the current fiscal year. The House unanimously carried the resolution. Sir Robert Borden observed that Canada's existing Overseas Force exceeds by 60,000 the strength of the British Army at the outbreak of war.

DRIVES FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The Red Cross Society's Motors.

The amount of work which one of the private ambulances, loaned to and driven by Canadian Red Cross workers, gets through in the course of a week is illustrated by the following itinerary of the passengers carried between a Monday and Friday last month:

Monday: Took officers from Endsleigh Palace and the Royal Free Hospitals for a drive, and other officers to a concert at the Albert Hall. Took twelve privates from King George's Hospital for a drive and tea.

Tuesday: Took officers from Millbank Hospital, 47, Roland Gardens and No. 2 London General for drives, and privates from No. 2 London General and Millbank Hospital for drives and tea.

Wednesday: Took officers from No. 2 London General and Endsleigh Palace for drives and Fulham Military Hospital for drives and tea.

Thursday: Took officers from the Empress Hospital, No. 2



THREE OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS MOTORS.

London General, and Endsleigh Palace for drives and privates from Fulham Military Hospital and No. 2 London General for drives and tea.

Friday: Took officers from No. 2 London General and Royal Free Hospital to concert at Albert Hall and privates from Fulham Military Hospital for drives and tea.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

CAN. ART.—Capts. to be temp. maj.s.: H. E. Boak, W. G. Hagarty, M. N. Ross, Lt. E. Freeman to be temp. capt. To be temp. lts.: Sergt. H. O. L. G. Meyer, Cpl. C. H. Cochrane (Divl. Mid. Troops), Bombdr. M. H. McKay, Gnr. D. A. Anderson.

Divl. Sig. Cos.—Actg. Sergt. A. Hartley to be temp. lt. 1st BATT.—Q-M. S. G. C. Skinner, from H.Q. Staff, 1st Inf. Brig., to be temp. lt.

35th BATT.—Sergt.-Maj. C. E. Cooper to be temp. lt.

7th BATT.—Lts. to be temp. capt.s.: J. C. Shields, A. C. Nation.

8th BATT.—Lt. N. E. Kitson, from Can. Brig. M.G.C., to be temp. lt.

17th (RES.) BATT.—Sergt. M. A. Wolff to be temp. lt.

27th BATT.—Lt. A. B. Irvine, from 29th Batt., to be temp. lt.

28th BATT.—Sergt. W. M. Porter to be temp. paymr., with hon. rank of lt.

CAN. A.S.C.—Maj. C. H. Loughheed reverts to temp. rank of capt. at his own request. Sec. Lt. Freeman, from A.S.C. (T.F.), to be temp. lt. Sergt. T. M. Bell to be temp. lt.

MOTOR MACHINE-GUN SERVICE.—Lt. J. Fish cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial.

CAN. ENG.—The initials of Temp. Capt. A. W. Davis are as now described, and not as in "Gaz." of February 3, 1916.

CAN. A.M.C.—Capt. F. A. Brockschire (Can. Militia) to be temp. capt.

MEMORANDA.—Actg. Sergt. F. H. Hatheway, from R. Can. Dns., to be temp. hon. lt. Wt. Offrs., from the Staff, to be temp. lts.: Sgts.-Maj. G. S. Lindsay, Sergt.-Maj. W. L. Pinkney.

Imperial Army.

R. FLYING CORPS.—Flying Officer: Lt. C. L. Bath, Can. Motor Machine-Gun Service. Following as now shown: Lt. J. B. S. MacPherson, Can. Art., Flying Officer (Observer); Sec. Lt. A. D. Bell-Irving, Gnr. Highrs., Spec. Res. Flying Officer (Observer); Capt. K. E. Kennedy, Can. Art., Flying Officer (Observer).

R.H. & R.F.A. Maj. C. D. W. Unickie to be lt.-col.; Lt. E. R. Osler, from C.A.M.C., to be temp. sec. lt.

WORK. R. Sgt. F. L. Green to be sec. lt. (on prob.).

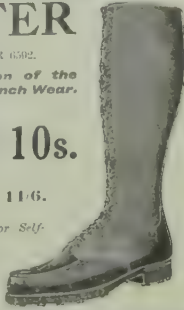
PRAIRIE PATRIOTISM.—Wheat Supply.—Will discharged SOLDIER HELP young CANADIAN FARMER (vicar's son), single-handed (brothers serving), for summer or longer? Fare and good pay; comfortable quarters. 3rd fare advanced. —ROGERS, Oban P.O., Saskatchewan.

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Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cable to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:—

	1915	1914.
Gold . . .	\$5,798,000	\$5,674,004
Silver . . .	1,821,000	1,876,738
Lead . . .	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper . . .	10,006,000	6,121,319
Zinc . . .	1,655,000	346,125
Coal . . .	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke . . .	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	\$29,300,000	Total \$26,388,825

INCREASE
1915 over 1914
\$2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

\$516,122,745

Full information on application

THE AGENT-GENERAL for B.C.,

British Columbia House, 1 and 3, Regent St., London.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.**LIVERPOOL SERVICE.**Scandinavian (to Quebec and Montreal) May 6
Protorian (to Quebec and Montreal) May 19
Sicilian (to Quebec and Montreal) May 26**GLASGOW SERVICE.**Carthaginian (to Quebec and Montreal) May 6
Cape Finisterre (to Quebec and Montreal) May 13
Pomeranian (to Quebec and Montreal) May 27**LONDON SERVICE.**

Corinthian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 1

CANADA for the INVESTOR; MANUFACTURER; TOURIST; SPORTSMAN; SETTLER and DOMESTIC.

For all information apply

ALLAN LINE

LIVERPOOL: 19, James Street.

LONDON: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.
103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.GLASGOW: 25, Bothwell Street.
DUNDEE: 84, Commercial Street.
LONDON: 60, Foye Street
PLYMOUTH: 10, Millbay Road.

PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon;

" Curria's, 10, Rue Auber; and
" Sock's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Thursday, May 4.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Wed., May 10.	Thurs., May 11.	Fri., May 12.
Mon., May 29.	Tues., May 30.	Wed., May 31.

Holiday influences have again been at work on the Stock Exchange. The present tone is steady, but slow.

Canadian securities have been quiet and irregular with the majority of departments. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4 per Cents. have been fairly active, but the quotation is $\frac{1}{2}$ down at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. remained at 96.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacific have displayed a good deal of irregularity from time to time. Wall Street advices have in the main been helpful. The quotation, however, after being more than a dollar higher, is about unchanged at 175 $\frac{1}{2}$. Grand Trunk stocks have kept on the down grade, marking several falls of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The 1st Pref., at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, is 2 down. Canadian Northern issues have been without further movement of importance.

Among land shares, Hudson's Bays encountered realisations at one time, but the quotation, after being lower, is now unchanged at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lower-priced shares have continued to mark time.

The industrial group has been quiet. Canadian Cars have not moved. Steel of Canada, at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$, is $\frac{1}{2}$ down. Dominion Steels, at 52, are 2 to the good. Brazilian Tractions have advanced to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mexico Trams are unchanged at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, but the Bonds have risen 1, to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, April 17.

Again I have to report a continuation of the stock market activity which was in evidence when I last wrote. Indeed, after a slight easing down, markets, both in Montreal and Toronto, have been more buoyant than ever, and during the past week a greater volume of trading took place than has occurred in any week for more than a year past. This is the more noteworthy as meanwhile the New York market has been characterised by a good deal of hesitancy, and it is most encouraging to be able to believe that the Canadian markets are now able to rise superior to a depressing influence from New York. A good many people think that the Canadian markets are commencing another strong bull period. However this may prove, many stocks have exhibited a great deal of strength lately.

At the beginning of last week Laurentide rose sharply some ten points. Steel of Canada continued to be the main feature of trading, and Cement and Ontario Steel were also noticeably active. During the week Dominion Steel, Scotia, Canada Steamships, Dominion Bridge, and other well-known stocks all came in for strong attention, while in Toronto Russell Motors came again into prominence, both the Preferred and Common registering a big advance. In many cases there have been specific reasons for the demand for certain stocks. Thus, Dominion Bridge is reported to have secured another important order. Much of the interest in Canada Steamships is doubtless due to the negotiations which have been in progress for the purchase by that company of control of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Navigation Co. It is now believed that the deal has been con-

cluded by the purchase of the latter company's stock at 185.

But quite apart from these special cases, the strength of Canadian industrials has been very marked, and has contrasted sharply with the weakness shown by similar U.S. stocks in New York. It seems that sentiment is growing in favour of Canadian descriptions, the idea being that Canadian concerns will be kept busy with orders whatever may be the case with U.S. plants, and that, after the war, Canadian export trade will be found to have been very much strengthened.

Among current prices, Steel Co. of Canada is 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dominion Steel 51, Dominion Bridge 227, Scotia 107, Ontario Steel 40 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cement 63, Canadian General Electric 111 $\frac{1}{2}$, Canada Steamships, Common 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Preferred 81, Montreal Power 237, Laurentide 185, Shawinigan 132, Ames-Holden, Common 28, Preferred 74, Sawyer-Massey, Common 29, Preferred 76, Russell Motors, Common 52, Preferred 82.

The National Steel Car Co.'s statement for last year proves to be very strong, and shows earnings of \$737,871. After making heavy allowances for repairs and renewals and for writing off plant equipment, net profits of \$446,719 remain. This, after providing a full year's dividend on the 7 per Cent. Preferred stock, would leave a surplus equal to over 17 per cent. on the Common, or, if the entire 21 per cent. which is due on the Preference was paid, the surplus would still equal $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Common. The A. Macdonald Co.'s report is also encouraging, as it shows considerably increased profits. Some discussion is aroused by the Directors' proposal to eliminate two-thirds of the Common shares, and it appears that the suggestion will meet with considerable opposition.

I hear that Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co. have purchased \$1,000,000 5 per Cent. Bonds of the Province of Manitoba at 98.30. It is stated none of this will go to the United States, the money being found entirely by investors in Ontario. You may also be interested to hear that the Board of Control is recommending the City Council of Toronto to issue in future bonds repayable by instalments instead of by the sinking fund system at present in use. It is also recommended that the rate of interest shall be raised from 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. Doubtless the pros and cons of the suggestion will be thoroughly thrashed out when it is discussed by the Council.

In regard to the mining markets, it is noteworthy that the steady rise in price of silver has at last stimulated interest in Cobalts, some of which registered substantial gains last week. Crown Reserve is quoted at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$, Beaver 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, McKinley 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, Peterson Lake 28, Temiskaming 59, Seneca 47. Porcupines are much the same as a week ago, Hollingers \$27.50, Dome Mines \$26, McIntyre 92, Jupiter 20 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dome Extension, whose shareholders meet soon to confirm the fresh arrangement with Dome Mines, is 39. By the way, the report of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. is now out, and shows net profits for last year equal to about 7 per cent. on the capital.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.		
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN		
COMPANY (Incorporated 1885.)		
PAID-UP CAPITAL	500,000	170
RESERVE FUND	181,000	93
TOTAL ASSETS	781,000	71
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on		
Debiture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.		
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACRECHNIE, Writers,		
Agents in Great Britain,		
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.		

Dominion of Canada Loans.—The Bank of Montreal will pay on and after July 1 the half-year's interest due on that date on the Dominion of Canada 3 per Cent. Loan, Canadian Pacific Railway 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Land Grant Loan, 1938, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Registered Stock, 1930-50, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 1914 19, Bonds. The balances of the Inscribed Stock will be struck on the evening of June 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND No. 117.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. and a BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. have been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record on 16th May, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. CAMBLE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
16th April, 1916.

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE

MEXICO TRAMWAYS, LIGHT AND POWER GROUP OF COMPANIES.

E. R. Peacock, Chairman.
Stanley Carr Boulter, Arthur Hill,
H. F. Chamen, H. Malcolm Hubbard,
Robert Fleming, A. F. P. Roger.

To the Bondholders of—
MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY.
THE MEXICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
THE MEXICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PACHUCA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Referring to the circular issued in February last by the Committee constituted for the protection of the holders of the securities of the Mexico Tramways, Light and Power Group of Companies, inviting Bondholders to deposit their Bonds with the Committee, the Committee announce that the period fixed by the Agreements, for such deposit expires on the 30th instant, but to meet the convenience of holders who up to the present have been prevented from doing so, they propose, under the powers conferred by the Agreements, to extend the time for deposit until the 30th June next.

Bonds amounting to over £5,400,000 have already been deposited, and the Committee take this opportunity of pointing out to holders who have not already deposited their bonds the necessity in their own interest of doing so without delay, as the Committee cannot effectively represent and protect holders whose Bonds have not been deposited.

Any further extension beyond the 30th June will only be granted on such terms as the Committee may impose.

Copies of the circular issued by the Committee in February last and forms for deposit may be obtained from the Secretary.

By Order of the Committee,
THOMAS PORTER, Secretary.

34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.,
29th April, 1916.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1954.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st July, 1916, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st June, 1916, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For Bank of Montreal,
G. C. CANSÉL, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.,
1st May, 1916.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

170

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President: SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

General Manager JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack	Fernie	Keremeos	New West-	Princeton	Vancouver
Courtenay	Golden	Ladysmith	minster	Rock Creek	(9 offices)
Granbrook	Greenwood	Mission City	Parksville	Salmon Arm	Vernon
Creston	Nakusp	Nelson	Penticton	South Hill	Victoria
Cumberland	Kamloops	Nanaimo	Phoenix	Summerland	(3 offices)
Dawson	Kelowna		Prince Rupert	White Horse	
Duncan					

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral	Dauphin	Humboldt	Melfort	Prince Albert	Tuzaske
Athabasca	Delia	Isisfale	Melville	Provost	Vegreville
Bassano	Delisle	Innisfree	Milestone	Radisson	Vermilion
Bawlf	Drumwater	Kamsack	Milk River	Radville	Virton
Bengough	Edam	Kerobert	Monitor	Red Deer	Vonda
Biggar	Edmonton	Kinsaid	Moosic Jaw	Regina	Vulcan
Blaine Lake	Elbow	Kindersley	Moosomin	Retlaw	Wadena
Brandon	Elfron	Kiticoy	Mora	Rivers	Warner
Briercrest	Elgin	Kitecoy	Nanton	Rocky Ford	Watrous
Broderick	Elkhorn	Lke. Saskatoon	Neepaw	Saskatoon	Watson
Calgary	Gilbert Plains	Langham	Nokomis	Shanawson	Wetaskiwin
(4 offices)	Gilroy	Langham	N. Battleford	Stavely	Weyburn
Canora	Oleichen	Leburn	Nitona	Stony Plain	Wilcox
Carman	Grandview	Le Pas	Olds	Strathcona	Willow Bunch
Carmangay	Graham	Lethbridge	Outlook	Strathmore	Winnipeg
Central Butte	Hafford	Lewvan	Peace River	Swan River	(8 offices)
Champion	Hauna	Lloydminster	Crossing	Swift Current	Wiston
Clareholm	Hardisty	Loucheed	Fincher Creek	Taber	Yellowgrass
Coleman	Hawarden	Macleod	Ponoka	Transcona	Yorkton
Crossfield	Herbert	Marcelin	Portage la	Treherne	Youngstown
Cudworth	High River	Medicine Hat	Prairie		

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale	Bellefleur	Blenheim	Chamby	Collingwood	Danville
Asbestos	Beloil	Brantford	Chatham	Compton	Dixville
Ayer's Cliff	Berlin	Brookville	Chicoutimi	Cookshire	Dresden
Ayr (Barrie)	Bic	Brome	Clarenceville	Cornwall	Dundas
Bedford	Bishop's	Cambridge	Costbrook	Dunham	Dunville
Beebe	Crofting	Cayuga	Cobalt	Crediton	Dunnville

East Angus	Lacolle	Point aux	St. George	Sutton
East Hallow	Lemoyneville	Trembles	St. Beasue	Therford
Eastman	Lindsay	Port Arthur	St. Hyacinthe	Therford
Emo	London	Port Colborne	St. Johns	Mines
Exeter	Madoc	Port Perry	St. Joseph de	Therford
Farnham	Magog	Port Stanley	Beauce	Mines West
Ford	Maisonville	Quebec	St. Remi	Three Rivers
Forest	Marbleton	(2 offices)	St. Thomas	Tillsonburg
Fort Frances	Marquette	Remy River	Sarnia	Tinnet
Fort William	Megantic	Richmond	Sault Ste.	Toronto
Freighsburg	Montreal	Rimouski	(19 offices)	Valcourt
Galt	(7 offices)	Rock Island	Marie	Valcourt
Goderich	Niagara Falls	Roxton Falls	Scotstown	Walkerton
Granby	North Hallow	St. Armand	Seaford	Walkerville
Grimsby	St. Catharines	(2 offices)	Sherbrooke	Waterloo, Ont.
Guelp	Orangeville	Ormatown	Shinco	Waterloo, Que.
Hamilton	Oshawa	Ottawa	Smith's Falls	Weedon
Hemmingford	Ottawa	(2 offices)	St. Felix de	West Shefford
Howick	Huntingdon	Valois	Stambridge E.	Warton
Hurville	Ingersoll	St. Ferdinand	Stratford	Windsor (Ont.)
Johette	Perry Sound	d Halifax	Strathroy	Wingham
Kingston	Peterboro'	St. Gabriel de	Sudbury	Woodstock
Knowlton	Phillipsburg	Brandon		

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton	Campbellton	Middleton	St. John	Summerside
Amherst	Charlottetown	Moncton	Shelburne	Sydney, C.B.
Antigonish	Fredricton	Montague	Souris	Truro
Barrington	Halifax	New Glasgow	Springhill	Windsor
Bridgeport	Halifax	Parabro'		

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.	Portland, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.
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IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

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Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up	...	...	...	\$6,000,000	—	Reserve Fund	...	...	...	\$7,000,000
Total Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

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London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up	...	...	...	...	\$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

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J. H. BRODIE.	F. LUBBOCK
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.	C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE.	G. D. WHATMAN.

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Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

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E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
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C. P. GOLDMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM MCMASTER, Esq.

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A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

Head Office:

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Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF
MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.,
and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.,
for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. V. MEREDITH, President. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., Vice-President.
R. B. ANGUS. C. B. GORDON. SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
A. HACHGARTEN. Hon. SIR LOMER GOUIN, Hon. R. MACKAY.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE. K. O. M. G. HERBERT MORSON.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN. E. B. GREENSHIELDS. Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
H. B. DRUMMOND. C. R. HOMER. Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
A. E. HOLT, Manager. LL.D.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid .. \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of Securities—collection
of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica:

ROSEAU. Grenada: St. George's. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO.

BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. E. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President. K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

Canada's War Bill for 1916-1917.

While all the world knows the splendid part played by the Dominion in the great war it is doubtful if the man in the street in this country realises that Canada's share in the task of defeating Germany and its allies is costing it \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a month, plus the Dominion's proportion of the Imperial expenditure on equipment and rations of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Such stupendous financial obligations necessitate corresponding financial provision, and no less a sum than \$200,000,000 to \$225,000,000 will have to be raised by way of loans in Canada and the United States between now and the end of March, 1917. Already the Minister of Finance has secured \$75,000,000 in the neighbouring Republic, and the remarkable success of this issue—already referred to in *Canada*—shows that the Dominion will have no difficulty in borrowing all the money it requires in the United States upon terms equal to, if not better than, those obtained by the Mother Country. In addition to the funds raised in the United States, Canada's Minister of Finance has made an arrangement by which he can draw upon the Imperial Government's authorised credit of \$150,000,000, although it can be readily understood that Sir Thomas White will make every effort to avoid utilising this credit. Assuming that the war is not over by this time next year, he will have to borrow another \$150,000,000, and it is not at all improbable that he may be able to raise a very substantial proportion of this in the Dominion itself. Canadian investors responded splendidly to their own War Loan, and, in view of the country's continued prosperity, Sir Thomas White should be able to count with confidence upon their providing him with further silver bullets to bring the war to the only possible conclusion that can be entertained by the Allies.

Grand Trunk Earnings for March and the Quarter.

Although the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada did not do so well in March as in January or February, either in the matter of gross or net earnings, the results cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, seeing that of a total gross increase of £101,800 on the whole system, £47,700 was retained as net addition to revenue, bringing up the aggregate net increase for the three months to £210,300, which is equal to practically half the gross gain in the same period—£421,350. We append our usual analysis of the results of the month's operations:—

	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway ...	£83,400 inc.	£50,300 inc.	£13,100 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ...	26,350 inc.	2,600 dec.	28,950 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	12,150 inc.	6,400 inc.	5,750 inc.
Totals...	£101,800 inc.	£54,100 inc.	£47,700 inc.

Our second table gives the results for the first three months of the current year, and seeing that it shows a net addition to the companies' revenue of nearly a quarter of a million in contrast with the same period of 1915, can but be regarded as an extremely satisfactory showing:—

	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway ...	£290,650 inc.	£191,700 inc.	£107,950 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ...	88,250 inc.	1,550 dec.	89,750 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	33,500 inc.	20,900 inc.	12,600 inc.
Totals...	£421,350 inc.	£211,050 inc.	£210,300 inc.

C.P.R. and C.N.R. Experiences in March.

The C.P.R. statement for March showed the substantial gain in gross revenue of \$2,528,000, but as working expenses went up by the substantial amount of \$2,080,000, the net addition to revenue was only \$448,000, or approximately about one-fifth of the gross increase for the month under review. For the nine months of the current financial year—July-March—the gain in gross revenue amounts to the substantial dimensions of \$17,600,000, and as working expenses have during the period in question only increased to the extent of \$5,936,000, the net earnings have benefited to the tune of \$11,664,000, or nearly 70 per cent. With expanding revenue to justify such a change of policy, Canadian railway Directors will have latterly been disposed to make provision for necessary expenditure on the respective systems, and this will, of course, be reflected in the expense ratios of the different companies. It should also not be overlooked that climatic conditions in March were unfavourable. On explaining a net decrease of \$134,400 for the month in question, the management of the Canadian Northern Railway explain that this was due to "snow blockade and other interruptions to movement of traffic which increased expenses abnormally." It will be remembered that February earnings were also unfavourably influenced by adverse weather conditions. Actually the C.N.R. earned \$708,500 more than in the corresponding month of 1915, but as the expenses advanced \$842,900 the net result was the decrease mentioned. The aggregate gross earnings from October 1 were \$5,897,800 more than

in the same period of 1914-15, and of this \$1,706,800 was retained as addition to net revenue. The present mileage of the C.N.R. is given as 8,270.

Canadian Government and the G.T. Pacific and C.N. Railways.

In connection with Mr. A. W. Smithers' references at the recent meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway as to the negotiations pending with the Government in regard to the company's guarantees on the Bond issues of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, it was interesting to learn from the Toronto correspondent of the *Times* that "it is understood that the Government will meet the deficits on the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways." From the same authority we learned that "it is proposed to appoint a Commission to consider the whole railway problem and to report on a definite policy next session." Probably less satisfaction would be felt at the statement that "it is understood that there is a strong feeling in Conservative circles" in favour of taking over the Canadian Northern Railway or Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and organising a Government service across the Continent in connection with the Inter-colonial and National Transcontinental Railways. Whatever foundation there may be for the latter statement, the *Times* correspondent's cablegram was to a large extent confirmed by the introduction into the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday of Supplementary Estimates providing for a loan of \$8,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and a loan of \$15,000,000 at the same rate to the Canadian Northern Railway, to be used for expenditure on the road or to meet interest and indebtedness, the whole to be secured by a mortgage. A further \$150,000 is provided for an enquiry into and report upon the whole railway situation in Canada, work by the Canadian bond houses.

Canadian Steel Companies to Develop Export Trade.

We have only recently seen how remarkable has been the improvement in the position of the principal Canadian iron and steel companies. It is beyond dispute that these companies have benefited vastly by the war, and whilst it is to be hoped that the enormous increase in their trade will in part prove permanent, it is none the less gratifying to hear that the leading Canadian steel manufacturing companies are using every endeavour to increase their export trade. Under normal conditions the United Kingdom, France, and Germany are large exporters of steel products. In their enforced absence from the list of exporting countries, neutral nations have to rely upon the United States and the Dominion of Canada for their supplies of steel products. Other Colonies are now giving the preference to Canada, and it is stated that Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will in the near future all be large customers for Canadian steel. This is good news for holders of securities in Canadian iron and steel companies, as it should mean permanent new markets for the products of these companies, which have hitherto been practically restricted to Canada. Even when the war is over the natural disinclination to buy German goods, and the enormous demands for steel in the devastated war areas, should provide a ready market for Canada's surplus steel production.

America's Sharpened Appetite for Canadian Bonds.

Nothing has been more gratifying to the London market in these disorganised times than the way in which the United States has come to the assistance of the Dominion. In saying so much, we must add that we regret that *force majeure* has necessitated Canada seeking from the neighbouring Republic the funds which, before the war, were so readily provided by the Mother Country. We notice that the *Financial Times*, of Montreal, in a recent note on the success of the Canadian loan, in which it reminds us that "it has consistently expressed the view that there is a great untapped reservoir of investment funds in the United States which sooner or later will be released in fair competition between Canadian and American municipal borrowers," offers the opinion that the recent loan "will have the effect, the almost immediate effect, of consolidating the monetary relationship between the two countries, already fostered by the activities of municipal bond houses located in the Dominion." In an interview with a member of a financial house prominently identified with the cultivation of the interest of American investors in Canadian financial affairs, our contemporary learned that the Canadian bond is on a materially higher plane since the issue of the Canadian Government loan, and that the latter operation has put the Dominion, so far as American investors are concerned, in a position which would only have been possible after many more years of hard and persistent work by the Canadian bond houses. In fact, the authority interviewed by our contemporary said that since the loan was issued there has already been a pronounced increase in the number of enquiries emanating from American investors generally.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

J. N. G. (Golder's Green).—We do not think there is any likelihood of the dividend being resumed this year, nor do we expect that the stock will recover to its original price in the near future. It is difficult to make any forecast in regard to the matter, particularly in view of the financial difficulties under which the company is now understood to be labouring.

F. J. S. (Coventry).—The notes of all Canadian chartered banks are guaranteed under the Bank Act by the operation of the banks' circulation redemption fund. Thus in case of any bank going into liquidation holders of its notes need fear no loss; in fact, such notes would be worth more than their face value, as they would bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of the bank's suspension until a date arranged for redemption. The latest instance of this is the case of the Bank of Vancouver, which suspended in December, 1914, and whose notes are now being redeemed with 5 per cent. per annum added from that date to March 15, 1916.

H. S. B. (Chatham).—(1) A meeting of bondholders has been held in Montreal. (2) We understand that the information you require is not available in London, but that you should apply to the Royal Trust Co. in Montreal. (3) There is no likelihood whatever of early resumption of interest payments. The project depended for its success upon the rapid growth of the city, and as this stopped somewhat abruptly, the effect was correspondingly serious. The company's difficulties were increased by differences with the civic authorities. We understand that an enquiry into the position of the enterprise is now being conducted, and it seems likely that a report will be submitted to the bondholders presently, when proposals will probably be made to them.

SHAREHOLDER (Epson).—We have no information immediately available in regard to either the company or the value of its shares. The Province, as it does not own its lands or minerals, does not maintain a department of mines such as is maintained by some of the other Provinces. There is, therefore, no source from which reliable information as to development is readily obtainable. In this case probably such information could only be obtained from the officials of the company itself. As far as we are aware there is no regular quotation for the shares, which probably could only be disposed of by private negotiation. We will make enquiries locally in regard to both the points raised in your letter. This will take several weeks, but if you watch this column you will find a further reply to your questions in due course of time.

GENERAL.

H. H. S. (Gainsborough). *Rud and Gun in Canada* (15 cents) is published by W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ontario. There is a branch office in the Grand

Trunk Buildings, 17-19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

ONE OF THE 31st (Bushey Park).—We have published several photographs of the 27th Battalion, but not of the others you mention. You will find on another page the stirring story of your comrades' bravery at St. Elói.

B. C.—Mr. Bruce-Joy's statue of Queen Victoria, to be placed in front of the Legislative Buildings at Victoria, B.C., and now on view at the Royal Exchange, London, was shown on the front page of *Canada* of May 1, 1915.

G. W. (Dundee).—If you are the soldier's next-of-kin you will receive official notification of any casualty direct from the Canadian Record Office before it is published in the newspapers; if not, you cannot do better than take *Canada* regularly, in order to make sure of seeing all the Canadian casualty lists in full.

CANADIAN NORTHERN STEAMSHIPS

Acquired by the Cunard Company.

The Cunard Co. have completed negotiations with the Canadian Northern Steamship Co., Ltd., for the acquisition of the fleet and the shipping business of the latter company. The fleet of the Canadian Northern Co. now consists of the *Royal George*, built in 1907, of 11,146 tons gross, and the *Uranium*, built in 1891, of 5,189 tons gross.

CANADIAN MINING IN 1915.

As a result of the demand created by the war, the metal mining industry in Canada in 1915 showed the highest production ever recorded, and notwithstanding the greatly decreased production of materials of construction, such as cement, clay, and stone quarry products, a very large increase is still shown in the total mineral output over that of the previous year.

The total value of the metal and mineral production in 1915, according to the preliminary report, was \$138,513,750, compared with \$128,863,075 in 1914, and \$145,634,812 in 1913, the latter being the highest production recorded. The increase in 1915 over 1914 was thus \$9,650,675, or 7.49 per cent., but the output is still less than that in 1913 by \$7,121,062.

The arrival last week of 933 cwt. of Canadian cheese is reported by W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. White and coloured are quoted at from 108s. to 110s. per cwt.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE MEETING.

At the Hotel Cecil, Sunday, on Tuesday, May 9, 1916, at 8.30 p.m. An Address by

HON. SIR RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for British Columbia), on

"BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE WAR"

SIR CHARLES LUCAS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., will preside. For particulars of Membership, apply to

SIR HARRY WILSON, K.C.M.G., Secretary.

New Brunswick and Quebec Loans.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due July 1, the balances of the following will be struck on the evening of June 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend: The Province of New Brunswick 4 per Cent. Registered stock, 1949, and the Province of Quebec 4½ per Cent. Registered Stock, 1954.

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CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—

P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building. Box 846.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—

SWINBURNE & CO., Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Victoria Avenue, Fort William. P.O. Drawer 558.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POBELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. John E. Orde, K.C., Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle, Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co.

McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, M.N.—
RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 539. May 6, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

VIII.—The Borough—Dickens and Shakespeare.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

That area on the Surrey side of the Thames known familiarly as the Borough has lost its picturesque character and become as glum and murky a region as any part of London very well can be. It is a region of factories, tenement houses, and commonplace and unclean streets, riddled with clanging trams, housing more than its share of the crime and the poverty of London. The Borough that Dickens knew was little different except that he could write: "There still remain some half-dozen old inns which have preserved their external features unchanged. Great, rambling, queer old places, with galleries and passages and staircases wide enough and antiquated enough to furnish materials for a hundred ghost stories." The Southwark inns—the Tabard of Chaucer's Pilgrims, and the White Hart, where Sam Weller blacked the boots and Mr. Jingle and his elderly innamorata took refuge, have disappeared, and only a fragment of the old George, mentioned as a hostelry as early as 1554, remains. These old inns, which gathered at this southern exit from London, have played a great part in the domestic life of England. From their windows they have seen victorious armies returning from the Continent, rebels clamouring at the gates of London, triumphal progresses and humble pilgrims making their way to or from London Bridge. Now they are all swept away we must content ourselves with that only half-satisfying sightseeing, seeking out the places where they once stood. The Borough High Street, though it gives little inkling of it to-day, was once the most essential road in London, and has seen more history than even Watling Street or the Great North Road itself.

The Marshalsea.

The Borough as a picturesque neighbourhood ends with the death of Charles Dickens, and his, as we know, is a sad and squalid picture. You will remember how Bob Sawyer lived in Lant Street, where "the rents are dubious and the water communication frequently cut off"; how Little Dorrit, of the Marshalsea, was married at St. George's Church, Southwark, and how Dickens' own parents were inhabitants of the Marshalsea during the dark days when the little Charles was working in Martin's blacking factory over by Charing Cross. The Marshalsea formerly adjoined St. George's Church, but it has long since disappeared, with the cruel system it represented. It derived its name from having been once under the jurisdiction of the Marshal of the King's Household.

The Shakespeare in Borough.

But one must hark further back to find the heyday of the Surrey side, when half-a-dozen theatres and as many bull-pits flourished in its midst and the flower of society streamed over London Bridge to find its pleasures there. The Globe Theatre, of Shakespearean fame, stood on the ground now covered by Barclay and Perkins' Brewery, and lately a tablet has been placed there stating the fact. The Little Park Street, in Shakespeare's time called Maiden Lane, was the centre of the theatrical district known as Bankside, in which there were at least three other theatres—the Rose, the Hope, and the Swan. At the Globe many of Shakespeare's masterpieces were produced, the principal parts being "created" by Richard Burbage, the most celebrated tragic actor in England, and son of James Burbage, the proprietor of the theatre. As late as the days of Pepys some of the Bankside theatres were associated with the old English sports of bull-baiting and bear-baiting, for he wrote in 1666, just before the fire: "Went with my wife and Mercer to the Bear Garden, where I saw some good sport of the bulls tossing the dogs—one into the very boxes; but it is a very rude and nasty pleasure."

St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Whatever of London's infinite variety the visitor may be forced to miss, there is one church which should be included at the expense of less historic or less beautiful "sights"—St. Saviour's, Southwark. Recently created the Cathedral church of Southwark, it has a choir and a Lady Chapel of thirteenth-century work. Though some of the structure has had to be considerably renovated, it is still one of the oldest buildings in London, and it has been said that if the medieval Londoner could view to-day his city from London Bridge, the tower of St. Saviour's Church would be the only one remaining of the towers and spires which he knew to welcome him. It has some interesting tombstones and effigies. The Harvard chapel commemorates John Harvard, the founder of the first American university, and in the choir there are stones to the memory of three inhabitants of the theatrical district of Bankside—John Fletcher and Philip Massinger, the dramatists, and Edmund Shakespeare, a brother of William—as well as a memorial to the "Swan of Avon" himself. John Gower, the poet, who died in 1408, for many years the friend of Chaucer, was buried at St. Saviour's, and his effigy commemorates his resting-place.

J. B. S. B.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred last week at Toronto of Dr. B. E. MacKenzie, founder of the Toronto Orthopaedic Hospital.

Col. George Bruce, commanding the 181st Brandon Batt., died suddenly in a train on his way to Collingwood.

Mr. Justice Irving, of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, died at his home in Victoria, B.C., on April 9. He was the third son of the late Sir Amelius Irving, of Toronto, and was born at Hamilton on April 3, 1857. He was Deputy Attorney-General for British Columbia, 1883-90; in 1897 was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1909 became judge of the Appeal Court. He was married in 1883 to a daughter of the Hon. Wymond Hamley.

Mr. Edward Farrer, whose death is announced at Ottawa, was 66 years of age. Born in Ireland and educated at Stonyhurst and the Jesuit College at Rome, he was intended for the priesthood, but instead entered the ranks of journalism. He went to Canada in 1870, and for many years held important editorial appointments both in Canada and the States. For some years past he resided at Ottawa, and there was no publicist better informed than Ned Farrer. His very able pen was constantly employed by Ministers and the heads of great corporations. He was the Canadian correspondent of the *Economist*.

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CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian War Contingent Association during the week before last sent forward the usual large supply of writing-paper to each of the three Divisions at the front, 30 parcels being sent to both the 1st and 2nd Divisions and 20 to the 3rd. 104 parcels of current magazines were also sent for distribution among each of the three Divisions; 5 parcels of current magazines were sent for use in the Regimental Institutes at Sandling, 6 to Bramshott for the same purpose, and 2 each to Ramsgate and Bath; 20 parcels of used magazines and John Bull Diaries were sent for distribution among the three Divisions at the front.

Sir Robert Borden, writing to Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., the Hon. Secretary, says:—"During my visit to London I was much impressed with the work of the Canadian War Contingent Association, and I hope that its usefulness will continually increase during the progress of the war."

Great strides have lately been made in the development of Robinson and Cleaver's aviation, military, and naval outfitting department, where every detail of uniform and equipment receives specialised attention. Should an energetic private obtain a commission he may walk into Robinson and Cleaver's military outfitting store in Regent Street and within an hour emerge with complete outfit as subaltern or lieutenant. Members of the Royal Naval Air Service should inspect the wonderful "Racobal" flying coat: it is a new and quite ingenious idea. Made in black chrome leather, and lined with "Credem,"



this useful coat is perfectly life-saving at sea. It has been tested under the most severe conditions. Quite recently a man arrayed in one of these coats was pushed into the water at a well-known baths, and efforts were made to drown him, but this was found impossible, although he was weighted with hob-nailed boots and a pair of heavy dumb-bells. Should an aviator fall into the water while wearing the "Racobal" flying coat it will give the correct support, keeping head and shoulders well out of the water. The "Credem" lining is lighter than cotton fleece, warmer than wool or fur, and is damp-proof. The coat is sold at £6 6s. Officers should make a point of examining Robinson and Cleaver's trench coat, which has been tested under service conditions, and proved to be positively waterproof. One useful model is made from closely woven twill in regulation khaki shade, lined proofed twill, and interlined throughout with oil silk. It is offered at 4s guineas, but other models may be obtained from 55s. upwards. For the convenience of officers on week-end leave, who are unable to be in town on Saturday mornings before the usual closing time, arrangements have been made for a staff to be in attendance in the military, naval, and aviation equipment department up to 5 p.m. Admittance can be obtained through the private entrance at back of building in Kingsly Street.

FROM THE TRENCH JOURNALS.

The O.C. No. 3 says that "his poisonous infantry are afraid to cross 'N. Man's Land'" is all Bosche.—*The Brazier* (16th Battalion).

A Tall Yarn.

A sniper was peering through his glasses when an officer observed him lay down his telescopic sighted rifle and grab his Lee-Enfield and indulge in five rounds rapid. The officer approached the fancy marksman and asked excitedly, "What is it, what is it you see?" Without making reply or heeding, the sniper speedily inserted another clip and sent across another five rounds. The officer, more excited than ever, enquired what was doing, but the busy expert again silently slipped in five more and banged them off, then peering for a brief moment across the narrow way, turned with a self satisfied smile. "Did you hit anybody?" asked the officer. "Well," was the reply, "I don't know for sure, but I just heard a German officer say, 'Have the wounded man carried out as soon as possible, and the other fourteen buried after dark.'"—*Listening Post* (5th Battalion page).

To a Soger's Louse.

When through the shirt of Sister Sue
I search maist carefully for you,
I smile to think the busy wench
Ne'er dreams her seams mak' sic a trench
Tae gie ye cover.

What Labyrinthine digouts, too,
Ye're makin' in our kilts the noo!
Ye're reinforcements tak the bun,
Encouraged by the Flanders aun,
To keep us lively.

Wee scamperin', irritatin' scunner,
Hoo dare ye worry me, I wonder?
As if I hadna lots to dae,
Blockin' the road to auld Calais,
Without ye!

Twentieth Gazette (20th Battalion).

Regulations for the Trenches.

(Extract from Daily Orders, part 77, subsection 129 X.Z.V., paragraph 33 quarter section 19, range 56, meridian 23 W).
1. It is to be distinctly understood that on no account is any-

one to swim in the trenches unless clothed in the regulation bathing dress.

2. Boots, gum, thigh, when issued for the purpose of keeping mud off the uniform, are to be used as such, and on no account is one allowed to pull his feet from them and leave the boot in the trench.

3. Real estate in "Nomans ground" is placed there for the express purpose of allowing one to dig for souvenirs, and on no account is one allowed to use it for any other purpose.

4. Special precautions should be taken to avoid all traps, dead-falls, snares, etc., and should covers of opera-glasses be seen lying about a party of twenty men should at once be detailed to remove same.

5. Constitutional after dark are on no account to be indulged in. Officers will please take special note.—*The Fortyniner* (49th Battalion).

SPLINTER IN A SOLDIER'S HEART.

A Canadian soldier in hospital near Bromley (Kent) has a thin metal splinter from an explosive bullet lodged in his heart (says the *Times*). Its presence was disclosed by X-rays, and, for the time being, no operation is contemplated. Whether the metal splinter works in or out apparently means the difference between life and death for the patient. On the other hand, it may stay where it is with comparatively harmless results. The scar where it entered is barely visible.

The patient, who gets about as freely as any convalescent, feels the splinter much in the way that a nail in a foot irritates the foot. He cannot sleep on his left side, and finds that practically sitting up in bed all night is the easiest way of getting rest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND TIMBER.

Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for British Columbia, informed a representative of *Canada* on Tuesday that a large number of persons interested in land and timber in that Province are visitors at his office, while many enquiries regarding the prospects for settlers in the Province are received by mail. There is every indication, he remarked, that the temporary setback to the development of the resources of British Columbia will be more than recovered after the war. Many enquiries are also being received for office space in British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, the headquarters of the Agent-General, where a fine assortment of various products of the Province are on view.

Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Ltd.

are now shipping large quantities of

STEEL BILLETS

WIRE RODS

WIRE NAILS

AND

OTHER WIRE PRODUCTS



Which formerly were supplied to Great Britain by German Manufacturers.

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LONDON: 90, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

AGENCIES:

PARIS: 126, Rue de Provence.

PLOUGHING AND SEEDING. Agricultural and Trade Conditions.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, under date April 28:—

The weather in Northern Manitoba during the past week has been clear and warm. In Alberta weather conditions are very good, and ploughing and seeding are general throughout the Province. Along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in the Red Deer district, probably 25 per cent. of seeding is completed.

According to the bulletin issued on April 19 by the Census and Statistics Office, returns received from crop reporting correspondents show that of the total estimated wheat crop in 1915 of 376,303,600 bushels over 95 per cent., or 358,281,000 bushels, proved to be of merchantable quality. This proportion compares well with previous years, being superior to that for 1914 by 2 per cent., and somewhat above the average of the past seven years.

Reports from Port Arthur, Ontario, at the head of the Great Lakes, state that steamers are now moving freely up and down the lakes.

Canadian Trade Increase.

Canadian external trade for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, shows a satisfactory increase. The total for 1914-15 was \$1,078,173,240, while for the year just ended the figures were \$1,424,916,065.

Preliminary trade reports indicate that the volume of Easter trade in Canada this year was exceeded only by that of 1912. Business is brisk throughout the country and retailers' spring stocks were turned over the counter in larger volumes than was expected.

Dun's Review reports a steady increase in the distribution of seasonable merchandise, with an encouraging outlook for future business in all directions. In Montreal and Toronto business is normal, and there are indications of coming improvement in the far West and North-West. Most centres report an unusually favourable outlook.

Mr. W. B. Lanigan, freight traffic manager of the C.P.R., on returning from a two months' tour in Western Canada, stated that there had been a considerable improvement in the timber outlook on the Pacific Coast owing to the increased demand for the output of the mills of the Prairie Provinces. There had also been a more marked acceleration of activity in connection with the mines of the Kootenay country.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London firm who purchase for shipment to South Africa large quantities of cotton-faced pitch paper, which is used for lining match cases, wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers who can supply the material.

A Spanish firm ask to be placed in communication with Canadian producers of dry salted codfish, which they are prepared to handle in large quantities either upon a commission or agency basis.

A London firm who have their own office and also sub-agents in Italy wish to secure the agency for that country of Canadian manufacturers and exporters of wood pulp.

A London company wish to get into touch with Canadian firms manufacturing on a large scale wooden handles (hickory and ash) for

shovels, spades, pickaxes, axes, hammers, etc., which are required for shipment to China. A Canadian manufacturing company who are in a position to fill orders for brass parts for ammunition, such as fuse parts, plugs, sockets, primer forgings, etc., would be pleased to furnish quotations to United Kingdom users who may be seeking supplies.

MEXICO TRAMWAYS GROUP.

The Committee for the Protection of the Holders of the Securities of the Mexico Tramways Light and Power Group of Companies, of which Mr. E. R. Peacock is Chairman, has issued a further circular to the bondholders of these undertakings announcing that the period fixed for the deposit of securities expired on April 30, but to meet the convenience of holders who up to the present have been prevented from doing so the committee proposes, under the powers conferred by the agreements, to extend the time for deposit until June 30 next. Bonds amounting to over £5,400,000 have already been deposited and the committee take this opportunity of pointing out to holders who have not already deposited their bonds the necessity in their own interest of doing so without delay, as the committee cannot effectively represent and protect holders whose bonds have not been deposited. Any further extension beyond June 30 will only be granted on such terms as the committee may impose. The secretary to the committee is Mr. Thomas Porter, 34, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for April aggregated 640 acres, at an average price of \$7 per acre.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—Net earnings for March, milreis 3,717,000; increase, milreis 128,430.

Union Trust.—The report states that the net profits for the year, after payment of interest on guaranteed investments, war taxes, contributions to Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, cost of management, salaries, and expenses of every kind, amounted to \$154,523; brought forward, \$26,812; making a total of \$181,336. Out of this there have been paid four quarterly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, \$100,000; appropriation for depreciation in securities, \$40,000; balance carried forward, \$41,336.

Calgary Power.—The report for 1915 states that the gross earnings amounted to \$289,613, an increase of \$58,427 over the previous year. Net earnings, after deducting all operating and other expenses chargeable against revenue, amounted to \$237,159, an increase of \$56,952. Interest charges (\$156,966) deducted, leaving \$80,193, which has been transferred to surplus account. The Directors have not considered payment of a dividend, nor do they propose to do so until the floating indebtedness of the company is fully paid.

A. Macdonald Co.—The third annual report states that the net earnings of \$154,540 for 1915 exceed by \$30,864 dividend requirements on outstanding Preferred shares, but the Directors are convinced that it would be unwise to make further dividend disbursements until full provision has been made for the remaining balance of intangible assets, and the remaining \$200,000 of mortgage notes retained. Therefore, the profits have been appropriated as follows:—\$50,000 has been added to the reserve against the Dominion Bond Company's debt, thereby increasing that reserve to \$125,000, as against the debt of \$184,379. \$53,004 has been added to "Special Reserve Account," thereby increasing that reserve to \$146,173. \$30,809 has been credited against "De-

ferred Charges Account" and organisation expenses, as against \$65,809 shown in the company's assets. \$20,727 balance has been set up as a reserve for further possible losses on outstandings. A gratifying feature is the fact that the liabilities of the company are \$271,394, less than the previous year and \$621,106 less than two years ago. That the position of the company is steadily improving is stated to be beyond question, and the Directors confidently expect that the business of the present year will produce profits sufficient to provide for the balance of the intangible assets, and make possible the resumption of dividend disbursements in the year 1917. The Directors are convinced that the \$3,000,000 "goodwill" item included in the company's assets representing a like amount of "Common shares" is unwarranted, and recommend that authority be obtained for a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the "goodwill" and a corresponding reduction on the "Common shares" outstanding.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

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Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.
J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade,
Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Files and Tool Steel.—
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and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—
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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Pringle, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Gairrath.

Immigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

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Agent-General.—Sir RICHARD McBRIDE, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 13, Regent Street, S.W.

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Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—Mr. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basilsgate Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending May 2 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Adams, A. E., Berwick, N.S.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Austin, Miss I., London—19, Powle Square, W.

Barty, Major W., Victoria—No. 2 London General Hospital.

Bell, Lt. T. M., St. John, N.B.—Horner's Hotel.

Brazier, Mrs. G., Moose Jaw—43, Havant Road, Walthamstow.

Burns, Mrs. G. E., Toronto, and Lt. E. S. M., Montreal Hotel Cecil.

Calvin, Lt. R. M., Kingston—Hotel Cecil.

Campbell, W. McL., Halifax 20, Homefield Road, Chiswick.

Carr, Mrs. L. and Miss M., Hamilton—4, Cartwright Garden.

Cartwright, A. E., Vancouver—Morley's Hotel.

Chamberlain, G. H., Vancouver—Barking.

Chute, J. N., Berwick, N.S.—15, Bedford Gardens.

Codling, E., Victoria—37, Elmfield Road, Palmer's Green.

Crowe, Major W., Sidney Hotel Cecil.

Doughty, A. G., C.M.G., Public Archivist 20, Oxford Mansions, W.

Easton, A., Duncan 5, Langside Road, Hove.

Edwards, J., Londonderry, N.S.—care of Mrs. Clayson, Eastleigh, Fareham.

Fletcher, K., Whonnack 83, Gordon Road, London.

Gilroy, Capt. W. H., Winnipeg—50, Weymouth Street.

Grimm, H. E., Fetherston, Victoria Langham Hotel.

Hall, A. F. (2nd Lt. R.P.A.), Sherbrooke—Morley's Hotel.

Hamilton, Lt. P. H., Montreal—Horner's Hotel.

Harrington, Lt. A. P., Halifax Hotel Cecil.

Hastings, Mrs. O. V. and Miss M., Winnipeg—Petrograd Hotel.

Hogan, C., Port William, N.S.—Strand Palace Hotel.
Hoggan, Lt. T. B. (A.V.C.), Vancouver—Somerville Hospital, Oxford.
Jackson, Capt. V. F., Brocklin—Kingswood C.C. Hospital, Dulwich.
Jacques, Mr. and Mrs. H. S., Montreal—care of Bank of Montreal.
Johnston, Miss L. H., Virginia, U.S.A.—Queen's Hotel, Portsmouth.
Lancelot, Capt. G., Montreal—Grand Hotel.
Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. P. C., and Miss A., Toronto—Ritz Hotel.
Lewis, Capt. E. P., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Lund, Lt. F., Toronto—9, Blackhouse Lane, Addiscombe.
Macdonald, Capt. H. H. R., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
MacLeod, Capt. N., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.
MacQueen, Capt. J. H., Toronto—Ordnance College, Woolwich.
McEwen, Capt. and Mrs. R. J., Saskatoon—9, Hordford Road, Golden's Green.
McKinnon, J., Toronto—Ritz Hotel.
Miller, Lt. R. M., Amherst—Strand Palace Hotel.
Mitchell, Pte. W. N., Victoria, B.C.—Peel House, Regency Street, S.W.
Moorhouse, Capt. V. H. R.—Berners Hotel.
Perks, W., Victoria—67th Western Scots, Bordon, Hants.
Rattray, A. W., Vancouver—420, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
Ross, Lorne (6th Batt.), Victoria—Bordon, Hants.
Roy, F., Quebec—Hotel Jules, W.
Scott, E. C., Vancouver—B. Long Acre.
Scott, Mrs. C. E. A., Quebec—Berkeley Hotel.
Sherwood, E. S., Ottawa—Savoy Hotel.
Simpson, B., Nanapan, Ont.—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Sontar, Miss M. I. (R.A.M.C.), North Bay—York Hotel.
Spry, Mrs. D. W. B., Graham, and Miss C., Winnipeg—21, Clifton Crescent, Folkestone.
Topham, Miss G., Vancouver—113, Queen's Gate.
Tremaine, Miss V. A., Quebec—11, Hyde Park Place.
Tvers, Miss K. (R.A.M.C.), Ottawa—York Hotel.
Walker, W. J., Hamilton—c/o Canadian Pay and Record Office.
Walker, Mrs. W. B., Hamilton—Queen's Hotel, Portsmouth.
Walker, W. J., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
Wilson, J. E., Victoria—Langham Hotel.
Wylie, Miss F. H., St. Catharines—care of Bank of Montreal.

The little booklet issued by the Royal Bank of Canada containing their annual report always includes valuable statistical tables covering the whole field of Canadian development and progress. This year, in addition to these useful tables, a summary is given of the war taxes, and there are also pages dealing with the latest tariff amendments.

In a paper on "Kerogen Shales and the Sources of Oil Within the Empire," read before the Institution of Petroleum Technologists on April 25, Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig alluded to the "good oil shales in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, none of which are worked extensively." He also mentioned that in the class of deposits known as "boghead coals," terbanite or Torbanchin mineral, or the Stellarite of Nova Scotia, which have been the cause of so much litigation, all of these contain very large percentages of Kerogen.

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S.s. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New.
S.s. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Tuesday, May 9.—S.s. *Alania* (Cunard), Liverpool to Halifax and New York.
Friday, May 12.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
S.s. *Nieuw Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Saturday, May 13.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, May 17.—S.s. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, May 19.—R.M.S. *Pratfordian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, May 20.—S.s. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Orana*, Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, May 24.—S.s. *Celtic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, May 26.—R.M.S. *Sicilian*, Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, May 27.—R.M.S. *Tuscania*, Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.s. *Pannonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to Halifax and New York.
Wednesday, May 31.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, June 2.—R.M.S. *Pratfordian* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, June 3.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
N.B.—The C.P.R. R.M.S. *Missinabi* left Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal on Thursday of this week.

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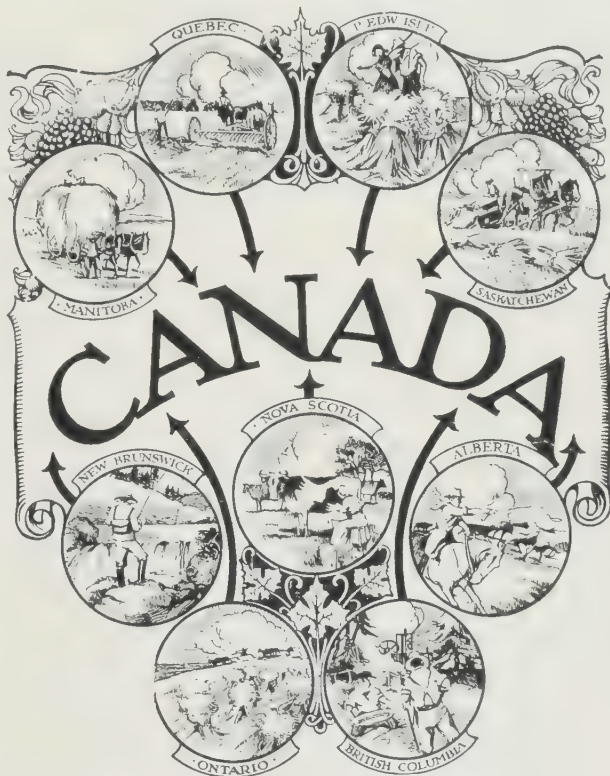
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Vol. XII. includes Jan., Feb., and March, 1916.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CANADIAN FORCES.

Since the commencement of the war the weekly issues of "Canada" have included photographs of the officers and men of many of the units of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. A list of these is frequently published in "Canada" and will be sent on application to the Circulation Department. Any of the issues can be supplied, price 6½d. each, post paid within the United Kingdom.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.

(Incorporated in 1912 under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.)

THIS RAILWAY is primarily designed for colonisation purposes in the Pacific Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Province of British Columbia, owing to its location on the Pacific Coast and its immense area with almost illimitable tracts suitable for settlement being unsurpassed elsewhere on the North American continent for fertility of soil and excellence of climate, is perhaps the most important Province of the Dominion, although as yet in the earliest stages of development. Settlement in this Province has been largely retarded owing to lack of railway transportation, the existing railways before the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern being three in number and forming part of three transcontinental railways running east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THE Government of British Columbia, recognising the necessity of providing railway facilities of a more domestic character, incorporated the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in the year 1912, and to ensure the early completion of the line guaranteed the bonds of the Company in the sum of \$42,000.00 a mile. The line runs from the City of Vancouver (the largest city in the Province and fourth largest in the Dominion) to Prince George, where it makes a junction with the main line of the Grand Trunk Transcontinental Railway, 480 miles north of Vancouver, and thence continues north-easterly into the Peace River country for a further distance of 330 miles. The Railway passes through the heart of the Province, where it will serve either by its main line or branches, the best agricultural sections in the Province, as well as providing facilities for developing the mineral resources in the Province wherever expedient.

THE Company has acquired a magnificent harbour and townsite at the head of Howe Sound, 43 miles from Vancouver, where the line first strikes tide water. Howe Sound is an arm of the sea extending in a northerly direction for 20 miles, being five miles in width for a distance of 13 miles, and nowhere less than one mile in width. The water is deep and navigation safe, there being almost an entire absence of fog the year round. The Company's townsite of Squamish at the head of Howe Sound was incorporated by the Provincial Legislature in 1913. This will win a part of considerable importance, as the harbour is fully equal to that at Golden Gate, and the Company has been building considerable developments at this point, calling for the construction of wharves, grain elevators, railway yards and kindred facilities, with a view to establishing Squamish as an ocean port, of the first magnitude in order to utilise the superb natural advantages contributed by land and sea, at the point where rail and sail meet and which cannot be duplicated on the Pacific Coast.

THE There is available for settlement along the line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway hundreds of thousands of acres of lands suitable for mixed farming, grain or fruit growing and cattle raising. Information respecting these lands may be obtained from a representative of the Government of British Columbia, or the Local Commissioner of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company at Victoria or Vancouver. The line is at present operating between Squamish and Lillooet, a distance of 125 miles. From Lillooet to Prince George the grade is completed, and track laying proceeding. The entire line between Vancouver and Prince George is expected to be in operation by the end of the present year.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1915.

Approximate estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia for 1915, as cabled to the Agent-General, together with the comparative figures for 1914:—

	1915	1914.
Gold . . .	\$5,796,000	\$5,874,004
Silver . . .	1,621,000	1,876,736
Lead . . .	1,918,000	1,771,877
Copper . . .	10,006,000	6,121,319
Zinc . . .	1,555,000	346,125
Coal . . .	5,414,000	6,338,385
Coke . . .	1,490,000	1,407,462
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	2,852,917
Total	\$29,300,000	Total \$26,388,825
		INCREASE 1915 over 1914 \$2,911,175

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1915 (latter year estimated).

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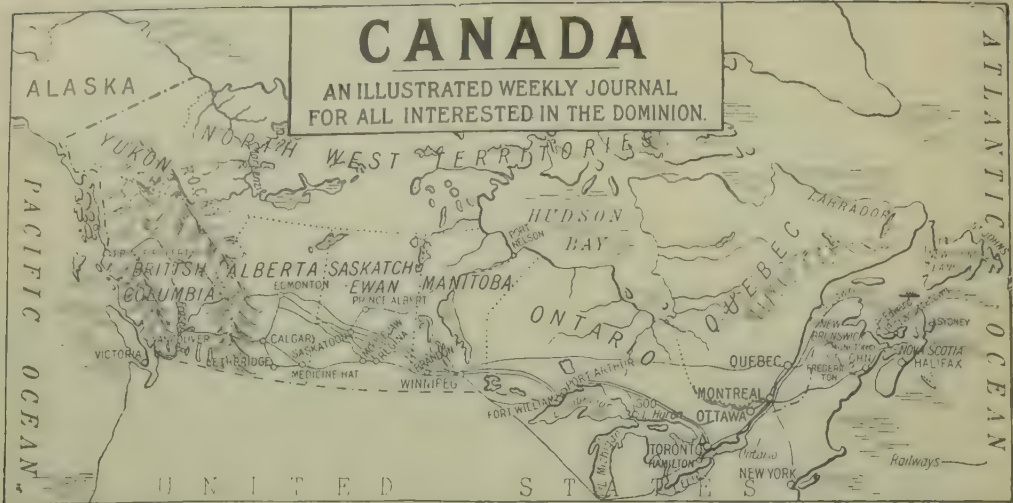


THE DRUMS OF THE BATTALION, WITH THEIR MASCOT, "BUSTER" BARTER.



THE BAND OF THE BATTALION.

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TO OUR READERS.

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AN IMPERIAL TRADE UNION.

CANADA has gone through some interesting experiences in tariff experiments from which useful lessons may be learnt. While the French flag still floated over Quebec, "Let us beware," wrote the Marquess de Montcalm, not long before the conflict on the Plains of Abraham in 1763, "how we allow the establishment of manufactures in Canada. She would become proud and mutinous, like the English Colonies in America." Many British statesmen of the Cobden-Bright School have uttered similar anti-Colonial sentiments in later days. Those American Colonies to which Montcalm alluded, it is well to remember, were lost through tariff muddling on the part of politicians. When Canada came under the British flag, however, encouragement was given to the development of trade, and by 1808 that of Upper and Lower Canada totalled \$8,400,000, almost entirely with Great Britain. In the year before the abolition of the Corn Laws, England was actually operating a preferential tariff in favour of her Colonies. Under its terms bacon arriving from foreign

countries was charged a Customs duty of 14s. 8d., and from her Colonies 3s. 8d., and so on, with other staple articles; e.g., butter, 21s. and 5s. 3d.; cheese, 11s. and 2s. 7d.; beef, salted, 8s. 4d. and 2s. 1d.; oxen and horses, 21s. and 10s. 6d.; hogs, 5s. 3d. and free from the Colonies. In the case of wheat, tariff on foreign importations varied from 18s. to 20s., as compared with 2s. to 5s. on that from the Colonies. In 1836 the British Possessions in America were taking nearly all their imports from the Mother Country, the total being about 31s. 6d. per capita. Then came the Cobden Act, which so disastrously affected Canada that in 1849 its leading men sought annexation with the United States as a relief. Thus was born that movement for reciprocity with the United States which came to the front again in the last months of the Laurier Administration, when the attempt of Mr. Chamberlain to introduce a preferential Empire tariff was realised to have failed. With the Federation of the Dominion in 1867 came free trade between the Canadian Provinces and an all-round outside tariff of 15 per cent. was introduced. The trial of tariff for revenue only by the Mackenzie Ministry (1873-1878) made Canada ripe for that "National Policy"

which held the field from 1880 until the introduction of the Fielding Tariff, which in 1897 inaugurated the present system under which Britain obtains preferential treatment from Canada without giving anything in return which was not also given to the countries with which the Empire is now at war. To-day even the Manchester School admits that this state of things cannot go on. Thanks to the practical experience of twenty-one months' war, the eloquent Australian Premier has secured more converts to the cause of Empire preference in weeks than Mr. Chamberlain did in years.

Shortly after the introduction of the Fielding tariff, the Canadian historian, Mr. Castell Hopkins, wrote: "There is nothing to prevent Canada being the pioneer in a great Imperial Trade Union, which shall merge in one powerful fiscal bond all the countries of the British Empire, with their innumerable and various productions." This view was endorsed in our article on "Trade among the Allies" last week. The Canadian tariff is so framed that, while providing for preferential trade with the Empire, it includes an intermediate tariff applicable to all those foreign countries which show a friendly reciprocity, and a third and higher state of duties against those who do not reciprocate. The Canadian Tariff Act also provides remedies against the operation of trusts and combines, which it only needs the operation of an Order in Council to enforce. Consequently, it is able to take prompt action to forbid importations, on the one hand, or exportations on the other, which experiences may suddenly prove to be dangerous to the State, without introducing special legislation for the purpose.

Divergences exist in all the various sections of political opinions inside and outside Parliament in all the countries concerned as to the exact shape the tariff reforms war has proved to be necessary to all of them shall take. The solution of the problem should not be left till the war is over and party strife is renewed. The framing of an Imperial Trade Union which shall merge the Empire in one powerful fiscal bond is surely an appropriate work for a Coalition Government, and one it is vitally necessary to accomplish before any treaty of peace is signed. The Canadian tariff points the way in which such a union may be accomplished.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

H.R.H. the Governor-General. The Governor-Generalship of Canada has again been the subject of a rumour which has, like previous rumours concerning the Duke of Connaught, been promptly contradicted. The story, which originated in Ottawa, was circumstantial enough. It was that his Royal Highness, who assumed office in October, 1911, would return to England in the summer or early autumn, and that in view of the absence at the front of his designated successor, Prince Alexander of Teck, the next Governor-General would be a personage not hitherto named.

The contradiction issued from Rideau Hall was in the following terms: "There is no foundation for the report. His Royal Highness will remain at his post until the end of the war." This announcement has naturally given great satisfaction in Canada. The decision of the Duke of Connaught to remain beyond the natural limit of his term was generally appreciated, and since that time he has not only shown himself *au fait* with Canadian life and development, but has given most valuable assistance in regard to Canada's part in the war. The popularity of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia will be only, if possible, enhanced by the reiteration of his Royal Highness's determination to remain in office until the end of the war.

* * *

Canada and the Economic Conference. As we have already mentioned, an official Commission of six leading Canadian business men is to visit Europe in order to ascertain the means of developing Canadian commerce. Their itinerary will include Great Britain, France, and Italy. Their appointment has this week been confirmed by the Dominion Parliament.

According to a cabled message, a further important de-

velopment is possible. It is quite on the cards that the Commission will be accompanied by Sir George E. Foster, the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, and that he will represent Canada at the forthcoming Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris. Certainly Canada could have no better representative. The keenness of Sir George's Imperialism has been evidenced by many eloquent speeches on previous visits to Europe; while the great development which has taken place in the Department of Trade and Commerce since he took over the portfolio is in itself a guarantee of his suitability to be the envoy of the Dominion. He would undoubtedly be an acquisition to the Conference.

* * *

Canada's Soldiers.

Uninterrupted even by such an interlude as the Shell Commission, the Dominion Parliament is doing its part towards upholding the cause of the Allies. In introducing last week the resolution authorising a war appropriation of \$250,000,000, Sir Robert Borden showed the remarkable expansion of the Canadian military organisation. Whereas at the beginning of the war the Canadian permanent force only numbered 3,000 men, the Dominion has now 300,000 troops, exclusive of 10,000 doing garrison and outpost duty at home, the cost having increased from less than \$12,500,000 to \$250,000,000. Well might the Premier say: "The spirit of the people has been so splendid that no words of mine are needed in commendation of it." A speech during the debate which attracted special attention was that of Dr. Michael Clark, the Liberal member for Red Deer, who said that as he listened to the Prime Minister he was proud to be a citizen of Canada because of what the present Government had done in connection with the war.

Meantime, suggestions continue to be made with regard to the raising of the remaining 200,000 recruits required. A suggestion on the floor of the House of Commons that the Government should change its plans in view of the adoption of conscription by the Mother Country was put aside by Sir Robert Borden, who declared that Canada would make no change in her policy. In the Senate, General Mason advocated National Registration and closer co-ordination between the military, industrial, and agricultural necessities of the country—a matter which Senator Lougheed said had not yet received the consideration of the Cabinet. Steps are apparently being taken to deal adequately with recruits as they come forward in Canada, since the Premier stated that 30,000 troops had left the country in March and April, and permission had been received to increase the number of battalions in England to fifty-two.

* * *

Little Canadians.

A very useful and timely article by Sir J. S. Willison, the Canadian correspondent of the *Times*, recently discussed Canadian views on closer Imperial Federation. He refers to the "extreme autonomists," which comprises certain Liberal organs and the Nationalist Press of Quebec. This practically corresponds to the "Little England" Press of the Mother Country, which in times of peace vigorously opposed the maintenance of adequate naval and military establishments, and when Germany broke the peace of Europe even dared to urge the coward's part for England because she would make money by standing aloof! The *Times* correspondent acknowledges the influence and circulation of the "Little Canada" Press, but shows that it does not speak for the Liberal Party. At a recent meeting of both Liberals and Conservatives in Toronto a resolution in favour of a convention to consider organisation of the Empire was adopted unanimously. It was agreed that such a conference was necessary, not to support any existing scheme of Federation, but to discuss and find a plan which might commend itself to all the partners of which the British Empire is composed.

The blunt and vigorous demand of the Australian Premier for joint action of the whole Empire against German commercial aggression and intrigue has disturbed the "extreme autonomists" in Canada, just as it has frightened and annoyed the Cobdenites in the Mother Country. Why this hostility among a certain section of Canadian opinion

to any closer federation of the Empire? Canada has fully proved the necessity and value of tariff protection, and if German competition is weakened or eliminated in other parts of the Empire Canadian manufactures have a wider overseas market. The *Times* correspondent writes: "We know now that common action with the Mother Country does not involve the political degradation of the Dominion." The political degradation of the Dominion can never come from the Mother Country or from any external cause, though some may be so foolish as to fear it. We may leave the "extreme autonomists" for the present to hug their fears, and to blow cold on all talk of Empire, for, as this Canadian writer observes, "There will be a mighty reinforcement of Imperialists when the soldiers return. For these the Empire will be their country. In the common Empire they will demand a full and equal citizenship."

Imperial Journalism.

The *Daily Mail* has completed twenty years of public service, and Lord Northcliffe, its founder, has told the world something of its birth and of its rapid rise to power and influence. It has been the most bitterly assailed of any daily journal in the Mother Country, and it has done more constructive work for the Empire than all its assailants put together. The Dominion of Canada owes much not only to the *Daily Mail*, but to the whole of the Northcliffe Press. Sympathy and encouragement has constantly been given to the Dominion in its emigration propaganda and in its railway and industrial development. This has been in marked contrast with the disparagement of Canadian aspirations which has been such a marked feature of the "Little England" Press. It is strange that so democratic and vigorous a young nation should have received so much spiteful calumny from many Radical and Labour organs.

Since the outbreak of war the *Daily Mail* has taken the lead among all the journals in Great Britain in urging the Cabinet to forget party politics and frankly to demand from the people their utmost efforts. The valuable and patriotic efforts of that journal have been acknowledged in both Houses of Parliament, and will be more fully endorsed by history. The Press in Canada has watched the efforts of the Northcliffe Press to infuse greater energy and more candour in an unwieldy Cabinet. Many have commented with sympathy and weight, and others with suspicion and ignorant invective. The line of demarcation has been pretty clear. Those Canadian papers which see Canada's fairest future as an ever-growing partner in a more consolidated and prosperous Empire, in which some day she may become by population and wealth the predominant partner, endorse the Imperial policy of Lord Northcliffe. Those that attack him are frightened at the magnificence of their own heritage, or for other reasons would prefer that Canada's future should be parcellary rather than Imperial.

The C.N.R. and the Cunard Company.

The announcement that the Canadian Northern Railway Company has made a working arrangement with the Cunard Company by which that celebrated steamship company will henceforward operate the C.N.R. fleet, is mainly of interest in view of the developments in transatlantic traffic to and via the Dominion which will follow the war, and inevitably develop progressively as Canada grows in population and production for export. The allusion to a prospective association of the C.N.R. Transcontinental Railway with the Cunard Company in transatlantic trade is an indication of the confidence with which the shrewd Cunard directorate looks forward to the expansion of trade between Canada, China, Japan, and Australasia. By the early establishment upon the completion of its line to the Pacific coast of transatlantic and transatlantic steamship services of its own, that enterprising company, the Canadian Pacific, showed a foresight which time has fully justified, and its recent step in obtaining control of the old-established Allan Line set an example of which this latest arrangement between the C.N.R. and the Cunard seems a natural sequence. The C.N.R. fleet taken over by the Cunard Company, in

addition to the fast turbine R.M.S. *Royal George*, which has been on Admiralty service since the war began, includes the steamships *Urania*, *Principe* and *Campanello*, which up to August, 1914, were carrying third-class passengers and much freight between Rotterdam and Canadian and American ports.

So far, the Grand Trunk System has limited its open sea enterprises to the coasting service between Vancouver, Seattle and Prince Rupert—now being extended to Skagway—which is fully realising the expectations of its inceptor, the late Mr. Charles M. Hays, as to its success. As regards its transatlantic and transpacific traffic, so far that company has refrained from any specially intimate alliance with any particular steamship company.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred on Friday of last week, at Chester, of Canon William Hibbert Binney, one of the Residentiary Canons of Chester Cathedral. He was a son of Dr. Hibbert Binney, a former Bishop of Nova Scotia, having been born in Halifax in 1857, and some years ago declined the offer of a Canadian Bishopric. He acted as Commissary to various Bishops of Nova Scotia, and the distinction of honorary D.D. was conferred on him in Nova Scotia.

The Rev. Dr. C. M. Grant, formerly minister of St. Mark's Parish Church, Dundee, who died at Perth last week, was a native of Nova Scotia, and for some time had a charge in Halifax before taking up mission work in India.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Powell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Church of England in the Dominion, died on April 17 at Philadelphia, where he was on a visit, in his 50th year.

Mr. Thomas Farrow, ex-M.P. for East Huron, died at Collingwood, Ontario, on April 16 in his 83rd year.

Much sympathy is being extended to the Hon. and Mrs. Frank Oliver on the sudden death of their daughter, Mrs. Julian Garrot, formerly Miss Anna Oliver, of Edmonton.

Dr. William Allan Jamieson, M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D., who died at the age of 77 recently in Edinburgh, of which he was a prominent citizen, was the father of Lieut. M. A. Jamieson, the resident business representative in London of the *Montreal Star*, who is now attached to the Canadian Field Artillery, and who formerly served in the South African War.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON.—At Davidson, Sask., on April 27, the wife of Wm. Francis Cameron, solicitor—a daughter.
CASE-MORRIS.—On April 19, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Vernon B. Case-Morris, of a daughter.
KAY.—On May 5, at Westover, Victoria, B.C., to George and Ellen Kay, of Westholme, Vancouver Island—a daughter.
SPROUT.—At Fernie, B.C., on May 2, the wife of George J. Sprout, M.A., LL.B.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

McLAY—BARTLEY.—On May 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, by the Rev. Canon Gardiner, Samuel McMurich McMay, Captain, R.A.M.C., second son of Dr. and Mrs. Archibald McMay, of Woodstock, Ont., to Florrie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bartley, of Woodstock, Ont.
TOLSON—LOYD.—On May 3, at Sutton Voe Church, Wiltshire, George Henderson Tolson, 1st Lieutenant, 2/8th London Regiment (T.F.), son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Tolson, 63, Mabley Road, Ealing, to Marjorie Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lloyd, of Toronto.
VINEY—HUGHES.—At Calgary, Alberta, on April 29, Henry Martin, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Viney, of Dundee, to Mabel Hill, London, N., to Frances Letitia, elder daughter of the late Dr. Lewis Hughes, Carmarthen, and Mrs. Hughes, Enmore, Cirencester, Glos.

DEATHS.

BINNEY.—On May 5, at The Residence, Chester, William Hibbert Binney, D.D., Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church, and son of the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia. Aged 58 years.
CRAWFORD.—On May 7, at a nursing home in London, Henry E. Crawford, late of Brockville, Ontario, in the 72nd year of his age.
FIREMAN.—On May 8, at Eastbourne, John Fireman, late of Winnipeg, and Anerley, London, E.C., Aged 72.
GIFFARD.—On April 13, at Minto, Manitoba, Maude, beloved wife of Charlie Giffard, of St. George's, Boissaville, Manitoba.

ON SERVICE.

GREENWOOD.—On May 4, at Duff House, Banff, Scotland, Temp. Lieut.-Col. Henry Smith Greenwood, Royal Engineers. Aged 65 years.
LAPHOR.—On April 28, killed in action, Francis Percival Laphor, Second Lieut. R.E. Aged 29, dearly loved younger son of the late Francis Paul Laphor and Mrs. Laphor, of Sevenocks.
ROSS.—On April 30, Lieut. Gordon Knox Ross, Canadian Infantry, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ross, of 411, Mackay Street, Montreal, Aged 31.
TAYLOR.—Killed in action on April 27, Robert Herbert Taylor, Lieut. Canadian Infantry, eldest son of the late Rev. R. K. Taylor, M.A., Vicar of Cresswell, Northumberland, and of Mrs. Taylor, 85, The Avenue, West Ealing. Aged 29 years.
WARRINGTON.—On April 6, killed in action, whilst serving with 2nd Canadian Exp. Battalion Force, Richard E. Warrington, fourth son of G. A. Warrington, M.R., Prince Edward Island, Canada.

CANADIAN BRAVERY AT ST. ELOI.

Further Stirring Stories of the Heavy Fighting.

IN his weekly despatch for the closing week of April, issued by the Minister of Militia, Ottawa, Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian General Representative in France, says:—

From time to time bitter artillery duels developed on each section of our front. At various points bombing attacks were attempted by the enemy. One such assault was delivered against a battalion of the Royal Highlanders of Canada.

Late in the afternoon the front and support lines of this unit were subjected to a bombardment of heavy shells, mortar bombs, and rifle grenades. Steady retaliation by our field batteries and howitzers failed to check the enemy's fire, which gradually increased in severity, finally becoming concentrated on a narrow section of the front line and the zone immediately behind it. Two hours after sunset a party of Germans rushed a crater held as an advanced post by the Montreals. High explosive shells had incapacitated the majority of the garrison and buried its reserve of bombs, but the few men who were able to do so, including Ptes. G. Gill, D. Woods, and A. Morby, bombed and fired at the enemy, causing him several casualties. Having entered the crater the Germans commenced searching the debris of entrenchments for wounded, and bombing the remains of our dug-outs. After a short while they sent up a number of flares, and under the impression that this was a signal for further reinforcements Ptes. Gill and Woods abandoned the unequal struggle and retired on their battalion. Pte. Morby, who was badly wounded in the face by a bomb, succeeded in making his way unaided to one of our dressing stations.

An Abandoned Crater.

As soon as definite information was received at Battalion Headquarters as to what had occurred our artillery and trench mortar batteries opened an intense fire on the German trenches and on the space between them and the crater. Lieut. B. M. Given, Bombing Officer of the battalion, went out with four of his men to investigate the situation, and a party under Lieut. A. W. Aitchison was sent forward over ground swept by the hostile artillery to reinforce the garrisons of the front trenches. On reaching the crater our men found it abandoned by the enemy, who had left in it one of his number dead. Posting his bombers as sentries, Lieut. Given returned for reinforcements, and when a fresh garrison had been brought up the work of restoring the entrenchments and recovering our dead was undertaken.

In the course of the hostile bombardment on this occasion Capt. W. F. Petermann was wounded in the head and had several teeth knocked out by shrapnel; nevertheless he remained at his post until relieved three hours later. Lieut. F. J. Rowan was struck in the leg, but declined to leave his men until the situation had cleared. Lieut. E. W. Mingo, who was in charge of a wiring squad at another point when the attack commenced, withdrew his party to safe cover, and then endeavoured to rejoin his company in the front line. While passing through the enemy's violent artillery barrage he was hit in the arm by shrapnel.

Fortitude in Face of Intense Fire.

A few days later the enemy directed the fire of many guns and mortars on to the trenches of a Western cavalry battalion. Between two and six o'clock in the afternoon over two thousand shells were flung into this area, causing considerable havoc and damage to our defensive system. Undismayed by the intensity of the fire, our men clung to their trenches, and with admirable fortitude held on even to the most advanced positions. Opposite to them the fierce retaliation of our artillery was wrecking the German trenches, and there is little doubt but that the stubborn tenacity of the battalion, coupled with the splendid work of the artillery, prevented the delivery of an impending attack. Later in the week the battalion was complimented by the Commander-in-Chief in person on its steadiness under this trying ordeal.

During the bombardment a large Minenwerfer shell pitched into a trench close to one of our machine guns. It crashed through the frestep. Instantly L.-Cpl. John Peacey, of Vancouver, rushed forward, picked up the heavy missile, and threw it out of the trench. As it cleared the parapet it exploded in the air. But for L.-Cpl. Peacey's gallantry the machine gun must have been shattered to pieces and its crew almost certainly annihilated.

At another point a breach in our parapet rendered dangerous and difficult the task of removing wounded men, for a constant stream of bullets from the rifles of German snipers was pouring through the gap. Three times Lieut. E. H. Latter, of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, went past the gap and returned again carrying a wounded man on his back. A dug-out in which lay a wounded officer was struck by a shell and

collapsed. For two hours Sergeant A. Patton (Birtle, Manitoba), Lieut. R. Weir (Waldock), and Pte. D. J. Straker (Punnichy, Saskatchewan) worked under heavy fire clearing away the wreckage, and finally succeeded in rescuing the wounded officer. Pte. A. Chivers-Wilson crawled three times into a demolished trench, on which numbers of shells were still falling, and brought out wounded men. Cpl. R. G. Foulkes (Kamloops, B.C.) twice traversed the enemy's shell barrage in the discharge of an important duty.

Among the killed on this occasion was Capt. J. F. P. Nash, one of the original officers of this battalion, who won the Queen's medal with four clasps in South Africa. For conspicuous courage at Ypres he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Although he had taken part in many fights during his fifteen months' service in France, Capt. Nash had come through them all unscathed. A shell struck him, and death was instantaneous.

Enemy's Determined Efforts.

Determined efforts were made by the enemy to obtain lodgment in the trenches of two Ontario battalions. The explosion of a very large mine under a trench on the right, and of a smaller one at some distance to the left, gave signal for a furious fire on our defences in this section. Thirty seconds after the explosion of the mines our artillery was in action, and throughout the engagement gave inspiring and effective support to the infantry. After a little over an hour's bombardment the German fire was lifted from our front trenches to points in rear, and the assaults were delivered.

On the right the explosion of the mine had demolished one bay in our trench, forming an exceptionally large crater. A party of Germans moved forward towards this crater, but was driven back by machine-gun and rifle fire from adjacent trenches. A second and larger hostile party advanced simultaneously to a flank and gained a footing in a trench which had been temporarily abandoned owing to the destruction of its parapet. Under the direction of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Swift counter-attacks were quickly organised. Acting from two directions bombers drove the enemy out of our trench, and gradually compelled him to retreat to his own lines. In this fighting the Germans lost many men. In their retreat they abandoned a considerable quantity of hand grenades, which were used against them, and they also left in our trench a number of tools for digging and two cylinders of explosive.

Withering Machine-Gun and Rifle Fire.

Opposite the smaller mine the enemy attempted to reach a sap projecting from the junction of two bays in our trench. This party made little headway. Under withering machine-gun and rifle fire it soon beat a retreat. Almost as it regained its trenches one of our heavy shells landed in its midst. Few if any of its number survived. Fifteen minutes later another attack was launched at this point, but failed to reach its objective. While it was still in progress an enemy shell struck one of our machine guns, completely destroying it. Five of the crew were killed and a sixth wounded. A third attempt by the enemy dislodged our advanced bombing posts, but nowhere succeeded in penetrating our line. Lieut.-Col. F. A. Creighton immediately prepared a counter-attack for the purpose of recovering the sap. A detachment under Lieut. Richardson and another led by Lieut. W. K. Cooke forced the enemy out of the captured post, and then bombed him back into his own trenches, inflicting many casualties.

During the German attacks on this position Capt. C. L. Blatchford, temporarily attached for instruction from a Reserve Battalion, was in charge of the advanced post. At the third assault he was unfortunately killed. Shortly afterwards the sergeant of the garrison was wounded, and Cpl. Darrance assumed command. With splendid coolness this non-commissioned officer organised the defence, and establishing blocks in the gap held the enemy in check until the counter-attack was delivered.

A Fine Rescue.

With the right battalion Sergt.-Major Hoey effected a rescue under exceptionally difficult circumstances. The caving in of a dug-out had buried five men. All around it large shells were bursting. Although without any proper tools Sergt.-Major Hoey laboured for an hour and a half until all five men were liberated. In this battalion the Medical Officer, Capt. J. P. Walsh, also distinguished himself by the rescue of a number of wounded men.

Other enemy attacks were repulsed by battalions from Toronto, Winnipeg, and Edmonton. In each case the assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment of several hours' duration, but melted away under a fusillade from our trenches. As the result of these attempts the enemy suffered many casualties, and a German officer and non-commissioned officer fell

into our hands. The non-commissioned officer subsequently died of wounds.

Recently during a heavy German bombardment conspicuous gallantry was displayed by Stretcher-Bearer J. F. Cassidy, Montreal, of our 42nd Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada). This man went out voluntarily to exposed points and tended the injured men of several battalions, although himself severely wounded.

A relief party of our Medical Corps, while going forward to an advanced dressing station, was subjected to a heavy bombardment. Three of the party were killed and five wounded. Cpl. L. H. Mansell, of our 2nd Field Ambulance, left a place of safety and brought in the wounded over open ground swept by shell fire.

Lieut. G. C. Willis, of a Toronto battalion, was in charge of a trench in which a wiring party was forced to seek shelter owing to a sudden burst of hostile fire. It was discovered that one of the wiring party was missing. Accompanied by Pte. H. J. Williams, Lieut. Willis went out to look for him. The man was found severely wounded, and carried back to our trenches.

While an enemy bombing attack, covered by a terrific bombardment, was in progress Staff-Sergt. Artificer C. K. Smith, Canadian Ordnance Corps, effected repairs on four guns of one of our batteries. Crossing a shell-swept zone to a second battery he repaired another gun, thus by his coolness and courage keeping five guns in action at a time when their fire was particularly needed.

Military Medals.

Pte. F. Watson (Chatham, Ontario) and Pte. J. Fayne, of the Canadian Scottish, both of whom are attached to a trench mortar battery, have been awarded the Military Medal. On the morning of April 3 the Germans concentrated an intense bombardment on certain dug-outs and support trenches. No stretcher-bearers or other medical personnel being on the spot, rescue work was undertaken by Ptes. Watson and Payne. Nine times they went out under heavy fire, applying first aid to the injured and carrying them back to cover. To their gallantry at least seven men owe their lives. One of these, who had been buried in a dug-out, was released after much labour while the bombardment was still at its height.

Pte. W. Sharland, of our 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles (British Columbia), has been awarded the Military Medal for distinguished conduct. A German grenade landed in one of our trenches. To protect his comrades, and at the risk of his life, Sharland picked up the missile and threw it over the parapet. Pte. Frank H. Vaughan, of the same battalion, performed a similar deed. Unfortunately when he threw the bomb it struck the parapet and fell back into the trench. Without a moment's hesitation Vaughan flung himself on the bomb, which, exploding, killed him. His sacrifice saved many lives.

ATTACKS AND BOMBING PARTIES.

Many Deeds of Daring.

In an earlier despatch not yet published in *Canada* attacks are described by bombing parties of the Western Ontario, Central Ontario, and Eastern Battalions, under Capt. A. P. Miller and Lieuts. B. O. Hooper, C. H. Kerr, Lawson, W. Fisher, Brownlee, G. S. Bowerbank, D'Arcy, Davidson, W. J. Baxter, J. A. G. Clarke, and Marks. In those attacks Sergt.-Major Edmunds (to whom leave had been granted to return to England in order to take up a commission, and who was seriously wounded), Scout Belyea, Sniper Joseph Zacharias, and Pte. Bruce Blanchard played a prominent part.

During the period our troops held the line in front of St. Eloi (continues the despatch) the circumstances of the fighting afforded a wealth of opportunity for deeds of daring, and several members of each battalion greatly distinguished themselves in the eyes of their comrades. The following are but a few of the instances:—

Sergt. E. W. Stanbridge, of the 21st Battalion, after his officer had been wounded, took charge of an exposed trench on the left flank of his battalion and maintained his position. On three occasions he took out parties under heavy shell fire to recover the bodies of men killed or to bring in the wounded.

Cpl. W. J. Cross, of the 21st Battalion, formed one of an attacking bombing party. When all available bombs had been thrown he withdrew his party in the face of the enemy's bombardment and brought in a wounded officer.

C.S.M. Deane and T.Cpls. Currie and Henderson, of the 21st Battalion, assisted in the rescue of wounded men from exposed positions.

Sergt. H. W. Norton-Taylor, of the 21st Battalion, was for five days in charge of a machine gun crew in a detached position. During this period his post was attacked by a party of about 30 Germans. The enemy flung bombs at our men, but under the steady fire of the machine gun was quickly mowed down. Only two of the hostile party were seen to

escape. On two consecutive nights prisoners were taken by the detachment under Sergt. Norton-Taylor.

During 56 hours Lieut. J. Gordon Weir, of the 19th Battalion, in charge of machine guns on the left sector of the brigade, took no rest. He moved continuously from gun to gun and encouraged the crews.

Cpl. J. G. Bole and Pte. J. A. Kilgour, of the 19th Battalion, without other assistance, kept a machine gun in action for three whole days. Hostile shelling compelled them frequently to change their position and expose themselves. In the course of the three days they fired over 60,000 rounds.

Cpl. A. F. Lynch, of the 19th Battalion, carried in a machine gun under heavy fire after all the rest of the crew had been killed or wounded by the enemy's shell fire.

Pte. C. Hagan, of the 19th Battalion, went out under violent fire to rescue a comrade who was wounded in both legs, and carried him over 500 yards to a place of safety.

L.-Cpl. Bishop and Pte. Schwann, of the 19th Battalion, carried food and water to the garrison of a crater through an intense artillery barrage.

Lieut. C. A. Thomson, of the 20th Battalion, after being wounded, remained with his men until dawn and tended the wounds of others. He then dragged himself without assistance to a dressing station, although it took him four hours to travel the few hundred yards.

Lieut. D. H. Anderson, of the 20th Battalion, organised a reconnaissance and secured valuable information as to the enemy's dispositions. Some of his party having been wounded, he remained with them throughout the following day until darkness enabled him to have them removed to safety.

Brave Stretcher-Bearers.

Stretcher-Bearer R. Cook, of the 20th Battalion, although severely wounded, continued to dress the wounds of others until exhaustion consequent on loss of blood rendered it necessary for him to be carried off the field.

Stretcher-Bearer A. McLean, of the same battalion, after other stretcher-bearers of his party had been killed or wounded, carried on alone under heavy fire until the last wounded man had been removed.

While leading a squad of bombers to the attack Sergt. E. J. Vout, of the 20th Battalion, was wounded, but continued in command of his men until their objective had been reached. Pte. B. Asquith, of this battalion, single-handed, carried a wounded comrade from the field. Lieut. R. G. Elliott, Signal Officer of the 18th Battalion, attended personally to the repair of wires under very heavy fire.

Sergt. D. R. Cunningham, of the 18th Battalion, carried out a number of wounded men while the bombardment was still raging.

Pte. R. Sheridan, of the same battalion, acted as guide to several parties until wounded in the arm. When his injury had been dressed he returned to duty and helped in bringing in other casualties.

Private "Tom Jones."

Pte. Tom Jones, a member of the 18th Battalion, Sanitary Section, distinguished himself by repeatedly volunteering for dangerous duties. Although untrained as a stretcher-bearer, he dressed the wounds of many men under heavy fire, and assisted in bringing out a wounded officer. Afterwards, while guiding another officer in broad daylight towards the advanced positions, he was shot by a German sniper and died instantly. Pte. Jones was in appearance little more than a boy. No one was quite certain where he came from. It was rumoured that he had an alias, Tommy Cronan. It was commonly stated that he was a deserter from the British Army, and also from the British and American Navies. However that may be, Jones was a general favourite with both officers and men. For gallantry on a previous occasion he had been recommended by his commanding officer for the Distinguished Conduct Medal. A whole battalion mourns his loss.

Sergt. W. S. Lawson, of the 11th Battery, C.F.A. (it is added), has been awarded the Military Medal. On March 16, when the area of the First Infantry Brigade was being subjected to a severe bombardment, the telephone wires of our 11th Battery were frequently cut by bursting shells. Sergt. Lawson went out several times, under heavy fire, and restored the broken communications, thus enabling his battery to continue its controlled fire. In this dangerous work he was assisted by Gunner Hampson, who eventually was mortally wounded. Sergt. Lawson aided his comrade to reach the cover of a hedge and at great personal risk stayed with him and dressed his wounds.

In the Supplementary Estimates is an item of \$1,500,000 for the restoration of the Dominion Parliament Buildings.

Earl Curzon announced in the House of Lords last week that there had recently been brought into this country 1,600 Canadian lumbermen to cut down timber in this country for sleepers, pitprops, and so on. This, he remarked, would make them less dependent upon foreign supplies.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Killed.

Blatchford, Capt. T. L. Peerless, Lieut. A. N.
Daw, Lieut. H. B. Ross, Lieut. G. K.
Macnaughton, Lieut. I. R. R. Taylor, Lieut. R. B.
McNair, Capt. G. O.

Died of Wounds.

Monro, Lieut. D. H. O.

Wounded.

Arthurs, Lieut. R. C. Lynch, Capt. G. D.
Auld, Lieut. J. C. Artillery. MacQuarrie, Lieut. J. C.
Beresford, Lieut. G. W., Machine Morgan, Lieut. E.
Gun Co. Murray, Lieut. J. G.
Durie, Lieut. W. A. P. Nantel, Lieut. E.
Hall, Capt. H. J. Robinson, Lieut. H. L., C.F.A.
Handley, Major J. C. Shield, Capt. J. C.
Heaton, Lieut. J. C. Skinner, Lieut. F. W.
Hobbs, Lieut. H. Sturdee, Lieut. E. A.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.

Biggs, Lieut. H. St. J. Elliott, Lieut. D. W.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Capt. Blatchford (who was a real estate broker in civil life) belonged to the Ancaster company of the 77th Wentworth Regiment, with headquarters at Dundas, Ont.; Capt. McNair to the 20th Halton Rifles, with headquarters at Milton, Ont.; Lieut. Peerless to the 106th Winnipeg Light Infantry.

Lieut. Daw (killed on April 26) was 26 years of age, and belonged to the 13th Royal Regiment, of Hamilton, Ont. He was educated at Port Hope School and McGill University, and then studied law at Toronto University, and after graduating practised in Hamilton. He was the second son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Daw, of Hamilton. His father is chaplain to one of the new battalions in Canada, in which a brother is an officer. Two other brothers are also on service—Lieut. Ford Daw, with the C.F.A., and Lieut. Fred Daw, with the Worcestershire Regt.—and three of his cousins are also, in the C.E.F.—Capt. Hugh Fraser, 8th Batt.; Lieut. Alex. Fraser, 21st Batt.; and Lieut. Jack Fraser, 5th C.M.R.

Capt. H. Stuart Dennison, Canadian Infantry, previously reported missing, is now reported to have been killed on May 8, 1915, while holding his trench at St. Eloi. His elder brother, Lieut. Ralph Edward McKie Dennison, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, was killed on the following day on the enemy's parapet while leading his men at Festubert. They were the sons of Mr. and Mrs. McTaggart Dennison, of St. Leonards-on-Sea.

A Former Civil Servant.

Lieut. David Henry Carmichael Monro (died of wounds on May 4) was the son of Mr. David Henry Carmichael Monro, of Burnt House, Cuckfield, Sussex, and nephew of Sir Charles Monro. He was born in 1885, and educated at Shrewsbury and Oriel College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained an appointment in the Nigerian Civil Service, in which he remained three years, and left owing to ill-health. He went out to Canada, and joined the Canadian Forces early in September, 1914, when he was given a commission. He came to England in May, 1915, with his regiment, and went with it to the front on September 17 in the same year. They were sent immediately to the trenches, where he remained till his death, except for three weeks' leave in April, given partly for his health. He formerly belonged to the 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, Vancouver.

Lieut. Ross (killed in action on April 30) was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Ross, of Montreal, and was 31 years of age. Before receiving his commission in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in June, 1915, Lieut. Ross was Secretary of the Royal Trust Company, Montreal. He had been at the front only about six weeks at the time of his death. He belonged to the 3rd Victoria Rifles.

Lieut. Robert Bertram Taylor (killed on April 27) was the eldest son of the late Rev. R. E. Taylor, M.A., Vicar of Cresswell, Northumberland, and of Mrs. Taylor, of 86, The Avenue, Ealing. He had lived for some years in Canada, and joined the Canadian Force as a private soon after the outbreak of the war. He came to England in March, 1915, and went to the front on May 2 of the same year. He received his commission in January, 1916, and was killed instantaneously in a violent action during which he conducted himself with great bravery.

Capt. N. J. L. Yellowlees, of No. 4 Canadian General Hospital (Toronto), met with a tragic end near Salonika on Friday of last week. In attempting to reach on horseback the wreck of the Zeppelin recently brought down there, he sank, together with his horse, in the soft mud of the swamp while trying to ford a swiftly-flowing stream, and was drowned.

Imperial Army.

Sec. Lieut. H. M. E. Adie, Royal Flying Corps (died of wounds), was formerly a sergeant in the 19th Battalion, C.T.F.

Capt. Herbert S. Baker, Royal Warwickshire Regt. (killed in action), was a son of Mr. R. H. Baker, of Napanee, Ont. He was a graduate at the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science, Toronto, holding the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. He came to England with the First Canadian Contingent. He was 26 years of age.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Smith Greenwood, Royal Engineers (died on May 4 at Duff House, Banff), was born at Kingston, Ont., in 1861, and graduated from the Royal Military College there in 1882. He was temporary lieut.-colonel in the Canadian Reserve of Officers, and was gazetted major in the Royal Engineers in November, 1914. He saw service in the South African War (1900-2), serving on the Staff of the Director of the Imperial Military Railways in the Transvaal, in charge of construction companies for repair and maintenance of railways, and was present at the actions at the Vet River and the Zand River. For his South African services he received the Queen's and the King's medals with five clasps, and he had another decoration for work in the Natal native rebellion of 1906. Colonel Greenwood, who was at one time in the Dominion Government service as an engineer, latterly resided at Toronto. His first wife was a daughter of the late Hon. Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere. He was 55 years of age.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, Lieut. Durie, of Malton, Ont. (severe g.s.w. lung), and Lieut. Skinner, of Kingston, are reported from No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station; Lieut. Auld, of Guelph, Ont. (g.s.w. arm and elbow), Capt. Hall, of Winnipeg (thigh), and Lieut. Murray are at No. 24 General Hospital, Etaples; Lieut. Morgan, of Bear River, N.S. (shell shock), and Lieut. Robinson (left arm and back) at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux; Lieut. MacQuarrie, of Edmonton, at No. 7 Stationary Hos-



THE LATE LIEUT. G. K. ROSS.

pital, Boulogne; Lieut. Beresford, of Ottawa (arms, thigh, and chest, severe), Lieut. Hobbs (shell shock), Capt. Lynch (shell, head and right thigh), and Lieut. Sturdee, of St. John (shell, face), are at the 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell; Major Handley, of Sudbury, Ont., at 47, Roland Gardens, S.W.; Lieut. Nantel, of Valleyfield, P.Q., at Endsleigh Palace Hospital.

Lieut. Arthurs, of Edmonton, was only slightly wounded, and is back at duty. Capt. Shield was dangerously wounded, having received a gunshot wound in the head.

Previously Reported Wounded.

The following officers previously reported wounded are now in London:—Lieut. C. F. Bailey and Lieut. J. W. Bales at 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell; Major C. H. L. Beatty at Lady Ridley's Hospital, 10, Carlton House Terrace; Lieut. A. T. Ganong and Major H. J. Hughes at Endsleigh Palace Hospital; and Lieut. T. H. Parker at 47, Roland Gardens, S.W.

Capt. C. M. Thomson is back at duty. Capt. the Rev. W. A. R. Ball has also been discharged from hospital, and has been given six weeks' convalescent leave. Capt. G. C. Wright is now at the Convalescent Hospital, Dieppe.

Sec. Lieut. H. E. Bethune, Highland Light Infantry (wounded), received his commission from the C.E.F. in January, 1915.

Sec. Lieut. C. R. J. R. Dollings, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (wounded), formerly belonged to the 11th Irish Fusiliers, of Vancouver. He was recently awarded the Military Cross.

Prob. Flight Sub-Lieut. K. M. Van Allen, R.N.A.S. (reported missing on May 4), belongs to Summerland, B.C.

Lieut. Elliott is a prisoner at Gutersloh, Westphalia.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN: The First of the St. Eloi Lists.

List of Thursday, May 4.

(Killed and Died, 115; Wounded and Missing, 730.)

Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES. Bard, 442933 H. A.; Barry, 113075 J.; Bateson, 108086 Cpl. J. M.; Beck, 106081 L.-Cpl. H. G.; Hardingham, 109371 F. G.; Hayden, 109383 V. A.; Ingram, 113514 W. W.; James, 113317 D.; Mills, 109489 H.; Ratchford, 113508 C.; St. Lawrence, 108557 A.; Sharp, 107537 W. A.; Sharpe, 108528 A.; Wood, 107629 E. F.

ELD ARTILLERY.—Regan, 90155 Gnr. S.

INFANTRY.—Abers, 429011 A.; Andrews, 71135 Sgt. F. E.; Aubin, 26293 N.; Baldson, 424101 C.; Banning, 72071 C. W.; Bellhouse, 421103 R. W.; Biers, 153142 J.; Bowman, 71353 K. G.; Brandon, 72145 W.; Brown, 467042 J.; Calder, 72160 T.; Carlyle, 13299 I.; Dalry, S. G.; Cooper, 72190 A.; Cooper, 71462 H.; Dailey, 25824 D.; Dely, 71803 D.; Dnswson, 71251 D. M.; Duncan, 426952 A.; Ellis, 421121 D. S.; Fisher, 440337 J.; Gallant, A24019 J.; Goodall, 430556 P. M.; Hardman, 65413 C. L.; Harper, 461043 A.; Heldt, 72082 F. C.; Hunter, 153341 L.-Cl. J. C.; Kirk, 78116 W.; Laver, A40135 V. S.; Leashuk, 448150 K.; Lesage, 23015 Sgt. P.; McCauid, 72095 H.; McKegan, 26099 J. M.; McPhee, 408167 A. N.; McRae, 458576 D.; Manning, 441293 F.; Manning, 441292 T.; Mole, 446490 A. R.; Muir, 153436 G. R.; Nimmo, 24167 Sgt. R. C.; Parkinson, 72012 T.; Paver, 71946 J. W.; Payne, 46180 L.-Cl. R.; Prevost, 448199 T.; Prouty, 472033 G. W.; Richards, 71839 G.; Smith, 71430 P.; Stewart, 71842 G.; Thorburn, 71321 R.; Thores, 71981 A. O.; Wagner, A15199 B. G.; Westcad, 71536 Sgt. H. W.; Williams, 71559 Co. Sgt.-Maj. H.; Young, 71232 J.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed

INFANTRY.—Foster, 27473 L.; Gillies, 77624 A.; Millard, 27726 A. G.; O'Sullivan, 25875 J.; Poulton, 25878 A. J.; Stanton, 25769 J. R.; Trapnell, 25773 D. M.; Weir, 22640 A.; Wood, 25903 J. T.

Accidentally Killed.

INFANTRY.—Tomlinson, 22096 R.

Died of Wounds

FIELD ARTILLERY.—Ashburne, 36 Dvr. R. J.; Cranmer, 300045

Gr. W. J.; Hill, 83669 Gr. J. E.; Pratt, 42192 Gr. C. M.
MACHINE GUN Co.—Laflame, 417175 J.; Tod, A36250 W. J.

INFANTRY—Aiton, 29412 H.; Barritt, 4320523 F.; Branan, 57374 M.; Christian, 73164 L.-Pl. A.; Cook, 440313 L. M.; Curtin, 57607 F.; Dand, 24590 M. G.; Dostert, 412717 Pl. P.; Dunne, 13228 W.; Fritz, 71690 Sgt. S.; Hayes, 65435 F. J.; Heald, 27201 W.; Honess, 16437 L.-Pl. J.; Hutchings, 66232 W. J.; Keene, 75043 J. J.; MacLaurin, 24856 D. C.; Malone, 46506 J. J.; Moody, 59683 F. O'Neill, 428547 J.; Radmore, 55690 R.; Strucey, A22684 W. L. Taylor, 443101 J.; Wilson, 79660 Sgt. G.; Wilson, 58104 R.

Died.

INFANTRY.—Logan, 21276 W : McInally, 24622 M

Wavelength:

Wounded.

MOUNTED RIFLE. Buckingham, 44643, R. J.; Cooke, 117202, H. I.; Denuisk,
124645, N.; Foster, 107527, C. L.; Harlan, 118565, O. N.; Griffith, 117276, G.
Halesmith, 106284, L.-Cpl. E. M.; Hendrix, 14339, R.; Holmes, 107282, Sgt.
A. O.; Kennedy, 108321, J. H.; Laddiss, 106339, W. H.; McGinty, 426293,
J. A.; McIntosh, 35744, G. T.; McKinnon, 117089, J. A.; Mahony, 117403,
P. C.; McQuinn, 107403, J. B.; Miller, 107249, A. O.; Monroe, 108395,
R. P. C.; Parington, 107469, E. J.; Simpson, 107469, E. J.;
Shannon, 108526, Cpl. J.; Sims, 106552, G.; St. Denry, 108560, J. S.; Stafford,
114660, W. E.; Sterr, 106565, H. F.; Talbot, 10779, W. E.; Wilson, 107618, Sgt.
W. W. Wickham, 107618, Sgt. W. W. Wickham, 107618, Sgt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.—Burns, 40375, Gnr. J. H.; Church, 40383, Drvr. J.; Head, 37069, Drvr. C.; Holloben, 412242, Gnr. F. A.; Larkin, 386, Gnr. H.; Leech, 40691, Gnr. E. F. H.; McGillip, 393, Gnr. A. F.; May, 85314, Drvr. F.; Mayo, 86668, Gnr. W. J.; Nagle, 300455, Gnr. G.; Nicholson, 111393, Gnr. J. N. T. MACHINE GUN Co.—Currie, 424329, G.; Cutler, 81204, H. G.; Tod, A-36250.

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, Belitt, 153801, J. R.
INFANTRY, Adams, 415523, P; Adameon, 7774, A A; Adas, 427211, R.

[illegible]

Cairns, 438177, J. L. Alibek
A. F. Cameron, 72126, J. H. E. Cameron, 430602, R. Campbell, 25933, A. P.
Campbell, 430602, R. Campbell, 25933, A. P. Campbell, 430602, R. Campbell,
H. G. CARMAN, 69141, W. Carmichael
Carier, 76159, W. A. Cassidy, 72138, J. Cedernek, 484966, "Cafe"
Children, 71975, Opl. Gl. A. Child, 71748, J. H. Child, 76567, H. E.
R.; Christie, 71791 W. Chundlin, 76236, W. P. Clark, 71581
L. P. Connell, 76471, 70174 I. N. Coleman, 86222, J. Collins, 49646,
Cook, 76560 D. J. Cook, 57099, R. Cooke, 81175, Cpl. Cooney, 76564, B.

W. Copley, 5366A, A. E. Corbett, 80223, R. J. Cormack, 71246, J. W. Cowik, 448060, R. L. Comand, 446154, W. J. Courney, 54254, F. Cox, 429540, P. A. Coyle, 446689, R. C. Crabtree, 141400, H. L. Crawford, A6114, G. E. Crombie, 1390502, D. Crook, 144457, B. L. Crossley, 59218, L.-Cpl. J. C. Crowe, 75017, L.-Sgt. H. S. Crowley, 100494, J. Cumming, 71086, Sgt. R. L. Cunningham, 7639, D. L. Cunningham, 475052, W. S. Curtis, 75914, T. D. Cutmore, 446689.

Dagor, 424457, H. Davidson, 153798, L.-Cpl. W. Davies, 71250, C. Day, 144375, S. E. Dennott, 28015, Act. Cpl. W. J. Desmond, 100130, H. S. De-

Donnelly, 7149, GRN; Douglas, 26073, E. J.: Draper, 75081, G.; Driscoll
77385, T.; Drury, 55822, J. J.; Duckett, 73176, G.; Dudley, 404827, W. H.;
Duncan, 55416, D. F.; Dundas, 71150, A. R.; Dungan, 75552, R. J.: Dun-
hille, 71853, F.; Dunlop, 435727, W.; Dunsheath, 404327, R. E.; Dunster
7397, D. D.

Edmunds, 412575, J. J.; Edmunds, 59293, S. R. J.: Edward, 25825, C. P.;
W. E.; Edge, 438908, W. K. C. D.; Elliott, 53351, L. C. J. E.; Elliott, A44224,
H. W.; Elliott, 79394, W. R.; Ellison, 75894, J. H.; Elliott, 72195, S.; Em-
erson, 434312, S. A.; Emmerton, 53906, E.; Esplin, 53907, W.; Esitt, 5555,

Falk, 79450, H. W.; Fallowfield, 408073, H. W.; Featherstone, 71591, F.; Ferdinand, 46383, H.; Ferguson, 53565, E.; Ferguson, 75352, J.; Fickley, 406711, C. C.; Field, 21468, G.; Fish, 460779, R. C.; Fisher, 75236, G.; Fitzgerald, 55056, J. H.; Flewin, 75022, C. B.; Foran, 453712, C. J.; Forbes, 75553, S. H.; Forbes, 426070, W. H.; Ford, 438476, E. J.; Ford, 405612, T. J.



IN NO. 2 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, LE TREPORT.

Forreder, 53648, A Forsyth, 446607, A.: Foskett, 451448, W.; Foster, 71599, G.; Fowle, 405781, F.; Fox, 435447, J.
Gallagher, 461040, H.; Gallowsy, 56429, W. W.; Gange, 71159, W. H.; Gardner, 45020, L. E.; Garza, 355439, R. C.; Gascoigne, 451448, W. S.; Gaudin, 26079, E. C.; Geddes, 17229, A.; Geidelse, 153409, L. C. Pl. J.; Gendron, 412371, M. J.; Gibson, 428434, S. B.; Gilman, 448103, D. O.; Gilson, 45020, L. E.; Givens, 53404, T. C.; Glor, 385, J. P.; Gluck, 45020, L. E.; Goodwin, 73983, C. Pl. W.; Goulsbra, 412374, W.; Goyette, 61036, A.; Grant, 74125, B. B.; Grant, 153185, J.; Green, 428261, A. R.; Green, 113263, G.; Greer, 45020, L. E.; Grey, 45020, L. E.; Griffiths, 420805, G. R.; Gruning, 147837, G.; Gru-

L1371. J. S. Packer, A. Hall, 7900, L. E. Halliday, 43446, D. Hildyard, 71917,
Hutch, 67583
L1372. T. 262, B. Hamilton, 43632, D. Hamilton, 15377, E.
Hamilton, 55864, S. A. Hammond, A-16196, J. A. Hannah, 44300, P. Hannam,
80228, H. C.; Hanson, 442083, C.; Harris, 422078, A. J.; Hart, 406447, C.
Q.M.S.T. W. L. Harvey, 26732, F. B. Haswell, 426100, J. J. Hay, 7182, J. Hayes,
C. Oakes, J. J. Hedley, 42571, J. Hedges, 43544, L. C. Heffernan, 404857,
H. Hoedon, 44273, J. N. Hewitt, 43754, K. Hickling, 7720,
F. Hickson, 63585, R. V. High, 420736, G. Hillis, 460156, R. Him, 452445,
J. E.; Holland, 71164, B. P. Hood, 436979, J. W. Hooton, 80237, W. Hors-
burgh, 420624, J. S.; Horsham, 75336, H.; Horton, 7771, Cpl. J.; Huickell,
44242, 420989, E. Irvine, 79407, W.L.D.; Irwin, 73695, T. B.; Jackson, 76174.

W. H.; Jacob, 475113, D. N.; James, 53127, E.; Jameson, 71608, J.; Jardine, 405621, W. H.; Jeffrey, 408121, L. Cpl. D. M.; Jenkins, 80231, Sgt. W.; Jessup, 430933, R. R.; Johnstone, 71169, J.; Jonas, 73801, W.; Jones, 435399, T. R.; Jordan, 59629, W. H.; Joyce, 412058, W.

370898, R. J. Orloff, 5962 W. 317, Greenfield, 41028-08 W. C. Keen, A. 44232, R. C. C.; Keen, 430982, R. M. K. Koeler, 73803, L. Cpl. L. K. Kelly, 412028, G. Kelly, 133333, J. Kelly, 144592, J. P. Kent, 406554, F. T. Kennedy, 424403, E. B. Kennedy, 80113, J. Kent, 71274, Sgt. R. Kenny, 148020, J. Kerr, 70906, L. Cpl. A. Kerr, 421122, G. Kettwell, 453165, A. Khobar, 448130, A. Kilmartin, 77215, F. K. Kish, 76280, G. Kinloch, 451246, J. Kirwan, 79334, G. 1; Kinloch, 41225, J. Kirwan, 71314, W. R. Lamond, 71280, H. R. Langill, 422768, A. Larmer, 460994, H. L. La Rose, 413065, P. A. La-Rue, 75422, J. Lavill, 439261, J.

Lea, 71496, R.; Leidbetter, 80232, G. F.; Leach, 59574, W. R.; Leblanc, A44170, G. J.; Le Brun, 144523, H. L.; Lee, 453754, J.; Leech, A24045, W. L.; Levesque, 23203, A. F.; Lewis, 423050, J.; Lillywhite, 79070, H. V.; Linnitt, 76029, R.; Livingstone, 212, Bugler S. J.; Loggin, 79854, L. Cpl. A. N.; Lomax, 401594, T.; Lorie, 73380, C.; Lowe, 424340, A.; Lumbard, 75591, R. W.

746, 75951, R. L. McVey, 75952, P. P. McElanahan, 72058, Buelger G. McCormack, 75170, S. M. McCormick, 58070, D. Mc Coy, 55745, E. S. McCormack, 424409, W. Mc Dermott, 59706, W. E. McDonald, 439660, L. Cpl. D. Mac Donald, 7117, D. McDonald, 75861, H. McDonald, 438904, L. McElleran, 71600, Cpl. A. McEwen, 71670, R. McFarland, 740141, W. McFarland, 225101, J. McGeary, 740141, J. E. McGeary, 75388, W. J. McGrath, 71939, P. J. McGinnis, 71295, J. McIver, 71181, N. McKay, 24860, Cpl. A. J. McKay, 429117, R. E. McKay, 442742, M. McKellar, 74136, P. T. Macken, 75581, J. McKenna, 461610, J. McKenna, 429117, R. E. McKay, 442742, M. McKellar, 74136, P. T. Macken, 75581, M. McKenna, 73816, R. G. MacLennan, 29351, A. Sgt. A. M. MacLennan, 427017, N. MacLeod, 426347, J. F. MacLeod, 153440, M. McMaster, 446757, J. McMeekin, 423407, J. McMeekin, 435636, J. L. McMillan, 421098, D. J. Mearns, 426674, R. MacPhee, 74109, D. MacRae, 71338, Sgt. J. McVey, 71387.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Aberdeen were the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House last week. On the Wednesday Lady Aberdeen delivered an address on the subject of Irish homes, at which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia were present.

The King has given permission to Major-General Sir Charles Dobell to wear the insignia of the Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., presided at the opening of the Woking Thrift Exhibition by Princess Louise on Thursday of last week.

Sir G. H. Perley, Major-General Sir C. M. Dobell, and Surgeon-General G. Carleton Jones attended the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday of last week.

Sir George Perley was one of the guests at the opening of the new Dominion of New Zealand offices in the Strand last week.

Sir George Perley was present at a small dinner at the House of Commons on Tuesday, organised by the Empire Parliamentary Association, to meet the Premier of Queensland, the Hon. T. J. Ryan.

The first French-Canadian member of Parliament to go on active service is Dr. L. P. Gauthier, of Gaspé. He is going as Surgeon-Major of the 171st, Col. Price's regiment.

In response to an invitation from the British Parliamentary Union, four Canadian Senators and six members of the House of Commons will visit England and France during the summer (says the *Times*). There will probably be two representatives from Ontario and one each from the other Provinces. While in Europe the delegates will be taken to France to see the Allied Armies.

Lady Ross, wife of Sir Charles Ross, who has taken Mrs. John Breakey's house in Quebec for the summer season, has returned thence from White Sulphur, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Adams, of New York. Lady Ross expects to sail for England late in June.

Major A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., Chief of the Archives Department, Ottawa, together with Capt. G. Lambert, Adjutant of the 163rd Battalion, Montreal, a former Quebec Rhodes Scholar, is now on this side engaged upon the collection and collation of public records and other material for a permanent record of Canada's part in the war.

Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, is spending a few days at Felixstowe, where Mrs. Reid has been residing some time for the benefit of her health.

Nursing Sister L. W. Burns, C.A.M.C. (Mrs. George Edison Burns, of Toronto), is the Permanent Conducting Sister attached to the Canadian Casualty and Discharge Depot, Prior Park, near Bath (see page 191). Her duties involve going to Canada with parties of soldiers pro-



NURSING SISTER L. W. BURNS.
Photo: F. A. Swaine, 106, New Bond Street.

nounced to be medically unfit, and returning with troops, crossing about twice a month. Mrs. Burns, who has a son an officer in the R.C.E. at Shorncliffe, is a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and came to England with the First Contingent in September, 1914. Since then she has worked in France and in the Canadian hospitals at Taplow and Shorncliffe.

Upon his return from attending the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Paris, Mr. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, informed a representative of *Canada* that he had been greatly impressed by the detailed knowledge of Canada and the resources of the British Empire generally, which was shown not only by their French hosts, but also by the Italian and other foreign delegates present at the Conference. The fact that Canada had some of the largest leather plants and electric apparatus factories in the world was well known to them, though it seemed to be news to most of the British Parliamentarians present at the Conference.

The members of the House of Commons who went over to Paris included Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., Mr. Pryce Jones, and Lieut.-Col. Norton Griffiths.

Mr. G. H. Farrell, of Montreal, is paying a business visit to London.

Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, has been appointed hon. lieut.-col. in charge of the military hospitals in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lynch-Stanton, of Hamilton, are in England on a visit to their son, who is shortly proceeding to the front.

Mr. Alfred B. Morine, member for Bonaville, Newfoundland, has resigned his seat in the Island Legislature, and intends to reside permanently at Toronto.

Mr. Fred C. Saller has now recovered from the effects of a recent operation and resumed his duties as European Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk system.

Among recent arrivals from Canada have been Dr. R. A. and Miss Jean Kennedy, Mr. G. W. Farren, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Holt, Mrs. H. S. S. Molsen, and Miss A. G. Ridout.

Mrs. F. B. Macmahon, of Edmonton, wife of Capt. Macmahon, of the Canadian Red Cross Society, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Stewart, in Edinburgh.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The wedding of Miss Myrtle Lottimer, daughter of Mrs. W. T. Chestnut, Waterloo Row, and Lieut. Arthur H. Tweedie, 104th Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mr. L. J. Tweedie, of Chatham, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, took place in Fredericton on April 21.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Fenwick announce the engagement of their daughter, Beryl Marguerite, to Lieut. A. G. Clive Denny, of the Royal Flying Corps, now at the front, formerly of the Loyal North Lancashires.

The marriage of Edna Noel, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. M. Cosby and Mrs. Cosby, to Capt. Marcel T. Morgan, 134th Battalion, C.E.F., took place on April 24 at Toronto.

The engagement is announced of Milli-cent Thorpe, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Peters Hanington, to the Rev. Sydenham Bagg Lindsay, Ontario, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindsay, of Montreal, and grandson of the late Stanley Clark Bagg.

The marriage is to take place shortly of Miss Frances McCool, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McCool, of Pembroke, Ont., and Capt. W. R. McGee, who is attached to the 77th Battalion. The latter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGee, and a nephew of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

The marriage took place at Portage la Prairie on April 15 of Frances Mary, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Watson, to Mr. James Hilton McGregor.

The marriage took place at Dundas, Ontario, on April 20, of Sarah McMahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowman, to Lieut.-Col. James J. Grafton.

The marriage took place on April 29, at Toronto, of Kathryn Grace, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Langskill, to Mr. Lloyd Trebilcock, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Trebilcock, Toronto.

Major and Mrs. Arthur Allison Bartlett, of Charlottetown, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Florence, to Mr. Allen Battiscombe Cosh, 105th Battalion, C.E.F., son of the late Rev. Nathan Cosh, D.D., and of Mrs. Cosh, Dalry, Ayrshire.

The marriage took place in St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on March 28, of Evelyn Sara, daughter of the late Mr. E. Strachan Cox, and of Mrs. Cox, to Lieut.-Col. Boyd Magee.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Hon. A. E. Kemp, Acting Minister of Militia, stated in the House of Commons that it cost the Government \$3,363,240 to carry the First Contingent of 30,000 men across the Atlantic in 31 ships. Mr. Kemp explained that the cost was largely increased through having to charter the ships some time in advance in order to secure a sufficient number to go together under convoy. As the ships all had to go to one port to disembark, this added to the cost of victualling and demurrage charges.

—The cost of living in Canada is still climbing. The index number, fixed by the Department of Labour from a survey of prices of a wide range of commodities, now stands at 173.7, as compared with 142.5 in March, 1915, and 136.6 for February, 1914. The increase had the effect of increasing the weekly budget of an average workman's family from \$8.28 to \$8.40.

—At the 17th annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Historical Society Lady Foster, the Hon. Vice-President, presided in the absence of Lady Sifton, who is in England. Reports were presented by Mrs. W. C. Gullock, the recording secretary; Mrs. Braddish Billings, the corresponding secretary; Miss Lina Rothwell, the treasurer; and Miss Eva Read, the librarian.

TORONTO.—The Board of Control has recommended the payment to civic servants on active service of no more than \$1,600 per annum.

The City Council has decided to vote \$100,000 for the completion of the Toronto-Hamilton highway, provided that the Government pays any additional cost over the latest estimate of \$920,000, and that the Lake Shore Road route be followed in the event of the municipalities providing a free right-of-way.

—The Women's Canadian Club has elected as President, Mrs. James George; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr and Dr. Helen MacMurchy; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough; Hon. Treasurer, Miss B. A. Clarke.

HAMILTON.—To facilitate increasing business, the Imperial Cotton Company has issued additional bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

On April 9 Commissioner Richards, head of the Salvation Army in Canada, addressed a large gathering, and at a mass meeting in the I.O.O.F. Temple. Sir J. M. Gibson presided, and spoke of the great work the Salvation Army was doing and the pleasure he had in being present.

ST. CATHARINES.—The Customs revenue for the year ending March 31 is \$845,359. In 1915, which was the largest in the history of the port up to that time, it was \$776,218. The tax rate has been fixed at 25½ mills, including school and war levies, an increase of ½ mill.

CHATHAM.—Hundreds of acres of the most fertile land in Kent County have been flooded. Near Jeanette Creek some stock has been drowned, and the high water forced the farmers from their homes.

—A Toronto contracting firm is to build 60 working men's houses in the vicinity of the new \$1,000,000 sugar factory here.

—Customs returns in March were \$59,124, as compared with \$32,853 for the previous March.

GUELPH.—The fiscal year just closed has established a record for the Customs Office here. The figures for 1915-1916 are \$295,382. Last year they were \$174,955. The previous highest return was in 1912.

GALT.—On April 12 a meeting was held here under the auspices of the local Board of Trade, when representatives from Stratford, Berlin, Brantford, Paris, Breslau, Waterloo, Preston, and Hespeler considered the question of securing for Canada a portion of the foreign trade as a result of the war. Mr. G. M. Murray, Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, pointed out that Canada was now confronted with the open door in markets where previously she had been scarcely known.

—Customs receipts to March 31 were double those of the 12 months to same date in 1915. The total was \$503,797, an increase of \$281,752.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The shipments of asbestos from this Province brought from the mines in 1915 reached \$3,544,302, an increase of \$648,367 over 1914. Rock mined totalled 2,134,073 tons, from which a value of \$3,118,524 of asbestos was recovered, or \$146 of asbestos from each ton of rock quarried. Of the rock mined approximately 20 per cent. is barren and goes straight to the refuse hills.

MONTREAL.—The Shipping Federation and the Longshoremen's Union have signed a two years' arrangement by which dock labourers will receive 35 cents an hour day and 40 cents an hour night work. In 1903 the men only had 25 cents per hour. The increase now given is 5 cents per hour over the previous agreement made in 1910.

—Over a million dollars had been paid out in relief by the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund up to March 31. The number of families actually on the fund at the end of March was 3,686, of which 461 were French, Belgian and Italian reservists. The monthly pay-roll is over \$60,000.

WESTMOUNT.—A Canadian Club has been formed here. The officers are:—President, Mr. A. W. Armour; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. B. Common and G. Morrison; Secretary, Mr. G. R. Mackay, and Treasurer, Mr. A. McL. Murray.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The city's 1916 assessment will be \$125,000, a record, and an increase of \$18,000 over the 1915 assessment. The tax rate will be increased from \$1.70 to probably \$1.95. The amount assessed for the public schools will be \$4,000 in advance of last year. The interest charges will amount to \$22,746, a slight increase over last year.

—The Fire Department will install a new fire alarm system. A grant of \$10,000 was made to the Patriotic Fund.

ST. JOHN.—One of the most elaborate and best carried out garrison parades ever seen in the city was witnessed on April 16, when the 140th (Col. Beer), 115th (Col. Wedderburn), and 69th French-Canadian (Col. J. A. Dansereau) Battalions and the composite battery turned out in full force.

—After four years of civic administration under commission government the citizens, on April 10, voted for a continuation of the system by a bigger majority than when it was instituted in 1911. Those elected as Commissioners were Messrs. G. F. Fisher, H. R. McLellan, A. W. Sharp, and J. L. Sugrue (Labour), who defeated ex-Commissioner F. L. Potts.

—The City Council has enacted a by-law putting the daylight saving law in operation in this city from midnight, April 30, until the same hour on September 30.

Navigation up the river was resumed on April 13. Last year river navigation opened on April 12. The earliest recorded opening was March 23, 1902; the latest, May 7, 1854.

NEWCASTLE.—On April 2 a memorial service took place in the United Baptist Church in memory of late Major W. Herbert Belyea, of the 26th Battalion, who was killed in action of March 20.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. The Public Accounts Committee report presented to the Legislature shows total receipts of \$477,842, and expenditures \$574,965. The latter includes war expenditures of \$11,393, and capital account \$46,114. The large falling off in the fox tax, which yielded a revenue of only \$2,372, whereas about \$70,000 was estimated, accounts in part for the deficit.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. A. B. MacKay, of Hamilton, Ont., a Canadian shipowner, has just placed an order with a shipbuilder at Meteghan, Digby County, for the construction of a four-masted wooden vessel, to cost \$75,000. The same firm has just laid keels for 10 vessels of a similar type for other Canadian owners. These vessels will be used in the North and South American coastwise trade and in the West Indies service, and under the terms of the contracts they are to be delivered in October.

—This city has adopted the daylight-saving scheme. Mayor Martin says the new scheme will continue until September 30.

—Mr. P. F. Martin has been re-elected Mayor by acclamation.

—The Legislative Council passed the Prohibition Bill by a vote of 12 to 5. Halifax city goes dry on June 30.

YARMOUTH.—The Royal Opera House block and the three-storey brick building, with four stores, immediately to the north of it, were sold by the Sheriff on April 8, and were bought in at \$27,200 for a syndicate, in which Mr. F. G. Spencer, of St. John, is said to be interested.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The total amount raised in a three days' campaign here for the Patriotic Fund was announced as being \$463,774. Mr. James J. Hill, the railway magnate, contributed \$5,000 by wire to the fund. About 600 families per month are being added to the recipients of the fund, which means \$12,000 per month additional to the \$93,000 now being paid. The city has voted \$100,000 to the fund.

—Ten thousand Manitoba boys will grow potatoes this year in the "Greater Production" campaign under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. It is expected that 1,000 acres of potatoes will be cultivated in this way.

—An arrangement has been effected by the Dominion Government whereby a large proportion of foreign aliens in detention camps will be released to aid in agricultural operations, according to a telegram received here recently by Mr. Bruce Walker, Immigration Commissioner, from the Hon. Robert Rogers. Over 1,000 of these men, most of whom are Ukrainians or Ruthenians (born in Galicia, but of non-Teutonic origin, are located in the West.

—During the absence of Col. A. J. Bonnycastle, Provincial Police Magistrate, now commanding the 200th Battalion, Mr. R. M. Noble, barrister, of this city, will perform his duties.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA. Lieut. Col. N. S. Edgar, officer commanding the 68th Overseas Battalion, will command the new Military District No. 12 with headquarters in this city. Col. Edgar enlisted with the 16th Saskatchewan Light Horse at the commencement of the war. In February, 1915, he was commander of the famous 5th Battalion, C.E.F., receiving furlough on account of wounds.

Mr. William Trant, ex-magistrate of the city, has been invested with the Silver Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem by Lieut. S. W. Lake, on behalf of H.R.H. the Governor General.

The assessment on all acreage property within the city limits has been reduced by the Local Government Board. With the exception of the acreage property of Mr. F. N. Darke, which was reduced 5 p., all the remainder was reduced 10 p.

Up to April 12 it was estimated over 500 people had been forced to leave their homes by the flooding of Wascada Creek, and property damage was then estimated at \$10,000. The district through which the creek flows was inundated to a depth of 8 ft., and over 100 houses were in danger.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—An Order in Council at Ottawa appoints eight district judges in this Province as local judges of the Supreme Court. They are:—Judge Taylor, of Edmonton; Judge Camilien Noel, of Athabasca; Judge Jennison, of Calgary; Judge Lees, of Wetaskiwin; Judge Jackson, of Lethbridge; Judge McNeill, of MacLeod; Judge Winter, of Calgary; Judge Crawford, of Edmonton.

—Mr. L. B. Cochran, one of the pioneer residents of Medicine Hat, who settled there from Maitland, N.S., in 1883, has just died at Victoria, B.C.

—That the credit, not only of this city, but of all the cities in Alberta and even of the Province itself, would be affected if the Provincial Legislature does not give this city authority to hold a tax sale is the contention of the Board of Trade Council. It is pointed out that \$500,000 arrears is owing on the 1913 taxes, and \$3,500,000 on the years 1914 and 1915.

—On the vote for the salaries and expenses in connection with the office of Mr. J. A. Reid, the Agent-General in London, the Premier explained that an important part of the work of this official—whom he described as the best man for the position he knew of—was in keeping the Province before the public of the Old Country.

—On the estimates for expenditure in connection with immigration the Hon. D. Marshall stated that four officials of the Department had been working in the United States in January, February and March, and they had succeeded in securing quite a number of settlers.

—On April 19 his Honour R. G. Brett, Lieut.-Governor, prorogued the Provincial Legislature; 42 Bills were passed, including equal suffrage, prohibitory liquor legislation, moratorium for soldiers, and an Act allowing soldiers in the Province to vote in elections as though they were still residing in their constituencies.

CALGARY.—On April 7 hog prices again broke the record, going as high as 10.51 1-2. The activity of the Dominion Lands Office for March was much more pronounced than in March, 1915. The increase in entries was about 30 p.c.

—At the Cattle Breeders' Association bull sale 304 bulls of all beef breeds were sold for the grand total of \$73,570, or an average of \$242. Last year 336 bulls were sold at an average of \$158.79, a gain on the general average of \$83.21 per head. The C.P.E. agricultural section sold 19 Shorthorn bulls at an average of just about \$185.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. If the electors of the Province decide to give women the vote, the latter may use it after January 1 next, according to an announcement by the Premier, who stated in the Legislature that a referendum would be submitted to the people on the question at the coming general elections.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution Act, of which the Premier has given notice, will remove the disability hitherto resting upon clergymen in regard to election to the Legislative Assembly.

The Provincial Soldiers' Homestead Act will, in the opinion of the Cabinet, solve the problems confronting the Province at present. It will, they say, relieve the present impasse resulting from millions of acres being temporarily withheld from settlement; it will provide sufficient lands for the soldiers on their return from the front; and it will provide funds for the assistance of military farmers intending to go back to the land, as well as money for the purpose of the Agricultural Credits Commission.

VANCOUVER. Although there is a sum of \$75,000 due the city from the Great Northern Railway Company in connection with the construction of the Hastings Street viaduct, no payment has been made. Ald. Kirk stated that it was costing the city \$4,500 a year in interest at the banks to carry this sum due from the railway company. Steps will be taken to obtain as speedy a settlement of the account as possible.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Casualty Discharge and Exercise Centre at Prior Park, near Bath—(Continued).

ONE of the most important branches of the Casualty Discharge and Exercise Depot at Prior Park, near Bath, is the School of Stenography, in charge of Sergt.-Major Robson. At this institution any casualty recommended for light duty may, if he so desires it, receive instruction in typewriting and stenography, fitting him to become a competent military clerk. The school has already turned out about 10 fully qualified stenographers, and at the present time there are some fifty suitable casualties receiving instruction. When a member of the school attains proficiency, he is drafted to one of the many administrative offices connected with the C.E.F. for duty, in most of which the demand for military stenographers is, most of the time, considerably greater than the supply. It is quite possible that a School of Cookery for the training of casualties to become Army cooks may be added to the establishment.

Since its opening in February last the Centre has dealt with something like 1,500 casualties. Of this number, over 700 have been returned to Canada for discharge there; between 50 and 100 have elected to take their discharge in England; about 100 have been returned to their units fit and strong again; the men of "A" Company (those awaiting discharge) usually muster to a strength of between 300 and 400; those of "B" Company (undergoing light physical training), between 50 and 100; and those taking instruction at the School of Stenography between 50 and 60.

The Permanent Cadre.

Inclusive of the officers previously mentioned, the permanent cadre of the Discharge and Exercise Centre amounts to something slightly over 100, of whom about 30 are attached for certain special duties. This staff is distributed for duty through the different branches and departments of the Depot, of which the principal are the Orderly Room, the Discharge Office, the Pay Office, the Medical Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Postal Service, and the Instructional Cadre, in addition to those carrying out guard and police duties, drivers for transportation, cooks, batmen, etc.

For the casualties themselves, a liberal supply of games, both indoor and outdoor, is provided. All this is supplemented in the most generous manner by the good people of Bath, particularly the ladies, who take more than usual interest in the casualties at Prior Park, and constantly furnish them with unstinted gifts of fruit, flowers, fish, games, and so forth, and arrange many musical entertainments for them on the premises.

A Physical Training Centre.

Col. Frank A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation, would appear to have not only the bump of organisation fully developed, but also a bump which enables him to select the right officers and men to carry out his wishes. In conjunction with the principal officers of his staff, he has initiated and successfully put into operation new and entirely unique schemes for dealing with the thousands of Canadian casualties who have come under his control since the memor-

able battle of Langemarck. British methods of evacuating casualties from hospital to regimental depots, there to be dealt with, cannot be successfully applied to the C.E.F., removed, as it is, thousands of miles from its own depots in Canada.

One of Col. Reid's latest schemes is to open a big physical training centre for casualties at Monks Horton, near Shorncliffe, where competent instructors, working according to a graduated schedule of exercises, will bring suitable casualties back to military health and strength in the minimum space of time. It is now known that in this way some 90 to 95 per cent. of the casualties amenable to this process of physical training can be returned to their units as strong, healthy soldiers.

C.E.F. NOTES.

Major G. W. Andrews, D.S.O. (90th Winnipeg Rifles), 8th Winnipeg Batt., has been transferred to the General List of Officers, and attached for duty to the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe.

Capt. C. H. Robson, C.A.M.C. (Montreal), No. 1 General Hospital, has been transferred to Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, for duty.

Lieut. J. A. Ryan (Montreal Heavy Brigade, Can. Art.). No. 1 Heavy Battery, 1st Divl. Art., has been transferred to the General List of Officers and attached to the Pay Office, London, for duty.

Brevet Col. F. S. Meighen (late O.C. 14th Montreal Batt.), now in temporary command of the 14th Infantry Brigade, Bramshott, has been promoted to the full rank of Colonel in the C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. T. J. de M. Taschereau, A.D.V.S., Bramshott, has returned to that camp after temporarily occupying the position of A.D.V.S., Shorncliffe, and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wilson, A.D.V.S., Shorncliffe, after temporarily acting as A.D.V.S., Bramshott, has returned to his own command.

Major G. Kay (28th Perth Regt., Stratford, Ont.). 34th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been temporarily transferred to special duty at Bath.

Major Frank Morison, D.S.O. (91st Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont.), 16th Canadian Scottish Batt., has been transferred to the General List of Officers and appointed to the duties of Chief Compensation Officer, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. M. A. Wolff, General List of Officers, lately attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been temporarily attached to the Canadian Record Office, London, for duty.

Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., Inspector-General of the Military Forces in Canada, who is now on a visit to England, is acting as Inspecting Officer for the Minister of Militia and Defence in connection with the Canadian troops now in training in this country.

Lieut. F. H. Bindon, attached to the Canadian Pay Office, London, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster to the Canadian Engineers Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. E. A. Hanley, Pay Office, London, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster of the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe.



Copyright photo

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

A PARTY OF CASUALTIES DRAWN UP FOR INSPECTION AT THE CANADIAN CASUALTY DISCHARGE AND EXERCISE CENTRE, BATH, Prior to leaving for the port of embarkation for Canada, there to be finally discharged from the C.E.F., as medically unfit for further military service. They have all done "their bit," and have done it well.

CANADA

RECENTLY PROMOTED

Lieut. E. M. Slader,
Reserve Brigade, C.F.A.,
Shorncliffe, formerly Bul-
tery Sergt., Major, 1st
Divisional Ammunition
Column.

Lieut. G. F. Skelton,
Canadian Casualty As-
sessment Centre, Folkestone,
formerly Company Quar-
termaster Sergeant, Sub-
Staff of the Director of
Recruiting and Organiza-
tion. He came to Eng-
land in the ranks of the
3rd Montreal Reserve
Battalion.

With the
Canadians

Copyright
Photographs:

LIEUT. E. M. SLADER.

LIEUT. G. F. SKELTON.

LIEUT.
30th B.C. RESERVE
7th



THE MACHINE-GUNNERS OF THE 4TH CANADIAN TRAINING BRIGADE MACHINE-GUN BASE, SHORNCLIFFE.



THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OFFICERS, STAFF, AND RANK AND FILE OF THE BRIGADE MACHINE-GUN BASE, 4TH CANADIAN TRAINING BRIGADE (COL. 13TH RES. INFANTRY BRIGADE), SHORNCLIFFE. THE BASE IS COMPOSED OF DRAFTS OF MACHINE GUNNERS FROM THE 30TH B.C. RES. BATT., THE 32ND MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN RES. BATT., AND THE 35TH ONTARIO RES. BATT.



PARADE ON THE 10th

May 13, 1916

At
Shorncliffe.

J. Weston & Son,
Folkestone.



LIEUT. D. MACRITCHIE.

RECENTLY PROMOTED

Lieut. D. MacRitchie
Canadian Casualty A
sembly Centre, Folkestone
formerly Staff Sergeant
Sub-Staff of the Director
of Recruiting and Organ-
ization. He came to
England in the ranks of
the 2nd Montreal Reserve
Battalion.

Lieut. A. T. Neale,
Reserve Brigade, C.F.A.,
Shorncliffe, recently pro-
moted to commissioned
rank from Acting-Serjt.,
1st Divisional Ammunition
Column.

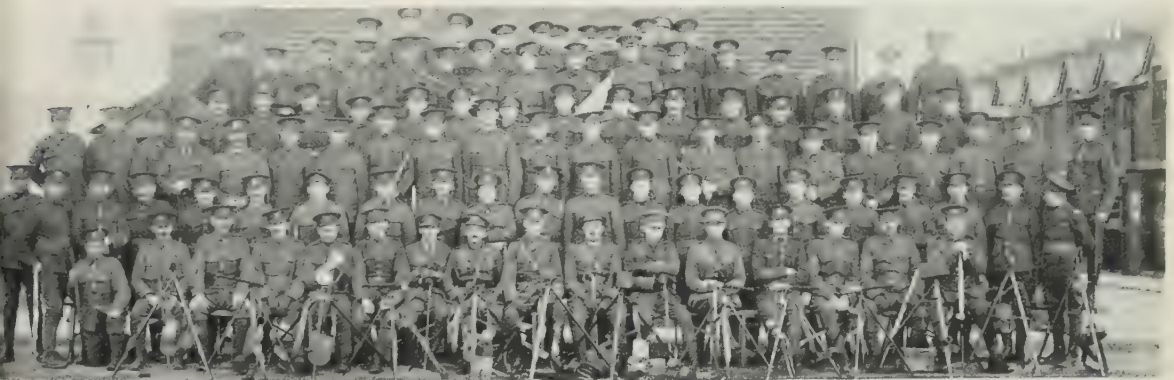


LIEUT. A. T. NEALE.

ely Private,



EN DRILL ON THE PARADE GROUND. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN DURING A STORM OF RAIN.



ICER IN CHARGE OF BRIGADE SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, AND CLASS OF SIGNALLERS OF THE 4TH CANADIAN TRAINING BRIGADE
(OLD 13TH RES. INFANTRY BRIGADE), SHORNCLIFFE.



D. MCRAE (C.A.S.C.) DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT, MONTREAL, WITH HIS UNIT, 1ST DIVISIONAL AMMUNITION COLUMN, 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION, SHORNCLIFFE.

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had upon his or her person or had left at home this coupon, with his or her usual signature,
written prior to the accident, in the space provided below, which, together with the giving of notice
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Sick and Wounded Horses*Approved by the Army Council.***THIS IS THE ONLY FUND**Approved by the Army
Council
for helping**BRITISH ARMY
HORSES.****Funds Urgently
Needed**to aid the thousands of
HORSES suffering in this
terrible WAR.**Don't forget them.**Write for Illustrated Booklet
describing the work.**Headquarters: 105, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.**

Cheques should be crossed "Cash & Co." and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary at the above address.

Sapper A. MacArtair, Signalling Section, 3rd Inf. Brig., attached to the Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has received a commission in the Imperial Army.

Lieut. J. S. Cheney, Headquarters, Canadian Army Corps (who received his commission while in France), has been transferred to Headquarters, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. R. L. Smyth (Quebec), Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Adjutant of the Res. Brig., C.F.A., in place of Lieut. W. E. R. Stone, transferred to the 3rd Div. Art., Bramshott.

Capt. J. K. Cronyn (10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto), 3rd Toronto Batt., has been transferred to the Royal Naval Air Service. He was wounded last year, and afterwards, for several months, acted as A.D.C. to General Steele, commanding the Shorncliffe Garrison.

Lieut. R. B. Powell (50th Gordon Highlanders, Victoria), 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been temporarily attached to Headquarters, Canadian Training Division.

Lieut. G. N. B. Herrick (101st Fusiliers), 49th Edmonton Batt., attached to the 9th Reserve Batt., East Sandling, has been transferred to the Record Office, London.

Major C. K. Fraser (53rd Sherbrooke Regt., Sherbrooke), 15th Toronto High. Batt., has returned to Shorncliffe from sick leave in Canada, and is now attached to the 12th N.B. Res. Batt., St. Martin's Plain.

Lieut. V. Curran (79th Cameron Highlanders), 27th Winnipeg Batt., C.E.F., who was wounded in the chest and leg last January, has reported at Shorncliffe for duty again, and is now attached to 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Lieut. E. McLachlin, Royal Flying Corps, on reporting for duty at Shorncliffe, has been posted to the 12th Res. Batt.

Capt. C. N. G. Milne (Winnipeg), Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been attached to the office of the Director of Medical Service, London.

Capt. G. C. Drury (8th Royal Rifles, Quebec), Royal Canadian Dragoons, Orderly Officer on General Watson's 5th Infantry Brigade Headquarters Staff, who was wounded in the head last November, has returned to duty, and is now temporarily employed at the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott.

Returned from Canada

Lieut.-Col. P. G. Goldsmith, C.A.M.C. (M.O., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), late No. 2 General Hospital, has returned from Canada, and has been posted for duty at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow.

Pte. W. H. Thomas, P.P.C.L.I., has been transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.

Major W. St. J. Beale (88th Fusiliers, Victoria, B.C.), 3rd Canadian Pioneer Batt., has been transferred to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt. Prior to its conversion into the above Pioneer Battalion Major Beale was second in command of the 43th B.C. Res. Batt.

Lieut. O. S. Tindale, P.P.C.L.I., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant of the R.C.R. and P.P.C.L.I. Depot, East Sandling.

Lieut.-Colonel B. B. Morrill (R.O., late O.C. 13th Dragoons, Waterloo, P.Q.), late Second in Command, 5th C.M.R., now on the General List of Officers, C.T.D., has been attached to the 40th N.S. Res. Batt., Westenhanger, for duty.

Hon. Lieut. F. B. McMahon, Canadian Red Cross Society, has been promoted to the rank of Hon. Captain and Quartermaster, and detailed for duty with the Canadian Red Cross Society, London.

Major J. E. Swinborne (96th Regt., Port Arthur, Ont.), 44th Port Arthur Batt., Bramshott, is now overseas on an instructional visit to the fighting line.

Major W. R. Kingsford, Royal Canadian Dragoons, C.E.F., General List of Officers, has been attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, for duty.

Invalided from Overseas.

The following officers invalided from overseas have been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division and added to the General List of Officers: Lieut.-Col. I. R. Snider (O.C. 99th Manitoba Rangers, Brandon), commanding the 27th Winnipeg Batt.; Major A. Kitson (99th Manitoba Rangers, Brandon), 27th Winnipeg Batt.; Major H. L. Bodwell (72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver), 2nd Pioneer Batt.; Major C. J. Mersereau (Corps of Guides, Halifax, N.S.), H.Q. Staff, 2nd Infantry Brigade; Major J. F. Templeton (R. of O., Canadian Engineers), 3rd Pioneer Batt.; Major S. M. Gray (59th Regt., Alexandria, Ont.), 21st Eastern Ontario Batt.; Major D. A. McRae (94th Regt., Baddeck, N.S.), 25th N.S. Batt.; Major W. H. Moodie (102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers, Kelowna, B.C.), 1st Pioneer Batt.; Major W. E. Maxfield (12th Dragoons, Brandon, Man.), 1st C.M.R. Batt.

Lieut. Hugh Millar (No. 4 Co., C.A.S.C., Montreal), C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been appointed Adjutant of the C.A.S.C. Training Depot.

Lieut. Hugh Allan (son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Montagu Allan),

13th Montreal Highland Batt., attached to the 73rd Montreal Highland Res. Batt., East Sandling, has terminated his instructional duties at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, where for several months past he has been attached to the staff of the Machine Gun School.

Sapper G. Bargate, 2nd Field Company, 1st Divisional Engineers, C.E.F., has been appointed to a commission in the Imperial Army.

Capt. K. C. C. Taylor (11th Irish Fusiliers, Vancouver), 29th Vancouver Batt., now on the General List of Officers, Can. Train. Division, and attached to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been temporarily attached to Headquarters of the 2nd Canadian Training Brigade, East Sandling, as Brigade Grenade Officer.

Lieut.-Col. Wallace A. Scott (Toronto), C.A.M.C., Commanding Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, has been promoted to the rank of Temp. Colonel.

Major J. L. Regan, C.A.P.C., Assistant Chief Paymaster, Canadian Pay Office, London, has been transferred overseas as Temporary Paymaster at the Canadian Overseas Base.



CANADIAN ARMY PAY CORPS FOOTBALL CLUB, LIPHOOK, WINNERS OF STANFORD CUP, 1916.

Top Row: Sergt. G. Lawrence, Capt. C. Warne Ward, S.-Sergt. B. J. Sutherland, Sergt. J. B. Brown, Cpl. N. V. White.
Middle Row: Sergt. I. D. Ross, Sergt. C. W. Pepper (captain), Sergt. D. E. Campbell.
Bottom Row: Sergt. N. Logan, Cpl. C. H. Perks, Sergt. J. Simm, Cpl. F. C. Neate, Sergt. F. Manley.

Copyright photograph: Harry Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

The following officers have been appointed to the Permanent Cadre of the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe: Capt. W. A. Pettigrew (68th Rifles, Prince Rupert), 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt. (late 48th B.C. Res. Batt.); Capt. D. E. Douglas (24th Regt., Chatham, Ont.), 36th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling; Lieut. S. C. Best, 1st Can. Pioneer Batt.; Lieut. J. F. Ferguson (95th Rifles, Regina, Sask.), 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt.

Officers Transferred.

The following are among the transfers which have recently taken place:—

Major L. T. McLaughlin (46th Durham Regt., Port Hope), 39th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 2nd Eastern Ontario Batt.; Lieut. A. W. Sime (12th York Rangers, Parkdale, Toronto), 13th Res. Inf. Brig. Machine Gun Base, Shorncliffe, to 8th Inf. Brig. Machine Gun Co.; Lieut. D. B. Webster (Amm. Col., 5th Brig., C.F.A., Quebec), Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to R.C.H.A.; Capt. J. E. Cauchon (96th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur), 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Lieut. A. R. Mackenzie (6th D.C.O.R., Vancouver), 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 18th Western Ontario Batt.; Lieut. D. H. Macfarlane (McGill O.T.C.), Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe, to a Div. Signal Co.; Lieut. W. Jull (15th L.H., Calgary), 9th Edmonton Res. Batt., East Sandling, to 4th Ontario Batt.; Lieut. S. J. McSpadden, 47th B.C. Batt., Bramshott, to 29th Vancouver Batt.; Lieut. A. F. Major (63rd Halifax Rifles, N.S.), attached 23rd Res. Batt., West Sandling, returning to 14th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. C. G. Greenshields (3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal), wounded last November, attached to the 39th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, returning to 24th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. V. A. Robertson (90th Winnipeg Rifles), 11th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Lieut. J. M. Kane, 35th Ontario Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 18th Western Ontario Batt.; Lieut. H. H. Bourne (107th East Kootenay Regt., Cranbrook, B.C.), 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 4th C.N.R. Batt.

Treatment of Invalid War Horses.

The hospitals are usually built of wood or iron, with roofs of galvanised iron. Each hospital has twenty or more "wards," each ward taking fifty patients. A fair amount of space has been left between each two buildings, and this is used for grass or a flower garden, and also gives free play to the fresh air and the sunshine, both of which, of course, play a great part in recovery. The standings are a matter of constant difficulty, but they are kept wonderfully dry, and with these and the roomy stalls, the kindly, skilled attention, and the good food, the wounded horse has under British administration as good a chance of recovery as can be given him.

It is to carry on this good work that the R.S.P.C.A. is appealing to our readers to contribute towards adding an additional £25,000 or £30,000 to its War Fund. Subscriptions may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the Society at 106, Jermyn Street, London, S.W., or forwarded through the Editor of *Cananda*.

"We are at present in reserve huts in the centre of a wood on a hill, and a more pretty spot one could not wish for. The Germans once held this position but were driven out, and there are signs of a fierce struggle amongst the violets and bluebells. We have another new draft just arrived, which makes us a fair strength. From here we do working parties up the line at night which causes a good deal of cursing by the new men. Last night we had hardly got to the place we were working on when the guns all round us opened at once, and nearly frightened the life out of some of the new men. On getting up on top to see what the commotion was about I saw our people explode a mine under the Germans, and our artillery were killing what the mine had missed; it was a lovely but awful sight, I can tell you, with the guns of both sides blazing away for all they were worth on a 500 yards front."

The subsequent speakers were Messrs. Harry Brittain, J. H. Turner, G. McLaren Brown, T. Sedgwick, and E. T. Scammell, and Commissioner Lamb.

Clement Andrew Cave Brown Cave, ex-lieutenant of the King's Royal Rifles, who formerly belonged to the C.E.F., was recently convicted for wearing a uniform without permission, and has been fined £2 or 14 days' imprisonment at Woking for obtaining £6 by fraud.

Present au Colonel G. Mc Gaudet
 par les Officiers du 22^e Bataillon Canadien-Français.
 Québec 24 Janvier 1916.

307th (Res.) Batt. 16838 Cpl. John Stanley White, from 7th Batt., to be temp. lt.

DRIVE ENCLYCH COS--2121 Sergt. Edward James Henderson to be temp. lt.

C.A.V.C.--Lt. Col. Wallace A. Scott to be temp. col., Charles William Buckle to be temp. hon. maj., Capt. W. B. Dwell and John Stacom to be temp. majs., Lt. John Grant Gunn, J. N. Richards, and A. E. Cote to be temp. capt., F. W. Sawdon to be temp. hon. capt., 8-Sergt. Alfred John Butler Milbourne to be temp. paymaster with hon. rank, Lt. J. M. De Graaf to be temp. capt., Q-M-S. A. Chilton, from Can. Sec., G.H.Q., to be temp. lt.

C.A.V.C.--To be temp. li.: 1247 Sergt. E. Bowler, from P.P.C.L.I., and 2147 Cpl. J. H. Rolfe, from 12th Batt.

CHAPL. DEPT.--Hon. Lt. Col. Rev. R. H. Steady, Dir. of Chapl. Serv., to be temp. hon. col.

CHAPL. DEPT.--Lt. Col. B. H. McQueen (from Y.M.C.A.), to be temp. lt., and attached to 11th (Res.) Batt.

MEMORANDA--Brev. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) D. Watson, C.B., to be Major-General. Lt. W. T. Wilson, C.A.V.C., to be capt. while commdg. sec. of the 202nd Sergt. Frederick Headford, Headford Division, to be temp. hon. li.: to be temp. hon. li.: 35325 Staff-Sergt. Alan MacLachlan, from 17001 Sergt. Clifford Edward Field, from 30th (Res.) Batt. 56005 Staff-Sergt. Wilfred Henry Jolliffe, from Can. Base Depot, to be temp. lt., and 12th Batt. Capt. George Robert Whitmore, Can. Milia., to be temp. capt.

D.A.A. & Q.M.G. Maj. H. A. Kaulbach, R. Lane. R.
R.E. To be temp. capt. while assigned sec. of Tunnelling Co. to Temp. Sec. Lt. J. A. Church; Temp. Sec. Lt. E. W. Mackay-White.
R. FLYING CO. Flying Officer (observer): Lt. J. R. Dennistoun, from Can. A.C. Depot; Sec. Lt. (on prob.) W. O'Hara relinquishes his comm.
R. FLYING CO. Flying Officer: M. Hurdman to be temp. capt.
DRYVS R. Lt. Col. C. Phipps, from Es. Coy. to be Lt. Col. (temp.).
R.N.A.S. Temp. prof. ab. sub. its., confirmed in rank: P. S. Fisher, K. F. Saunders, J. K. Waugh, J. Gorman, M. G. Dover.

No. 7 Canadian General Hospital (Queen's), under Lieut. Col. Etherington, C.M.G., has been transferred from Egypt to France.

"Canada" is the authority most widely read and consulted by British investors interested in Canadian affairs.

INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 121.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

CANADA'S BIG PROBLEM: MR. H. B. WALKER ON — THE OUTLOOK. —

PRESENT conditions in Canada and the effect of the war on the future formed the subject of an address delivered last month by Mr. H. B. Walker, President of the Montreal Board of Trade (Manager in Montreal of the Canadian Bank of Commerce), to the members of the South Shore Board of Trade.

Canadian Optimism.

"We are often told in Canada," said Mr. Walker, "that we are a country of optimists, which we certainly are, and it is a good thing. The pessimists never accomplished anything in this world; it is the optimists of this country who have made it what it is to-day. I don't think that in Canada any optimist, however, could have foreseen that we could have come through these last eighteen months with such great credit to ourselves or that we could have improved our credit and be in a better position to-day for the purpose of trade and finance than we were when the war started.

"One of the first things preached to us was that we must do everything possible to increase production and to economise. We in turn preached the necessity of greater production and greater acreage to the farmer. The farmer cultivated more land and raised more cattle. The result of this is that the last harvest was the most enormous we ever had; field crops alone last year were \$150,000,000 more than the year before, and amounted to \$800,000,000, the most magnificent crop we ever had. If I were to ask what the money value of the hay crop of Quebec was, how many of you would be surprised to learn that it was \$50,000,000? In 1914 it was \$49,000,000.

"The mineral production of the Province is quite important, amounting to \$12,000,000 per annum. This year, owing to the war, some of our products which hitherto had been totally neglected received an impetus, while on the other hand asbestos has suffered because Germany and Austria used to take a large proportion of that product.

"We must still go on trying to increase our agricultural production and manufactured products of every kind, and we must also exercise great economy, because we cannot tell what we will have to go through before the war is over.

Maintaining Canada's Credit.

"Now, there is another thing; they said we could not maintain our credit; before the war started we had been going too strong; we were told that we spent too much and imported too much. In 1913 we imported goods to the amount of \$300,000,000 more than we exported. We were told that Great Britain had no money to lend and could do nothing for us.

"Well, there was a neighbour near by who was very friendly to us, and when she saw how quickly we reversed our trade balance, from a debit balance of \$300,000,000 to a credit balance, she thought we were a safe people to lend money to, and when we wanted it we had no difficulty in getting money from the United States. We were able to borrow \$43,000,000 in England; in the United States \$144,000,000, and in Canada, at home, we were able to borrow \$147,000,000, so that even at home we put up a tidy sum and were able to borrow \$335,700,000, and we still were living very comfortably.

"When we wanted money again our Minister of Finance said that we should try at home, and, as you know, he rather timorously at first asked us for fifty millions; he received applications for one hundred millions so quickly that he took that amount and we have never felt it. The money came out of the banks, yet the banks have as much to-day as they had, and a little more. Later on we tried the United States again, and the \$75,000,000 bonds that we put out are now selling at a premium of two to three points, while the loans of Great Britain and France are selling at a discount.

"Now, in regard to munitions. We have been manufacturing munitions to a very great extent; the orders we had last

year and this year will certainly amount to \$500,000,000. We have done our share in manufacturing munitions, and have been able to supply money, not only to ourselves, but you will have seen that the banks have arranged a joint loan of \$75,000,000 to the Imperial Government to help pay for munitions, so that we are not only helping ourselves, but we are providing money for the Mother Country to pay for munitions.

"As to what will be our position when the war is over, which may be a long time yet, we are going to be very prosperous if the war lasts for the next six months or a year; it will leave us here far richer than when we started, but we are going to have a great problem before us.

Trade After the War.

"After the war there will be a great disturbance in trade generally. It is easy to imagine that the pressure of the war being relaxed will stimulate trade all the world over and give it a false activity for some time after the war is over, but unquestionably that will subside. The enormous cost of this war, reaching figures of which we have had no conception and still cannot have conception of, these expenses have to be financed. Furthermore, after the war in Europe there will be close to fifteen million men seeking employment in countries which have either been engaged in carrying on the war or in manufacturing things necessary on account of the war. To find employment for these men and to finance the reconstruction of the cities and public works will call for vast amounts of money. Whether they will be able to raise that money is a question we cannot answer.

"For ourselves, we will not be troubled with questions of that kind, but we will be troubled with the sudden stopping of vast industries created during the past few years and the return of our own men when others here are thrown out of employment by the cessation of the present industries. Whatever happens, when our men come back they should receive first consideration, and they should be restored to their employment no matter whom we have to throw out of employment."

—**—

CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. George Bury's Prediction.

In his retiring address as President of the Vancouver Board of Trade, Mr. Jonathan Rogers said:—

"Business generally throughout the Province is in as sound a condition as could be expected, although credits have been curtailed. The almost complete cessation of the building industry in the Province, with the allied industries which follow construction, has been more marked in 1915 than in former years. However, we have every reason to be optimistic of the future. War, the scarcity of money, the lack of ships, economic depression, or whatever cause, cannot destroy the unbanded natural resources of our Province. Our wealth of mines, timber, fish, and agricultural possibilities still exist, the wise development of which will place British Columbia in a position that may well be the envy of any other part of the continent."

While recently in Victoria, Mr. George Bury, Vice-President of the C.P.R., expressed surprise at the number of pessimists who were at large in Western Canada, particularly British Columbia, and predicted that when peace came there would be a tremendous immigration in the West. The great Province of British Columbia was then bound to go ahead in leaps and bounds. "As far as business conditions in Western Canada are concerned, there is already a big improvement noticeable," he said. "The Canadian Pacific Railway is enjoying a period of almost unprecedented prosperity, and if you will all work with us we will build up British Columbia in the next few years so as to surpass all our utmost expectations."

THE CANADIAN MIRACLE.

The Dominion's Financial Resourcefulness.

The war has had the unexpected effect of demonstrating Canada's financial resourcefulness and of establishing Canadian credit upon a firmer basis (says the *Toronto Daily News*, under the heading, "The Canadian Miracle"). For years before the outbreak of hostilities we had financed a great national development largely with the aid of annual borrowings of about \$300,000,000 in the British market. When the war closed that seemingly inexhaustible source of supply, Canadian financiers regarded the outlook as very serious. How should we go on now that our chief monetary prop had suddenly been knocked from under us? How should we carry on the business of the country, complete unfinished public works, and find the means of financing huge and growing war expenditures?

Stronger than They Knew.

The outlook was far from reassuring, and grave apprehension was felt in responsible quarters. Nearly 19 months of the conflict have proved, to our own surprise and satisfaction, and equally to the surprise and satisfaction of friendly countries, that we were and are far stronger than we or they knew. A great crop sold at war prices has helped us. An expanding export trade in food and munitions has proved unexpectedly profitable. Economy and decreased expenditures for ordinary purposes at home have left us more commodities available for sale abroad. We have produced amazingly, and some moderation has come to mark our usual outlays. In the year 1913 exports ran over \$400,000,000, and imports over \$600,000,000. For 1915 exports exceeded \$600,000,000, and imports \$400,000,000.

The foreign trade reversal embodied in these striking figures is so remarkable as to be almost incredible. At the end of 1913 no sane person would have believed such a transformation possible under any conceivable circumstances. With the aid of a providentially large crop Canada has achieved the impossible. A country which thought it could not manage without \$300,000,000 a year from the Mother Country is actually loaning the Imperial Treasury money to finance war orders on this side of the Atlantic. As the Finance Minister has said, this loan of \$50,000,000 and the promise of a further loan of \$75,000,000 to the British Government by Canadian bankers must be accepted as marking a new epoch in the financial history of the Empire. To that extent for the time being the Dominion has been changed from a debtor into a creditor nation. There is no exaggeration in saying that a miracle has thus been wrought before our eyes.

Canada's Recuperative Powers.

In face of the war-time strain, we have developed a new sense of manhood and self-reliance amongst the nations which compose the Empire and in the presence of foreign nations. For the present we have passed from a condition of dependence to one in which we can lend assistance. So far as American and British financiers are able to pause in the midst of unprecedented world complications, they are astonished at the recuperative powers evinced by this young country, which heretofore had been developed only by means of outside capital. In less than two years Canada has become a lender of millions where it borrowed millions. Not only this! So satisfied are the great United States banks with the Dominion's steadiness and resourcefulness that they have solicited us to come to them for whatever money we want. In a few months we have climbed to a new position in the eyes of the world. As never before we have demonstrated the capacity of our people and the natural wealth of our country. Such a splendid war-time record means that on the return of peace the Dominion will hold a new place in the Empire and in the world. For this tremendous achievement Sir Thomas White has furnished wise and courageous leadership, and he has had from the Canadian banks co-operation and support without which these amazing results could not have been secured.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Adverse Effect of Wintery Weather.

The April issue of the official *Labour Gazette* states that the severe weather which characterized the month of February was continued during the greater part of March in many parts of the country. Continued cold and heavy snowfalls had an adverse effect on building and other outside operations and on business generally. Building trades were unusually quiet even in parts of the country, such as the Maritime Provinces, where a fair amount of activity is usually noticeable during March. Towards the end of the month, however, milder weather gave promise of greater activity in building, and a considerable amount of employment was afforded unskilled labour in the removal of snow, the opening of drains, street cleaning, etc.

Reports from many localities indicated a scarcity of farm and factory help, but general unskilled labour appeared plentiful except in a few localities. Agricultural operations were quiet owing to backward weather preventing farmers getting on the land. From nearly all parts of the country reports of

a scarcity of labour despite high wages offered were received. Fishing during March was very quiet owing to continued rough weather. Lumbering continued active in many districts, though some quiet prevailed in parts where roads were breaking up and steam driving had not commenced. Coal mining was active in Nova Scotia fields, quieter in Alberta, and fairly active in British Columbia. Metal mining showed no diminution from the active conditions of the previous month, and in some parts of British Columbia where snow and landslides had been cleared up was more active. Manufacturing in most industrial centres continued active, with a growing scarcity of factory help indicated in several localities. Railway construction was quiet. General transport conditions were somewhat improved owing to better weather in many districts and preparations for the opening of navigation. Conditions at winter ports were fair.

LAND VALUE ASSESSMENTS

In Toronto and Other Ontario Cities.

The land values of Yonge Street and a few other central areas in Toronto are notoriously inflated, and although the assessments have not followed the valuation put by the citizens on their property up to the limit at which it is held, they are entirely too near the top for the comfort of merchants whose leases carry rent "and taxes" (says the *Toronto Globe*). Outside of the central area, however, it would seem that land in Toronto is not overvalued for assessment purposes when compared with the figures in the smaller cities of the Province.



From "Construction."
NEW WAREHOUSE BUILDING OF THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO.
Now being erected on Mutual Street, Toronto.

The report of Mr. James Forman, Assessment Commissioner of Toronto, dealing with the figures for the year 1915-16, gives the following comparison between land values in Toronto and in the other cities of the Province:—

Cities.	Land Value.	Per Capita.	Cities.	Land Value.	Per Capita.
Hamilton	\$34,633,982	\$344.75	St. Thomas (1915)	\$3,914,150	\$233.37
Ottawa	55,861,984	657.71	Guelph	2,778,806	166.05
London	16,913,656	275.83	Belleville (1915)	1,740,020	137.87
Brantford	5,508,475	216.70	Owen Sound	2,438,600	199.75
Windsor	9,647,800	399.30	Oak	1,634,645	137.92
Kingston	3,608,314	169.21	Brockville	1,548,797	164.27
Peterboro'	5,327,830	255.94	Toronto	292,449,881	630.68
Berlin	4,679,449	242.88			

Hamilton's land value is remarkably low per capita, while that of Windsor seems to be abnormally high for a city of its size. Ottawa, with a population of 100,163—just a few hundred less than that of Hamilton—has a land assessment only \$73 per head less than that of Toronto, which is more than 4½ times as populous. If there is truth in the theory that land values in large cities grow more rapidly than population, then Ottawa is either over-assessed, or the land values in Toronto are much greater than those shown on the assessment roll.

There is, of course, a limit in the case of residential and retail store property beyond which land assessment cannot safely go, no matter how large the city, if values are to be based on earning power. Residential land ranging above \$80 per foot of assessed value, even in a large city, is rendered unavailable for building individual homes for all but the very rich, and under such conditions the apartment and the tenement take the place of the detached or semi-detached house. It is in the centre of great cities, where all the streams of traffic converge, that the presence of a dense day population makes land values soar upward. The three lots occupied by the Royal Bank, the C.P.R., and the Dominion Bank on the corners of King and Yonge Streets occupy a trifle over an acre of land, yet that land is worth more than the entire area upon which the 12,620 people who live in Belleville carry on their community life.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The statement for March of the Canadian chartered banks shows that the savings deposits in Canada stood at the record figure of \$738,169,212. This is nearly \$10,000,000 above the total at the end of February, \$61,000,000 higher than at the same time a year ago, and \$92,000,000 higher than two years ago, and this despite the fact that Canada floated last autumn a domestic loan of \$100,000,000.

The statement also shows an increase of over \$9,000,000 in current loans in Canada and an increase of \$1,276,367 in circulation. Commenting on these figures the *Montreal Gazette* points out that the expansion in current loans denotes a greater increase in commercial activity than the figures themselves would indicate. The large profits earned by many industrial enterprises of late have enabled them rapidly to liquidate loans, so that "many corporations which were formerly dependent on the banks for their financing are borrowing little or nothing to-day." Under these circumstances it is remarkable that before the usual spring expansion of business was well under way current loans should show approximately the same expansion as in October, when the big crop movement was in full swing. The *Gazette* points out also that the increase in circulation is additional evidence of more active business.

In view of the conditions which have obtained during the last year or two in regard to commercial and industrial affairs in Western Canada it is pleasing to note that during 1915 both the gross and net earnings of the Calgary Power Company were substantially in excess of the company's figures for the previous year. Gross earnings for 1915 were \$289,613, being an increase of \$58,427, or 25 per cent., over those for 1914, and net earnings were \$267,158, representing an increase of \$56,952, or over 31 per cent. The surplus after meeting all charges was \$80,192, which equalled 4.33 per cent. on the capital stock. No dividend has yet been paid on this stock, and it is noteworthy that the Directors state that they do not intend to consider the payment of dividends until the company's floating liabilities are fully discharged. The company's total surplus was, by the addition of the net profits from 1915, brought to \$260,575, and, evidently in pursuance of the policy alluded to above, from this \$158,049 was set aside to provide for depreciation, organisation expenses, etc.

Shareholders of the Sawyer-Massey Co. have at last received the long-overdue report of the company's operations for the year ended November 30, 1915. The financial statement naturally does not reflect the improvement which is understood to have taken place in the company's position during the last few months, as when its year closed the company had hardly begun to feel the effect of its munition-making activities. The statement shows net profits for the year of \$116,606, from which, after deducting the amount required for the service of the bonds, the surplus remaining was only equal to 4.46 per cent. on the Preferred stock. The most marked feature of the statement is its lack of detail. The President, in his report, mentions that, "looking forward to the time when it may be necessary to provide for larger business, the Directors have issued \$2,000,000 of 6 per Cent. Debenture stock, which has not been sold, but held subject to future requirements." The company is now understood to be actively engaged in the larger business thus foreshadowed, and reports suggest that it is rapidly improving its financial position, but, in view of the President's statement, the footnote to the balance-sheet which shows that at the close of the company's year the Canadian Bank of Commerce were holders of \$2,000,000 debentures unsold, as collateral security for advances, is somewhat perturbing, as these are apparently the same debentures which, according to the President, were created with a view to taking care of the greater business which was expected to occur later. The balance-sheet itself makes no mention of bank loans. Presumably these form part of the bills and accounts payable, \$2,024,514, and represent advances against the bill and accounts receivable, which are shown at \$2,737,341. As the latter exceed the former by over \$700,000, one may well wonder what valuation the bank places upon the company's bill and accounts receivable when it requires \$2,000,000 of debentures as collateral security for its advances. (One wonders what proportion of the bills and accounts payable is represented by bank loans.)

A British shareholder calls our attention to the fact that, whereas the company's annual meeting was to be held on April 28 in Hamilton, Ontario, he only received on May 1 the company's annual statement and a request that he should forward his proxy for use at the meeting. The envelope containing these belated documents was carefully registered by the company, and the postmark shows that it was posted in Hamilton on April 17, which allowed just 11 days for a reply to be received from Great Britain—a manifest impossibility.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Building Activity in Prospect.

From enquiries amongst prominent building supply dealers in Canada, it is learned that they have been called upon for more estimates in the last three months than in all of 1915. Although there is a fair improvement in the demand from the cities there is a much greater amount of building in progress in farming communities throughout the country, where a great many farm buildings will be erected this season. Dealers expect (says the *Manitoba Free Press*) that the actual amount of business transacted in 1916 will not only be far and away ahead of 1915, but slightly better than normal years.

ST. JOHN.—Only two building permits were issued for March, as against nine in March, 1915.

HALIFAX.—The real estate market is brightening, and dealers report business activity increasing as the spring season progresses. One well-known real estate dealer, who handles West-end properties, states that there are hundreds of enquiries from people anxious to rent houses in that vicinity, but they cannot be accommodated. The dealing at present is largely in residential properties, but there have been a couple of rather large turnovers.

MONTREAL.—The transfer of several lots in Notre Dame de Grace Ward, with buildings known as the Claremont Apartments, fronting on Claremont Avenue, for the sum of \$27,000, is among the recent transactions.

TORONTO.—The shopping district is rapidly extending up Yonge Street as far as its intersection with College Street. A syndicate is negotiating for a block of property at the corner, with a view to erecting modern high-class property. That there is some connection between the ownership of the blocks at the north-east corner of Carlton and Yonge Streets and the south-west corner of College and Yonge Streets (says the *Globe*) is evident by a proposal said to be under consideration to widen College Street from Teraulay Street to Yonge Street and Carlton Street from Yonge Street to Church Street to the combined widths of Carlton and College Streets, so that the promoters, with the aid of the City Council, will be able to place at the disposal of the citizens a thoroughfare wider than Spadina Avenue. The Metropolitan Tramway Company of New York is said to be at the back of the enterprise.

WINNIPEG.—Permits issued during March number 44, the estimated value of which is \$39,450. For the first quarter of the year 81 permits were issued, covering the same number of buildings, the cost of which is estimated at \$67,500. In March last year 133 permits were issued for 133 buildings, the cost of which was placed at \$53,200, and for the first quarter of the year 201 permits were taken out for 202 buildings, the value of which was stated to be \$78,400. Permits for the first unit of the new Eaton Stores and the new Bank of Hamilton will probably run the record up to an amount exceeding the figures to the end of May last year.

EDMONTON.—The Building Inspector says, in his annual report, that the great falling off in building operations for the year seems more in evidence when compared with the progress of previous years. Of the \$301,725 which was the amount of permits for the period, \$50,000 was for lavatory building and power house at the University, and \$15,000 for the Turner building at the corner of Jasper Avenue and 103rd Street, while the balance was largely made up of alterations and repairs to existing buildings. At the present time there are not more vacant houses than a year ago, and not so many vacant business places as in the spring of 1915.

VANCOUVER.—Building permits for March numbered 48, and were valued at \$205,485. In February the permits were \$79,969. The total value for the first three months of the year is \$239,769, as compared with \$271,037 to March 31, 1915.

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The 196th Battalion, C.E.F., is to be composed of men from the Western universities.

The revised official figures of the last wheat crop give the total as 376,303,600 bushels, of which 95 per cent. proved to be of merchantable quality.

"Kitchener Day" was celebrated in Toronto on Thursday of last week, and an army of girls collected \$22,000 for funds for the local Overseas battalions.

A 65 per cent. increase in the Customs revenue of Canada is shown in the figures for April, compared with the same month of last year. The revenue was \$10,346,000.

A supplementary list of officers and men mentioned in despatches by General Sir Ian Hamilton shows that the decorations awarded to Canadian officers, as stated in last week's *Canada*, were given for services in Gallipoli.

Members of the Overseas Club are celebrating Empire Day, 1916, by presenting to the Royal Flying Corps a number of biplanes. Since last Empire Day 68 aeroplanes have been presented to the British Government through the medium of the Overseas Club.

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J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland.

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= Currie's, 10, Rue Auber; and
= Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

THE CANADIAN SHELL ENQUIRY.

The investigation of the Royal Commission into the action of the former Shell Committee in placing with two American firms orders for five million fuses has so far failed to disclose facts to support the Opposition charge that the order was so placed at the instance of a Minister and that the promoters were to divide a large sum of money among themselves (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Members of the Shell Committee have sworn that they found it impossible to have the fuses made in Canada by the time when they were required, and that the contracts were let in the United States because the matter was one of extreme urgency, the War Office being anxious to have the fuses. The evidence has brought out the fact that the manufacturing members of the Shell Committee were treated by the War Office as contractors. These men have told the Commission that they considered themselves liable for any losses on the contracts, as well as entitled to any profits, but that they never had any intention to dispose of such profit in any way other than by returning it to the War Office.

LONDON THEATRES AND WOUNDED CANADIANS.

With a view to providing entertainment for some of the wounded Canadian soldiers in the London neighbourhood, the Editor of *Canada* suggested to the managers of the leading London theatres and music halls that they should, through him, place a few matinee tickets at the disposal of Canadian convalescents in the hospitals within easy reach.

This invitation has been cordially responded to by a number of the managers, and others have promised to furnish tickets later on when an opportunity occurs. Tickets were sent by the managers of the Adelphi Theatre, Strand, W.C.; the Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.; the Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket, S.W.; and His Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, S.W. Those tickets will, needless to say, be much appreciated by the recipients.

In addition, the manager of the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, W., writes that he frequently sends tickets direct to Canadian hospitals, and the manager of the Scala Theatre, Charlotte Street, W., offers to do the same.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Thursday, June 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
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Mon., May 29. Tues., May 30. Wed., May 31.

There has only been a strictly moderate volume of business on the Stock Exchange during the week, and the tone has been irregular.

Among Canadian securities movements have been rather confused, as elsewhere, and the volume of dealings has not been heavy. Among the gilt-edged securities of the Dominion there has been a lack of firmness. The Fours have again displayed chief activity, and are $\frac{1}{2}$ down on balance at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. The 4s per Cents., however, after allowing for the deduction of the half-yearly interest, are rather higher at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have rallied during the last few days with Americans, and at 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ are about a dollar to the good. Current earnings remain good. Grand Trunk securities have been unable to throw off their weakness. The statement by the Chairman that the company had "reached the end of its tether" in the financing of the Grand Trunk Pacific line, and appealing to the Government to take the latter system entirely over, has naturally not had a helpful influence upon sentiment. Several quotations are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 down, and the 1st Pref. at 66 has lost 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. Canadian Northern issues have merely marked time.

Hudson's Bays in the land group have not received much attention, and the quotation is unchanged at 69-16. There has been no variation in the lower-priced issues, in which business has been insufficient to affect values either way.

As regards industrials, Canadian Cars have merely held at previous quotations. Steel of Canada is also unchanged at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$; but Dominion Steels, though over the lowest, marked a net fall of a point at 51. Nova Scotia Steels are better at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$, while Canada Cements have improved to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$. City Services were weak at one time, but have rallied well, and are now higher on balance at 193, while the Preferred is firm at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, April 28, 1910.

When my last letter was written the stock markets were in the full tide of activity. As the Easter holiday drew near the general advance halted to some extent. It was, not unnaturally, followed by a good deal of selling, but a very noteworthy feature of the situation was the ability of buyers to absorb, without difficulty, comparatively heavy offerings of stock. Following the Easter holiday, the markets continued quiet, but yesterday the previously uncertain tone gave way to a very marked renewal of the forward movement. Throughout the period the heaviest trading has continued to centre upon Steel of Canada, but a good deal of interest was shown in some of the other steel stocks, and also in Steamships, Cement, Dominion Bridge, Canadian Locomotive, Dominion Textile, and other stocks. Yesterday the list of active stocks broadened considerably. There was a considerable demand for stocks of the Power group in Montreal. Quebec Railway improved, and there was also a demand for Canadian Cottons.

The annual meeting of the Steel Com-

pany's shareholders was held on April 25. No definite announcement was made as to the dividend policy which the company will pursue. Dealing guardedly with that subject, the President intimated that it was a question which would be left for the decision of the new Board of Directors. While realising the right of shareholders to share in the company's profits, he pointed out that it would not be wise to commence dividend payments until there was reasonable assurance of being able to continue them. These remarks are being variously interpreted. Bulls of the stock see nothing in them to discourage the hope that dividend payments may be commenced during the latter half of this year.

Dominion Bridge Company has declared for the third time a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., plus a 3 per cent. bonus. The shareholders will thus receive 10 per cent. for the first half of this year, and it is confidently expected that they will receive the same for the second half. The Directors of Canada Foundries and Forgings have declared a dividend distribution of 4 per cent. for the four months to April 30, accompanied by a bonus of 3 per cent. The stock is thus placed upon a 12 per cent. per annum dividend basis, while, if the bonus is maintained *pro rata* for the rest of the year, shareholders will receive 21 per cent. for the twelve months.

A good deal of interest is aroused by the announcement of the negotiations between the Russian Government and the Canada Car and Foundry Company for the sale to the former of that company's plant at Fort William. It is stated that Russia is anxious to buy, and that the company will be glad to sell the plant, but the transaction is being held up by the civic authorities of Fort William being unwilling to release the company from obligations which it assumed when the plant was built. According to the *Montreal Gazette*, the purchase of this plant is only a small part of a plan by which the Russian Government intends to increase the rolling stock of its railways, so as to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies. As you will remember, the plant was constructed just before the outbreak of war. It has

never been operated, and has therefore been only a burden to the company. In an interview with the *Gazette*, the Vice-President of the company pointed out that the company was ready to guarantee that a new plant would be built when the war was over, and conditions in the car-building industry justified such an undertaking.

Among current prices Steel Company of Canada is 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dominion Steel 51, Scotia 105 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ontario Steel 38, Dominion Bridge 220 $\frac{1}{2}$, Canadian General Electric 109, Canadian Locomotives 59, Cement 62, Montreal Power 240, Cedars 78, Laurentide 185, Shawinigan 132, Quebec Railway 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, Canada Steamships Common 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pref. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ames-Holden Common 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pref. 74, Canadian Cottons 46, Dominion Textile 83.

There has been a considerable improvement in the mining market, which has been helped by the continued rise in silver, which in the past three weeks has advanced 7 cents per ounce, and also by an intimation from Ottawa that the new war taxation of profits would not have a serious effect upon any mining company. In the Porcupine group Hollinger created a sensation last week by selling up to \$30. It is now quoted at \$29.25. The movement was due to the assumption that the pending merger with Acme had been satisfactorily completed. The Hollinger statement for the four weeks ended March 24 shows gross profits of \$151,307. McIntyre has also advanced to 96. Jupiter is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Dome Extension, in which there has been considerable trading, is 36. Among Cobalt Temiskaming is 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, Nipissing \$7.50, McKinley-Darragh 58, Crown Reserve 54, Chambers-Ferland 26 $\frac{1}{2}$. Beaver 40.

Land Corporation of Canada.—The accounts show a credit balance in the profit and loss account, including £23,525 brought forward, of £25,099. The Board propose to continue this year the payment of a dividend, as was done last year, and they accordingly recommend the payment of a dividend of 1s. per share, less income tax, being 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. This will require a sum of £3,750, and leave £21,349 to be carried forward.

Winnipeg Electric Railway.—The net earnings from the operations of the combined properties amounted to \$1,351,737, in comparison with \$1,769,114 for the previous year. Of this amount the fixed charges, including taxes, city percentages, car licences, interest on the funded debt, and other contingent charges, absorbed \$835,635. The surplus earnings for the year were \$496,101, which, when added to the surplus brought forward from the previous year, as adjusted, aggregate \$1,637,598. Quarterly dividends were declared and paid by the Directors at an average rate of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, amounting to \$855,000.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—A circular has been issued to the bondholders stating that the committee has now received cable advice from Canada to the effect that the scheme of arrangement which was passed at meetings of the railway and terminal bondholders held on March 24 last has been ratified and confirmed by Act of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and that the scheme has therefore become effective and binding upon all bondholders. Steps will be taken forthwith to carry the scheme into effect. Those bondholders who have deposited their bonds with the committee will receive notice in due course when their bonds may be withdrawn from deposit.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND No. 117.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. and a BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. have been DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record on 16th May, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
15th April, 1910.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £13,093
PAID UP £39,589
RESERVE FUND £59,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,172,328

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

[illegible]

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, G.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

General Manager JOHN AIRD.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

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Chilliwack Fernie Keremeos New West- Vancouver
Courtenay Golden Ladysmith minster Princeton
Craibbrook Grand Forks Mission City Rock Creek (9 offices)
Creston Greenwood Nakusp Penticton Salmon Arm Vernon
Cumberland Kamloops Nanaimo Phoenix South Hill Victoria
Duncan Kelowna Nelson Prince Rupert Summerland White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral Dauphin Humboldt Melfort Prince Albert Tugaskie
Athabaska Delta Inisfail Melville Provost Vegreville
Assiniboia Dryden Inisfree Milestone Radisson Vermilion
Swift Drinkwater Kamsack Monitor Red Deer Virden
Sengough Edman Kerrobert Moose Jaw Regina Vulcan
Blaine Lake Elbow Kincaid Moonbeam Retlaw Wadena
Brandon Biggar Elgin Kindersley Morse Warner
Briercrest Biggar Elgin Kindersley Morse Warner
Broderick Elkhorn Lk. Saskatchewan Neepawa Rocky Ford
Calgary Gilbert Plains Langham N. Battleford Shaunavon
(4 offices) Gilroy Lethbridge Nipawin Staveland Swift Current
Carleton Hanna Lloydminster St. Mary's Swift Current
Carmarthen Grandview Lethbridge Strathmore
Carnarvon Graman Lewvan Peace River Swan River
Central Butte Hanna Lloydminster St. Mary's Swift Current
Champion Hanna Lloydminster St. Mary's Swift Current
Clarendon Hardisty Loughdale Pincher Creek
Coleman Hawarden Macleod Ponoka
Crossfield Herbert Marcellin Portage la Prairie
Cudworth High River Medicine Hat

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale Belleville Blenheim Chambly Collingwood Danville
Asbestos Beloeil Brantford Chatham Compton Dixville
Ayer's Cliff Berlin Brockville Chicoutimi Cookshire Dresden
Ay's Barrie Bic Brome Clarenceville Cornwall Dundas
Bedford Bishop's Camille Cookscook Cowanville Dunham
Beebe Crossing Cayuga Cobalt Crediton Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—continued

East Angus Leaside Point aux Trembles St. George
East Hatley Lennoxville Trembles Beauce Thedford
Eastman Lindsay Port Arthur St. Hyacinthe Thedford
Emo London Port Colborne St. John's Mines West
Exeter Port Perry St. Joseph de Thedford
Farnham Port Stanley Beauce
Ford Madoc Quebec St. Remi
Forest Mansonville (2 offices) St. Thomas
Fort Frances Marquette Rainy River
Fort William Richmond Sault Ste. Marie
Freightsburg Montclair Rimouski (19 offices)
Galt (7 offices) Rock Island Valcourt
Goderich Rexton Falls Scotland Walkerton
Granby St. Armand Stn. North Walkerton
Gravelly St. Catherine's Sherbrooke Waterloo (Ont.)
Guelp Orangeville (2 offices) Waterloo, Que.
Hamilton Oranstown St. Chrysos- Simcoe
Hemmingford Oshawa tome Smith's Falls
Howick Ottawa St. Felix de S. Porcupine West. Shefford
Huntingdon (2 offices) Valois Stanbridge E. Windsor (Ont.)
Inverville Paris St. Ferdinand Stratford
Ingersoll Parkhill d. Halifax Strathroy
Joliette Parry Sound St. Gabriel de Sudbury
Kingston Peterboro' Brandon Woodstock
Knowlton Phillipsburg

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton Campbellton Middleton St. John Summerside
Amherst Charlottetown Moncton Sydney, C. B.
Antigonish Fredericton Montague Souris Truro
Barrington Halifax New Glasgow Springhill Windsor
Bridgewater Hantsport Parrsboro

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

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New York, N.Y. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash.

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THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$6,000,000 — Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets \$87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank.
Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.
Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND ... £200,000
Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.
F. R. S. BALFOUR. E. GEOFFREY HOARE.
J. H. BEODIE. F. LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL. C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE. G. D. WHATMAN.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application

Bills of Exchange negotiated.
Dividends and Coupons collected.
Purchase of Stocks and Shares.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

203

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Hon. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

H. V. MERRITT, Esq., President.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
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C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM MCMASTER, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOMER, Esq.
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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL - -

(SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland, Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

Head Office:

107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF
MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.,
and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.,
for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H.V. MERRITT, President. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., Vice-President.
R. B. ANGUS. C. B. GORDON. SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
A. BAUMGARTEN. HON. SIR JOHN COCHRAN. HON. T. C. MACRAE.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE. E. C. HOG. HERBERT MUIRSON.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN. E. B. GREENSHIELDS. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
H. B. DRUMMOND. C. R. HOMER. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
A. E. HOLT, Manager. LL.D.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid ..\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe in the investment of Monies
and care of Securities—collection
of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager,

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica:

ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO.

BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Prince Street, E.C.
T. E. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MAORIN, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED

1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Cornor of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. E. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,356).

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for rebuilding purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

May 13, 1916

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

The Treasury and Foreign and Colonial Investments.

Whilst we can appreciate Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke's zeal on behalf of the Overseas Dominions in reminding the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the action of the Treasury in urging British subjects and firms not to remit funds abroad for investment, if intended to apply to the British Dominions, was likely to cause disappointment in quarters "where every assistance had been rendered both in men and money to meet the national requirements arising out of the war," we are sure that no misunderstanding exists on the subject in Canada. We agree with Mr. McKenna that the policy of restricting the remittance of money abroad for investment in foreign—and this term, of course, includes the Dominions—securities is well understood by those Overseas. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out, the policy in question has been in force since the re-opening of the Stock Exchange in January, 1914, and it is obviously necessary, if this country is to meet successfully the demands of war finance, including the provision of substantial advances to the Dominions and to this country's Allies. Canadian publicists and financiers, of course, regret the closing of the London Money Market to the Dominion, but they recognise that this is an inevitable corollary of the war, and that temporarily they must look elsewhere for the funds required for Canadian works which cannot be indefinitely postponed. But they appreciate the fact that the present policy of H.M. Government in seeking to keep British capital in Great Britain is dictated by Imperial requirements, and that until the war is concluded and normal financial conditions restored the Treasury will be compelled by force majeure to use every endeavour to prevent British capital leaving the country for employment abroad.

* * *

The G.T.P.: Dramatic Developments.

The sensation of the week in the Canadian market has been the publication of the cabled information with regard to the position of the finances of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. Only last week we outlined the steps taken by the Dominion Government to deal with the situation caused by the war; this week we have to chronicle the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway Company has decided that "the only safe solution of the situation which faces the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways is that the Government from January 1 should take over the Grand Trunk Pacific with the Branch Lines Development Company and other subsidiary companies, the Grand Trunk Company agreeing to surrender to the Government all the Common stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific on the condition that the parent company be relieved from all obligations on account of the Western system and branches." Projected with every prospect of proving a valuable feeder to the parent company, it has been obvious for some time past that the financing of the ambitious subsidiary undertaking was proving a very serious problem to the Grand Trunk Railway. How serious, indeed, may be gathered from the fact that in reply to the proposal of Sir Robert Borden that the Government might provide sufficient funds to meet the deficiency in the fixed charges of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for five years, Mr. A. W. Smithers, the Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, pointed out that the latter would not be justified in entering into an arrangement which involved the accumulation of further liabilities against the company's revenue. It is simply a question of the parting of the ways. The correspondence discloses the reluctance with which the Board of the Grand Trunk Railway have had to arrive at such a momentous decision. Mr. Smithers emphasises the fact that the company has done its best to meet the heavy financing which has been necessary, enormously increased by war conditions. He says: "We are now at the end of our tether with regard to the Grand Trunk financing." Mr. Smithers and his colleagues recognise that in a few years they may be severely criticised for parting with the G.T.P. system, but he and they feel it to be their first duty to save the numerous present investors in England who in good faith contributed the money to build the subsidiary, which, when it was projected, was regarded as possessing enormous potentialities as a feeder to the parent company. Its abandonment is one of the most dramatic events in the railway history of the Dominion. If ultimately the G.T.P. should pass into the hands of the Government, and the Common stock is eliminated, the people of Canada will have the knowledge that the line has been built upon exceptionally favourable terms. While the Government may not elect at present to take over either the C.N.R. or the G.T.P., it is evident by recent developments that it is fully mindful of the necessity of taking measures to safeguard alike public credit and the interests of those who have

already provided so many millions for the construction and equipment of the two systems which now find themselves in such serious financial embarrassment, mainly as the result of uncontrollable circumstances.

Canada and the Silver Boom.

The phenomenal rise in the price of silver has a very direct interest for Canada, whose production of the white metal has of late years assumed very large dimensions, and bids fair to place the Dominion in the forefront of silver-producing countries. The movement which has lifted the white metal from 27d. at the beginning of March to 35d. has been reflected in increasing attention to the shares of Canadian silver mining companies known to the London market, whilst it has naturally been followed with great interest in the Dominion itself. In their latest report Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., one of the greatest authorities on silver in this country, point out that not only the position of the market at the present time, considered as a whole, but also its strength, is unique. When the white metal was demoted the quotations fell quite as heavily, but no advance in its price has ever been so sustained. At the moment an exactly reverse operation is taking place; silver is being monetised upon a large scale. The authority quoted remind us that the exceedingly important relation that silver can occupy with regard to money needs to be borne in mind in order to gauge the situation. As a luxurious adjunct of civilisation, silver can, of course, be dispensed with. In order to take advantage of the present high level of prices, plate can be melted into bullion, "but an excess or deficiency of currency is an urgent state of affairs which calls for drastic action."

* * *

A Serious Problem for Silver Currency Countries.

Messrs. Montagu and Co. state that such action has been at work of late, and will continue, on behalf of several Governments. In the House of Commons last week the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question as to whether any silver had been purchased since February for the Government of India, said that a total of £1,615,000 had been bought, of which £230,000 was on account of the Egyptian Government, the balance apparently representing the purchases made on behalf of India. According to the latest returns the total of silver rupees held against the Indian note issue has declined to 1,950 lacs, the significance of this being shown by the fact that on August 15 last the total was 4,007 lacs. Already the remarkable rise in the price of silver has aroused discussion as to the intrinsic value of silver coins, for if the intrinsic exceeds the nominal value there is always possibility of coins being melted down into bullion and the refined contents realised. Messrs. Montagu point out that the Mexican silver dollar is now worth more than its legal value—which is supposed to be half a gold dollar—and had not Mexico been already denuded of silver dollars owing to its internal troubles, its Government would have found it difficult to retain these coins as currency. "Should the price of silver exceed 45d. it would begin to be worth while to ship to Europe, and there refine the rupee, and at 46d. the Straits dollar." It is obvious that the rise in the price of silver is presenting a very serious problem for the Imperial authorities, as "considering the size of the stock of rupees, it would be impossible to recall and re-mint the metal quickly into a coin with less silver contents." That the phenomenal rise in the price of the white metal will stimulate the production of silver the world over is, however, obvious, but it yet remains to be seen whether this will proceed at a pace sufficient to counteract the present upward movement.

—**—

SIR W. WHITE ON THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

The Government's railway legislation, which proposes to give temporary loans to the Canadian Northern of £3,000,000, and to the Grand Trunk Pacific of £1,600,000, was introduced into the House of Commons on Tuesday by Sir William White, Minister of Finance (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). He showed that three alternatives were possible—liquidation, nationalisation, and temporary assistance—pending the investigation to decide on a permanent policy for the future of Canadian railways. Liquidation, he felt, was impossible at the present time, as it might disturb Canadian credit, which must be conserved to carry on the war. The second plan would add exceedingly heavy burdens to the increasing financial burden of the war, and would be impractical at the present time. The policy decided on maintained the situation at present and enabled time to be gained to investigate the whole problem with a view to action next Session.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

ENQUIRER.—The company seems to have rather more than held its own last year, but we cannot descry any likelihood of a resumption of dividend payments until there is a radical improvement in general conditions. For its profits the company is dependent on general activity and development of the country. It has a well-organised business, and will, no doubt, become prosperous again in course of time.

W. R. (Birmingham).—We can only say, as we have said from the time the shares were being offered for sale, that purchasers of them might just as well write off their investment at once as a total loss. We have heard of no further work since the company closed down in 1914 owing to exhaustion of its funds. We are aware of the attempts that have been made to secure further subscriptions from British shareholders, but sincerely hope that none of the latter have allowed themselves to be induced to throw good money after bad. Apparently no annual statements are issued, even to shareholders, from which you can draw your own conclusions.

SHAREHOLDER.—Under ordinary circumstances you would certainly be liable for the unpaid balance on the shares for which you subscribed. In regard to your case, however, a judgment recently delivered in Calgary is noteworthy. In that case the liquidator of one of the numerous local oil companies applied to have those shareholders who had purchased stock from the company at a reduced rate placed on the list of contributors to the company. That application was successfully resisted, the judge deciding against the liquidator. It is stated that that ruling follows closely a judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeal of Alberta in another oil company case. What the special circumstances of the case were we do not know, but, as the judgment alluded to is locally understood to bear on the position of a large number of those who bought oil stocks in the boom in 1914, it may have some bearing in your case also. Should any demand be made upon you, you should secure local legal advice as to your position.

OFFICER (France).—(1) The dividend on the Ordinary stock, paid on December 1, 1915, was payable to shareholders of record October 30. (2) The stock is of such a speculative nature that we should not care to recommend it as an investment. As a speculation it undoubtedly possesses some attraction. The company's earnings have been gradually increasing, despite the financial difficulties of the country, and we understand that its operations are regarded as being quite satisfactory. It seems, therefore, that its difficulties are mainly due to the commercial and financial position of the country. This, in turn, is due, to a great extent, to conditions arising from the war, and though still unsatisfactory, would, we believe, be gradually improving but for the shortage of shipping. If conditions grow no worse there seems no reason to doubt the ability

of the company to continue paying dividends at the present rate. It is computed that, if the exchange were on its normal basis, the company's present earnings would be equal to about 11 per cent. on its Common stock. Owing, however, to the inflation of paper currency the exchange value of local currency is about 25 per cent. below normal. The correction of this depends upon the increase of exports, which again is hampered by the shipping situation, the governing factor in which will be the course of the war.

GENERAL.

N. M. (R.E.).—You must apply to your commanding officer.

L. A. G. and G. R. (Shorncliffe).—The highest office building in the British Empire is the Royal Bank Building, at the corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

W. C.—The Pacific Great Eastern Railway runs from Squamish, on Howe Sound, to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Fort George. It thus passes through some of the most fertile districts in the Province, which will without doubt be very highly productive when more fully developed by settlement. The line is at present in operation from tidewater to Clinton, and from thence to Fort George the line has been graded. It is intended eventually to give the line entrance into Vancouver by a line built from the present terminus on Howe Sound to that city. The importance of the line from the fact that it will develop very important mineral, forest, and agricultural areas by giving them direct railway connection with tidewater on the Pacific, and with the main centre of population in the Province.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Nine Days Ending April 30.

Canadian Northern, \$844,100; inc., \$258,200.
Canadian Pacific, \$3,166,000; inc., \$1,092,000.
Grand Trunk, \$230,541; inc., \$18,461. G.T.
Western, \$50,188; inc., \$14,175. Detroit,
Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$16,364; inc.,
\$4,931.—Total, \$297,093; inc., \$27,567.
G.T.P. Prairie Section, \$22,062; inc., \$10,969.

The Alliance Investment Company
(Canada), Limited.

Paid-up Capital (over) ... \$665,000

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Land for Sale in best parts of Calgary and Regina and other Western Canadian Cities (Government Titles).

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 540. May 13, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Next Wednesday, at 3 p.m., Louis Godowsky is to give a second violin recital at the Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, W. (Concert Direction Mitchell and Ashbrooke, 7a, Piccadilly Mansions, Piccadilly Circus, W.).

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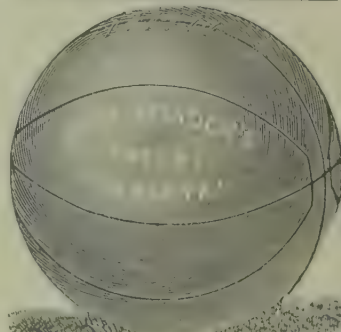
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THE CUNARD AND THE C.N.R. A Traffic Agreement.

We are authorised to make the following official announcement:—

An agreement of great importance to the development of trade and passenger traffic with Canada has been concluded between the Canadian Northern Railway and the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd. The agreement provides for a very close working arrangement between the two parties. The Cunard Company will take over the steamers owned and controlled by the Canadian Northern Railway, which were running before the war from Avonmouth and Rotterdam, and will maintain services between Canada and ports in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. The Canadian Northern Railway throughout the vast territory covered by its railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast will direct its efforts in favour of the Cunard Line, while the Cunard Line will, in the same way, work in favour of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The various Canadian services of the Cunard Line and the Canadian Northern Railway System will thus, in effect, become a single transportation unit between Europe and the Dominion of Canada.

Steamship services on the Pacific Ocean are also in contemplation.

The agreement becomes operative at once, but its full effect will not be seen until after the conclusion of the war.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Address by Sir R. McBride.

At the luncheon of the Canadian Exporters, on Thursday, May 4, Sir Richard McBride, K.C., M.G., took the chair. In a brief address, following the lunch, Sir Richard, who said that he spoke as the baby of Canadian Agents-General, though not by any means as a newcomer to London, remarked upon the existence of the club as being a token of an aggressive attempt to meet, by organisation, the keen and intelligent competition which must be expected in British markets by the representatives of Canadian exporting houses. In this regard he alluded to the careful and systematic organisation of United States business. He suggested that if the Empire had been organised the Overseas Dominions would, when war broke out, have been able to supply practically all the Empire's needs in material, and he alluded particularly to Canada's resources in grain, metals, lumber, and fish. Looking forward, he suggested that the members of the club were in Great Britain in a triple capacity, as business men, Britishers, and as Canadians, and that they could make many opportunities of speaking straightforwardly regarding the trade which Canada expects in future to enjoy. He pointed out that while the orders at present being secured by Canadian firms was valuable in themselves, they were far more important as affording an opportunity of establishing a permanent trade.

Mr. N. D. Johnston, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, is expected to arrive shortly to take up the duties of Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, in succession to the late Mr. E. D. Arnaud.

Mr. J. M. Gibbon, General Publicity Agent of the C.P.R., has been appointed Chairman of the Canadian Advisory Board of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, an influential association of publishers, advertisers, and advertising agents, with headquarters at Chicago.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montreal Tramways.—A quarterly dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been declared on the Common stock.

Trust and Loan of Canada.—A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, for the half-year ended March 31 is announced.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—A dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum) has been declared on the Common stock, payable on May 15, for the half-year ending that date.

Furness Withy.—The Directors, in making the quarterly dividend payment, state that the accounts will not be ready till the end of June, but profits have substantially increased and a bonus will be recommended at the meeting.

National Drug and Chemical of Canada.—The profits for the fiscal year ending January 31, after paying all trade expenses, salaries to Directors and officers, providing for bad debts, as well as paying dividends, are \$92,803.

Bell's United Asbestos.—The Directors, after providing for excess profits duty for 1914 and 1915, recommend a balance dividend of 1s. 6d. per share on Ordinary, with a bonus of 6d. per share, making 15 per cent. for year, placing £15,000 to reserve, and carrying forward £7,942.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—A dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been declared on the Common stock for the quarter ended March 31 last, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account, payable on June 30.

Cities Service.—Dealings have been specially allowed by the Stock Exchange Committee in Cities Service Co. \$2,354,994 5 per Cent. Convertible Debentures issued in exchange for warrants distributed January 1, 1916, to Preference shareholders or in the Preference shares or Common shares into which the said debentures are convertible.

British Dominions General Insurance.—The accounts to December 31 last show that the balance of the marine revenue account has increased from £265,850 to £247,942, and the fire and general revenue account from £87,306 to £135,578. £50,000 is transferred to the reserve fund, and £33,000 to the investment reserve fund. The Directors recommend a dividend in respect of the year 1915 of 10 per cent..

Granville Mining.—Cable advice has been received by the Canadian Klondyke Mining Co. that No. 1 dredge started digging on April 17, and 914 ounces were recovered up to April 29. The starting of the other three dredges has been delayed owing to certain repair parts being lost by shipwreck. Dredge No. 2 is expected to start on May 7, and the other two dredges shortly after.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—For the year 1915 the profit balance was \$1,208,505, including \$39,472 brought in. Dividends for the year and interest on new stock absorbed \$787,131. \$279,683 was transferred to reserve and sinking fund, \$100,000 to depreciation reserve, \$10,000 to fire insurance reserve, \$5,000 to employees' pension fund, and \$26,690 carried forward. The earnings for March were \$160,000.

The committee of prominent Belgians who are about to visit Canada, to foster trade relations between their country and the Dominion, includes Aloys Vandevyver, Belgian Minister of Finance; H. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, who was imprisoned for several months by the Germans; and Baron Ernest de Cartier, Belgian Minister to China.

TRADE ENQUIRIES. Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:

A firm of paper dealers at Havre, France, wish to make arrangements for obtaining supplies of carbon, copying, and other papers, and also of wood pulp, from Canadian manufacturers, from whom they invite offers.

A London manufacturing firm ask to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers who can supply box shoos.

A London firm handling toys of all kinds are desirous of securing the representation of Canadian manufacturers.

Sir George Foster has arranged with the British Board of Trade to have sent to Canada a display of German-Austrian products to be exhibited in leading Canadian cities. He is making plans for the encouragement of chemical and industrial research work in Canada, with the co-operation of the universities and chemical societies.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER'S SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Files and Tool Steel.—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills.—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England, German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes.—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham, Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Car and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers.—
ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

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Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street,
S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir
Charles H. Fawcett, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary,
Ms. W. L. Griffiths.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent,
Lieut.-Col. J. O'Neil Smith, 13-12, Charing Cross,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—Ms. JOHN A. REID, Tinfalgar
Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—Sir RICHARD MCBRIDE, K.C.M.G.,
British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street,
S.W.

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Agent-General.—Ms. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House,
37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—Ms. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. RICHARD REID, 163,
Strand, W.C.

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Agent-General.—Ms. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basing-
hall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. F. PALMER, King's
House, 36 and 38, Kingway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Cana-
dians who have registered during the week ending
May 9 at the above-mentioned offices, also at the
Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross,
S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cock-
spur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cock-
spur Street, S.W.
Alley, Mrs. H. B., Toronto—46, Inverness Terrace,
W.

Armstrong, Capt. C. G., Montreal—Hotel Cecil,
Arthur, Lt. Col. J. R. V. M. T., Winnipeg—
St. John's Road, Golden, Green.

Archer, Mrs. H. W., Montreal—59, Gray Place, S.W.

Barnes, J. E., Vancouver—Hotel Russell.

Benson, P. A., Winnipeg—10, Hotel Cecil.

Boss, Miss D., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.

Bowie, W. E. P., Imperial Hotel.

Bradford, W. H., Lacute—57, Victoria Road,
Netley.

Brakepear, Miss L., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.

Brookman, A. M., Winnipeg—Strand Palace
Hotel.

Buzzard, C., Vancouver—Bredons Norton.

Campbell, Mrs. S., Winnipeg—10, Bedford Place.

Campbell, W. W., Vancouver—Hotel Bentlack.

Carr, Lt. L. A. (R.A.M.C.), Hamilton—c/o Holt
and Co.

Chapman, H., Parkville, B.C.—Red House,
Beaconsfield.

Clarence, Miss K., Saskatchewan—Holmwood, Bos-
combe.

Coleman, J. W., Quebec—28, Auberson Street, Wool-
wich.

Cole, Capt. P. L., — Hotel Cecil.

Craig, Mr. P. D., Calgary—17, De Vere Gardens,
Greenwich, S.E., Toronto—47, Crescent Road,
Longwood.

Daniels, J. P., Prince George—30, Stanford Road,
Kensington, W.

Dunham, Mrs. V. O. and Miss M. P., St. John,
N.B.—33, Kensington Gardens Square, W.

Ellard, J. A., Ottawa—Piccadilly Hotel.

Evans, Lt. Austin (R.A.M.C.), Whitley—c/o Royal
Bank of Canada.

Ellis, Lt. J. (R.A.M.C.), Regina—Strand
Palace Hotel.

Fellie, G. H. and Miss E. H., Ottawa—87, Park
Road, Plimsdon.

Fallis, Capt. G. O., Kamloops—Savoy Hotel.

Fletcher, E. C., Regina—Carrington House, Dept-
ford.

Forsyth, P. D., Carnegie, Man.—193, Brownhill
Road, Gifford.

Fraser, Mrs. J. B. and Miss B. L., Ottawa—Carlton
Hotel.

Hale, Mrs. E. Russell and Miss Helen—19, Clifton
Crescent, Folkestone.

Harvey, Sgt. T., Vancouver—Hotel Russell.

Hermistead, Mrs. G. T., Toronto—18, Lavender
Gardens, Clapham Common.

Hicks, Miss D. M., Winnipeg—Holmwood, Bos-
combe.

Hunter, Mrs. W. D., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.

Ince, Lt. H. E. McC. (R.F.A.), Toronto—2, Elm
Tree Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Leslie, Sub-Lt. H. Godfrey, Victoria—Regent
Palace Hotel.

Macbeth, G., Toronto—Jermyn Court Hotel.

Manning, A. J., Prince Albert, Sask.—6, Prospect
Place, Child's Hill.

Manseau, L. C. H., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.

Marrani, Mrs. S. B., Toronto—46, Inverness Ter-
race, W.

Mason, Mrs. J. H. and Miss A. E., Toronto—46,
Inverness Terrace, W.

Maxwell, Miss M. S., St. John, N.B.—Hotel Cecil.

McNally, S. G., Exshaw, Alberta—Croydon.

McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. R., Calgary—146, Chas-
side, Enfield.

Miller, Lt. Amherst, N.S.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Miller, Miss E. C., Toronto—11, Norfolk Road, St.
John's Wood.

Morden, Dr. G. A., Winnipeg—Strand Palace
Hotel.

Mowat, J. McD., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.

Neelson, Major W. L., Montreal—Coburg Hotel.

Newman, B. E., Vancouver—Ly-Melyn, Clytlin
Mansion, Newport, Mon.

New Westminster, Bishop of, Vancouver—Imperial
Club.

Ogden, Miss B. L., Toronto—153, Westbourne Ter-
race, W.

Plano, Lt. H. H., Waterville—Hotel Cecil.

Plante, E., Quebec—Thackeray Hotel.

Ridout, Miss A. G., Toronto—153, Westbourne Ter-
race, W.

Schwartz, Capt. and Mrs. G. B., Toronto—Chisel-
don, Swindon, Wilts.

Scott, Mrs. G. W. J., St. John, N.B.—33, Kensing-
ton Gardens Square, W.

Schmidt, R. and Misses H. and G., Edmonton—
Piccadilly Hotel, 76, Cromwell Avenue, Highgate.

Shenstone, Capt. (C.A.M.C.), Toronto—Ontario
Military Hospital, Ormiston.

Steele, Lt. (R.A.M.C.), Watrous, Sask.—
Thackeray Hotel.

Strath, Misses M. and A. L., Montreal—54, Crom-
well Road, S.W.

Talbot, J. G., Victoria—Savoy Hotel.

Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. T. C., Toronto—Arundel
Hotel.

Todd, J. D., Victoria—Ritz Hotel.

Wendell, Mrs. De Merrill Ebba, Victoria—Cliveden
Hotel, Ross Hospital.

White, Maj. J. B., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

Wilson, Mrs. D. C., Parkhill—Gosfield, South
Farnborough.

Worsley, Mrs. N., Lindsay—129, Elgin Crescent, W.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, May 12.—R.M.S. *Melagana* (C.P.R.),
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 13.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard),
Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Lotus* (American), Liverpool to New
York.

Wednesday, May 17.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star),
Liverpool to New York.

Friday, May 19.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liver-
pool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, May 20.—R.M.S. *Orinda*, Liverpool to
New York.

Wednesday, May 24.—S.S. *Celtic* (White Star),
Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New
York.

Friday, May 26.—R.M.S. *Sicilian*, Liverpool to
Montreal.

Saturday, May 27.—R.M.S. *Tuscanian*, Liverpool to
New York.

S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to
New York.

S.S. *Pannonian* (Cunard), Liverpool to Hal-
ifax and New York.

Wednesday, May 31.—R.M.S. *Battle* (White Star),
Liverpool to New York.

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Thursday, June 1.—S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), Lon-
don to Montreal.

Friday, June 2.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.),
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to
New York.

Saturday, June 3.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard),
Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Ascania* (Cunard), London to Montreal.

S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to
New York.

Wednesday, June 7.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White
Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, June 9.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan),
Liverpool to Montreal.

S.S. *Albatross* (Cunard), London to New
York.

Saturday, June 10.—R.M.S. *Carpathia* (Cunard),
Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to
New York.

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McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors,
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(Lombard Street), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa.
Cable address: "Laurlir." References: Bank
of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

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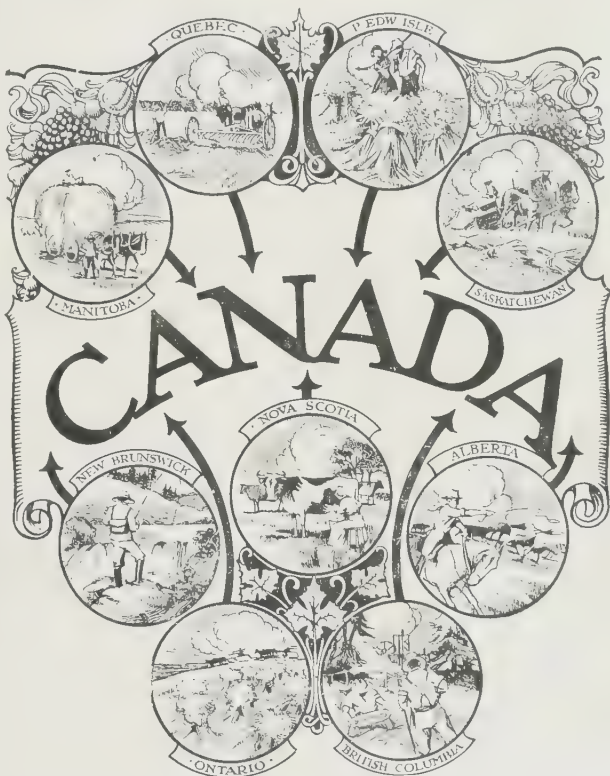
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BIRMINGHAM - 8, Victoria Square.
SHEFFIELD 7, Haymarket.
BELFAST 5, North Street.
PARIS 47, Rue Cambon.



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CANADA

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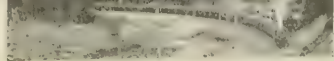
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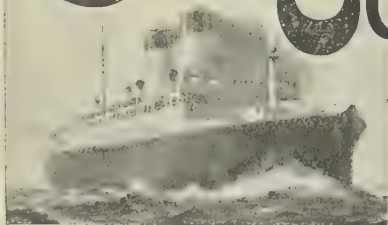
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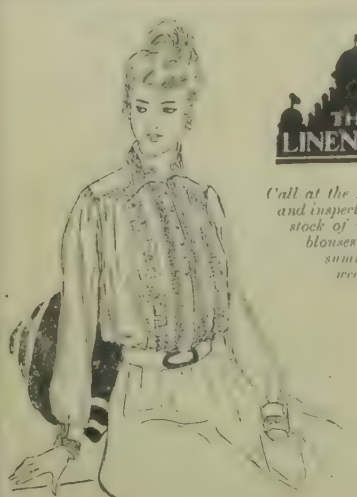
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Sitting, left to right: Capt. G. C. M. Bonnycastle, Capt. W. G. Trelford, Major A. A. Smith, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Armstrong, Director of Dental Services, C.E.F.; Capt. J. E. Holmes, Adjutant; Capt. J. H. Duff, Capt. J. P. Gallagher. *Standing:* Capt. D. J. Bagshaw, Capt. E. H. Crawford, Capt. H. A. Simmons, Capt. O. Nash, Capt. J. S. Girvin, Capt. V. D. Westcott, Capt. J. W. Reynolds.



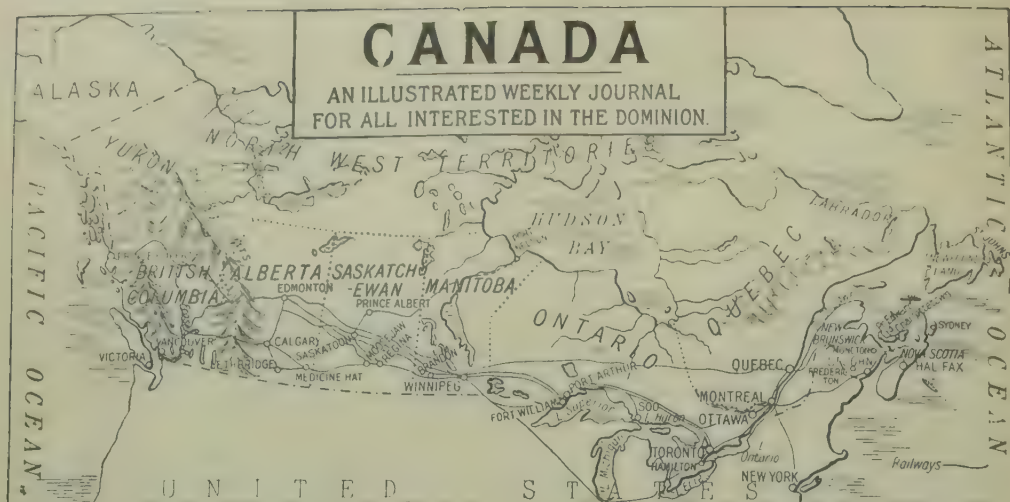
THE DIRECTOR OF DENTAL SERVICES, C.E.F., TWO OFFICERS OF HIS STAFF, AND A DRAFT OF THE CANADIAN ARMY DENTAL CORPS WHICH RECENTLY ARRIVED AT FOLKESTONE FROM CANADA FOR REINFORCING PURPOSES

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Armstrong (Ottawa), Lieut. Col. J. A. Armstrong, is sitting in the centre of the front row; on his right is Major A. A. Smith (Cornwall, Ont.), C.A.D.C., and on his left, Capt. J. E. Holmes (Saskatoon), Adjutant of the C.A.D.C.

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

TO-DAY, YESTERDAY, AND TO-MORROW.

WEDNESDAY next is Empire Day. It will be made more notable than any of its predecessors because for the first time the Union Jack will be floating over all the Government buildings throughout the land. This very fact should give fresh impetus to the recognition of the movement, associated as it is with the birthday of Queen Victoria, of beloved memory. Two years ago 19½ millions of loyal British subjects all over the world observed Empire Day. Other considerations apart, the conditions with which we are faced should greatly add to that number, and should serve to emphasise the objects of Empire Day. The symbols of the movement—of which a Canadian, Mrs. Fessenden, was the founder, and the Earl of Meath is the worthy advocate—are illustrative of what it stands for, and suggestive of the application of its aims to present-day circumstances. Its flower is the marguerite or daisy, typifying the units of the Empire and their interdependence by its numerous self-contained florets united by a corona or crown, its white

colour being symbolical of the purity of its aims and its peace-loving character. The badge of the movement, a small Union Jack, speaks for itself, and on Wednesday it will be worn, we hope, in the buttonholes of many millions, just as its prototype will be flying on countless flagstaves in every continent of the globe. The motto of the movement is "One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire," and its watchwords are "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self-Sacrifice." It would be difficult to suggest anything more fitted to commend itself to Britons in the Mother Country, the Daughter Dominions, or in our numerous Colonies and dependencies than these aspirations which so many of Britain's soldier sons are realising to-day.

Every year adds to the greatness of our Empire and strengthens the appeal of the ideals it stands for. To many, who only look at it as it is, or regard it from one year to another, its advance in one direction or in another may not be obvious. How great have been its growth and development can only be realised by looking back over a long period. How tremendous has been the change, both in the Empire itself and in public opinion regarding it, is strikingly brought out in the newly-published volume of the

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"Life of Beaconsfield." In discussing the Colonial policy which drew Disraeli from his reserve at a time when the successful Northerners of the United States appeared to be threatening Canada—which Disraeli suggested might become the "Russia of the New World"—on the eve of Confederation, Mr. Buckle draws attention to the patriotic lead given by him in a speech in March, 1865, at a time when there was a very strong anti-Imperial drift in Parliament. While, throughout the speech, Disraeli handled the subject in a tentative and hypothetical manner, it yet bore witness to the far-sighted Imperialism to which he was later able to give such practical expression. Answering the question, "Is this country prepared to renounce her American Dependencies and Colonies, or are we to retain that tie?" he pointed out:—

If there should be, on the part of Canada and the other North American Colonies, a sincere and deep desire to form a considerable State, and develop its resources, and to preserve the patronage and aid of England, until that mature hour when we shall lose our dependency but gain a permanent ally and friend—then it would be the greatest political blunder for us to renounce, relinquish, and avoid the responsibility of maintaining our interests in Canada at the present moment. If, from considerations of expense, we were to quit the possessions that we now occupy in North America, it would be ultimately, as regards our resources and wealth, as fatal and disastrous a step as could possibly be taken. Our prosperity would not long remain a consolation to us, and we might then prepare for the invasion of our country and the subjugation of the people.

In a subsequent debate on a vote for the defence of Canada, Mr. Buckle records, Lowe said that we ought to tell Canada that, if she chose to maintain British connection, it would be at the risk of having to protect herself from American invasion; that it was open to her, if she pleased, to establish herself as an independent republic, or to join the American Republic; and that in any case she should have in England a friend, protector, and ally. Disraeli protested warmly that it was our duty to aid Canada to defend herself in case she were attacked by America. Canada had a great future, and all the elements that made a nation. The House ought to cherish the connection with the North American Provinces.

But even to-day, when the greatness and the unity of the Empire have become to so many a deeper reality than ever before, we are far from satisfied with what we have achieved or the position in which we stand. In this respect, as in so many others, the war has helped to bring matters, if not to a head, at least a stage further on. Something of the feeling which widely prevails in this direction was strongly expressed by Sir Richard McBride, the Agent-General for British Columbia, in his address at the Royal Colonial Institute last week. Contending that while the Empire had long been one in name, now was the moment for making it one in reality, Sir Richard McBride expressed impatience at the want of result from all the oratory on the subject of Imperial Confederation. The time, he declared, had arrived when something would have to be done or the most favourable opportunity in our history would be irrecoverably lost. He warned his audience not to delay the solution to the problem too long, and pleaded that no time should be lost consistent with the immediate obligation of the prosecution of the war to a successful issue, to follow up this achievement by specific action for the closer union of the Empire that would not end, as so many past efforts had ended, in indefinite postponement and disappointment.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Pensions for Canadian Soldiers.

As all readers of *Canada* are aware, the rates of pay to the rank and file serving in the Canadian Forces compare very favourably with those paid by the British Government. Now, we have before us a report of the special Parliamentary Committee appointed at Ottawa to advise upon the question of pension allowances. For the rank and file allowances of \$40 per month are suggested, with advances according to rank to \$720 per annum for a lieutenant, \$1,000 for a captain, \$1,060 for a major, and \$2,700 for a brigadier-general; further grants to be made for the totally disabled; \$6 per month for each child, with a varying scale to the rank of brigadier-general, for whose children the grant would be

\$10 each per month. The pensions would continue until the boys are 16 and girls 17 years of age. The administration of all military and naval pensions would, it is suggested, be under a Commission.

In the case of the future of the rank and file after the war, it is well to bear in mind that the Dominion Government has already established a Commission which, working through the Provincial and municipal authorities, provides a machinery which ensures that every discharged man returning to his former locations in Canada will be helped to suitable work or relief, according to the nature of his individual fitness. For the totally disabled, the blind or the crippled, some sphere of usefulness is being provided, while for the able-bodied all the big railway and manufacturing and other companies employing labour have promised preference to those who have done their bit for Canada and the Empire.

* * *

When the Boys Come Home.

There are many reasons—some personal, some public—why Canadians should look forward with keen anticipation to the day when "the boys" will "come home." Those who are concerned with the national life have good ground for hoping that it will be greatly strengthened by the return of the thousands who have passed through such an experience as Canada's soldiers are having. On the one hand, they will have had the benefits of a disciplined life and have fought for a high ideal; on the other hand, the Canadian soldier and his time-expired comrade from the Mother Country should act as an important leaven in the population. "They will," in the words of our contemporary, the *Toronto Daily News*, "be powerful buttresses of national and Imperial sentiment, and of reasonable measures for defence":—

The salt of the earth, their blood will enrich posterity for generations to come with just such an ardent patriotism as that of the United Empire Loyalists, which saved the Canadian Provinces in the war of 1812-14, and has kept British sentiment dominant in Canada throughout the intervening century against the Great War which is now testing out the souls of men. So great is the service now being rendered by the men in khaki that they will not need to be suppliants to any Government for fair treatment in the years to come. The saviours of their country, in time of peace they and their dependants will be a privileged class for all the rest of their lives. Theirs will be the first claim to places of emolument in the gift of the nation, the Provinces and the municipalities. They will be respected and honoured by the whole population.

* * *

The Royal Military College.

Canada has good reason to be proud of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario. The institution has been zealously looked after by the Department of Militia, and has been staffed by a succession of competent instructors, and for more than thirty-five years it has turned out a steadily increasing number of students well trained in military science.

The capabilities of many have been tested during the present war. Between 500 and 600 graduates and ex-cadets of the R.M.C. are serving in either the Canadian Expeditionary Force or units of the Imperial Forces or Indian Army. Over two dozen of these have already laid down their lives, including Brig.-General Sir W. T. Bridges, G.O.C. Australian Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles; Lieut.-Col. G. B. Laurie, Royal Irish Rifles; and Lieut.-Col. H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers and Hampshire Regiment. Among the numerous R.M.C. ex-cadets who have gained distinction are Major-General Sir C. M. Dobell and Brigadier-Generals Campbell, Duffus, Heneker, Joly de Lotbinière, Kirkpatrick, Leader, MacInnes, Nanton, Ridout, and Van Straubenzee. Since August, 1914, 190 cadets have received commissions, and there are 88 at present in the college, all of whom will probably be commissioned in the near future.

* * *

An Imperial Centre.

For several years Earl Grey has advocated the erection in the heart of the Empire of an Imperial building worthy of our Imperial heritage. Now that it is obvious he cannot expect individual support from the Overseas Dominions, he has put forward in another form his plea for the utilisation

tion of the vacant island site in the Strand, which has been reserved owing to the liberality of Imperialists both in the Mother Country and Overseas. The idea was given expression to at the annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute last week.

Lord Grey's suggestion is that the building to be erected on this site should serve the dual purpose of a memorial in honour of those Britons who have offered their lives in order that the world may retain its liberties, and of a worthy headquarters of the Royal Colonial Institute, which might be "the inspiring scene of countless Imperial activities radiating to every part of the Empire, enriching the lives both of ourselves and of our Overseas kinsmen socially, educationally, commercially, and politically, and consequently contributing new strength and cohesion to the Empire." The suggestion deserves the consideration of those to whom it is addressed.

Bilingualism in Ontario.

During the past few months there has been a strong agitation in certain parts of Ontario and Quebec regarding the teaching of the children of French parentage in the French language. Recent legislation in Ontario has given rise to dissatisfaction on the part of many French-Canadians. The agitation reached a head in the moving in the Dominion House of Commons last week of a resolution by a Quebec Liberal member, expressing regret at the situation, and suggesting that in the present crisis it would be wise if the Ontario Legislature made it clear that the privilege of being taught in their mother tongue, which children of French parentage enjoyed, should not be interfered with.

Keen interest was shown on both sides of the House in the debate. A ruling of the Speaker being demanded, Mr. Sevigny, after a day's consideration, held that the resolution was quite in order. Sir Robert Borden condemned the motion on the ground that it could do no possible good, and might do an indefinite deal of harm—a declaration that was challenged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Eventually, the resolution was defeated by a majority of 47, the voting being influenced to a large extent by racial sympathies.

Canada, the West Indies, and the R.M.S.P.

The arrangement made by Sir George Foster as Minister of Trade and Commerce, in 1913, with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has evidently been fully justified by results. At the annual meeting of the company, the Chairman, Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., M.P., after expressing satisfaction that the performance of the fortnightly sailings from St. John and Halifax had gone on uninterruptedly during the war, went on to say: "Since the termination of the mail services between the United Kingdom and the West Indian Islands, this Canada-West Indies service has not only served as an inter-Colonial link between the Islands, through arrangements with the Canadian Government for additional calls, but has also provided a regular connection between Great Britain and the West Indian Colonies, via Canada. This service has done much to develop commerce between Canada and the British West Indies, and has secured a considerable volume of West Indian trade for Canada, which would otherwise have been secured by the United States."

Tourist Traffic.

Apart from the interchange of products, in which the trade returns show that there has been a steady development since this service was established, it is notable that tourist traffic has also greatly increased in consequence of a regular time-tabled service being operated by passenger steamships of the class which the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company invariably employs. Prior to 1913, Canadians visiting the West Indies mostly went to U.S. ports to embark, in order to secure such accommodation. Travellers from Britain and Europe seeking to reach or return from the West Indies via the Dominion are now enabled to do so without loss of time and by vessels as well found in equipment, service and cuisine as are the transatlantic mail boats. Needless to say, the growing freight service has been stimulated by the fact that shippers have been able to rely upon fixed

dates of sailing, whether the vessels were fully loaded or not. The cessation of the direct R.M.S.P. service from Britain to West Indian ports will undoubtedly help to build up traffic via Canada, and eventually we shall probably see still larger and faster Royal Mail vessels employed on this route.

Sir Owen Phillips, the Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Home Branch of the Imperial Parliamentary Association, and as such has interested himself in the question of ocean passages, with the result that free return ocean passages for the 32 delegates have been generously offered to the Association by the great steamship lines. Delegates from the Canadian and Newfoundland Parliaments, and those Australian and New Zealand members desiring to make the journey via the Pacific and Canadian route may cross the Atlantic by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Cunard, or White Star Company's vessels. The first-named company has also placed a special car at the disposal of the transpacific travellers for the journey from Vancouver to Quebec, while the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand will carry these delegates from Sydney or New Zealand to Vancouver. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is giving a free tour on its steamers from St. John and Halifax to many Canadian officers wounded or invalided from the front.

GERMAN INVASION PLOT.

From New York come particulars of reported German preparations in America to invade Canada, disclosed by a German "Count" arrested on another charge. It is said that 150,000 men, all ex-German soldiers, were to have been employed, and that a fund of more than \$15,000,000 was raised for the purpose. According to the informer's story, there were to have been five expeditions, one of which was to have the Welland Canal as its objective, while another was to march on Ottawa.

The Senate have amended the Prohibition Bill, and the penalty clause applicable to brewers and distillers infringing a law has been thrown out.

Brig-General John Hughes is to command "Camp Hughes" at Sewell. A new military training ground is to be established in Simcoe County. Its title will be "Camp Borden."

The question of daylight saving was discussed in the Dominion House of Commons on Monday. Sir R. Borden said that the Provincial authorities had power to deal with the matter, but if it was considered necessary for railways and Government institutions to adopt the proposal, action would be taken.

On Tuesday Mr. John Lane will publish "Hearts and Faces," a novel by John Murray Gibbon, formerly Editor of *Black and White*, and now General Manager of the Publicity Department of the C.P.R. (Crown 8vo. 6s.) Mr. Gibbon's book—the story of a young Scotsman who achieves fame in art—deals largely with the studio life of London and Paris, a subject of which the author has extensive knowledge, since he has himself studied art in both cities, and has, indeed, made of art a life study.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s. or 75c. for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BODINGTON.—On May 11, the wife of John Bodington, Esq. (of Wellandale), of a daughter. (Cabled from Vernon.)
HINGTON.—On May 13, at Warrington Lodge, Warrington Crescent, N.W., the wife of Lieut. H. R. Hington, 60th Batt., of a son.
LANOSTAFF.—On May 11, at Thornhill Springs, Ontario, the wife of L. G. Langstaff, M.D., of a daughter.
STEEDMAN.—On May 13, at Regent's Park Road, London, the wife (née Winifred Beattie) of Second Lieut. A. H. Steedman, the Cameronians, late of Vernon, B.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER.—King.—At Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on April 24, Lewis Dewar, son of the late John Walker, of Gardell, Stirling, and Kandy, Ceylon, to Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. King, Sault Ste. Marie.

DEATHS.

FERRIER.—At North Vancouver, B.C., on May 12, David G. Ferrier, chief engineer, s.s. *Prince Rupert*, aged 46, son of the late Captain Robert Ferrier, Ardrossan.
HERLETT.—On May 9, at a nursing home, Frank Herlett, of Margate, beloved husband of Harriett Herlett, son of the late Lewis Cooke Herlett. Aged 68.
OPPENHEIM.—On May 10, at Brookwood, Rudolph Salterton, Mary (Gwendolen), beloved wife of Capt. Robert Oppenheim, 4th Dragoon Guards, and only child of the late Hon. Sir Richard Solomon and Lady Solomon.

ON SERVICE.

M'FADYEN.—Killed in action, on April 9, Private Duncan Shepherd M'Fadyen, aged 19, 2nd Canadian Division, elder son of Norman M'Fadyen, Montreal, and grandson of the late Duncan M'Fadyen, Sington, Dunes Drive, Scotland.

SIEGE WARFARE AT THE FRONT.

Stories of Daring and Bravery from the Canadian Lines.

THE following cablegram, dated May 10, has been received by the Minister of Militia at Ottawa from Sir Max Aitken, M.P., Canadian Representative at the Front:—

Day after day, night after night, on the Canadian front, guns thunder and boom, their menacing rumble now swelling in gradual crescendo to the roar of bombardment, now dwindling in volume to an intermittent growl. There is little rest or security even in the rearward areas. Often the labour of weeks is undone in a single moment. Fortifications crumble, parapets collapse, buildings fall, and dug-outs cave in under the ruthless violence of explosive shells. Bursting shrapnel rains a vicious stream of bullets on trench, path, and field. Fixed rifle batteries and machine-guns sweep roads and approaches at uncertain intervals, and from points of vantage keen-eyed snipers watch patiently for the unwary. Under these conditions men have to live, hold the line, dig entrenchments, erect entanglements, carry up food and ammunition, and effect reliefs. For both sides it is approximately the same, and even in a week devoid of outstanding feature the toll of active siege warfare is heavy.

Two days in succession an exceptionally intense bombardment was directed by the enemy's artillery and mortar batteries against the defences of an Ontario brigade and the frontage of a

across the bodies of five Germans and brought in articles for identification purposes. Scouts of a British Columbia battalion reconnoitred an enemy sniper's post. While engaged on this task they detected a large hostile working party. Word was taken back to our lines, and the enemy was scattered by our machine-guns. About the same time a patrol of a Calgary battalion discovered a land mine close to the German wire. Although this instrument weighed 50 lb., it was carried back to our lines.

Lieut. J. B. Allen, of a Toronto battalion, made an examination of the German entanglements for 300 yards. This inspection occupied over three hours. Similar reconnaissances were undertaken by Lieut. G. McNeil, of a Nova Scotia battalion, and Lieut. John Creasor, Victoria Rifles. A patrol of a Central Ontario battalion drove in a German wiring party, and repulsed a hostile patrol which endeavoured to approach our lines. On the same night the enemy's trench mortars opened a heavy fire on a section of our trenches. They were effectively silenced by a well-directed volley of hand grenades from men of a Western Canada battalion.

A Daring Reconnaissance.

A particularly daring reconnaissance was made by a patrol of the Royal Highlanders, consisting of Lieut. A. Routledge,



HOUSES DAMAGED BY GERMAN SHELLS.



CANADIAN SHELTERS "SOMEWHERE IN FLANDERS."



THE CANADIAN CEMETERY AT PLOEGSTEERT.

British Columbia battalion. Some of our trenches were badly damaged, and in places advanced posts were temporarily isolated owing to communications becoming blocked. In spite of the terrific fire and many casualties, our men everywhere held on to their positions with the greatest steadiness. When the fire eventually died down the damage was quickly repaired.

The retaliation of our artillery to hostile bombardments was at all times prompt and effective. German parapets were breached, entanglements destroyed, and fortified craters heavily pounded. Lumber and sand-bags were thrown into the air. At several points parties of the enemy were observed running back from their trenches in order to escape our hail of shells.

Bullet Stopped by Bible.

During the course of a bombardment of the positions of a New Brunswick battalion Pte. F. Snelgrove, St. John, was slightly wounded. When his injury was being dressed at the clearing station it was discovered that he had narrowly escaped far more serious hurt. Another bullet had struck him in a dangerous place, but had been stopped by a Bible, given to him by his mother, which he carried in his pocket.

German aviators were less aggressive than for many weeks past. Now and again they crossed our lines, dropped signals, and directed the fire of their artillery, but on the approach of our planes retreated rapidly to their own territory. Hostile working parties were active on all parts of the line. On more than one occasion they suffered casualties from our shrapnel, and dispersed, leaving their dead upon the ground.

Good Work by Scouts and Patrols.

Under cover of darkness good work was done by our scouts and patrols.

Lieut. S. J. Mathewson, Royal Highlanders of Canada, led a small party to the German wire, and, moving along it, made a useful reconnaissance. On the same night a patrol of a Western Canada brigade entered a sap leading to the enemy's lines. Advancing up the sap for 90 yards, our patrol came

of Montreal, Sergts. O. B. Jones and F. J. Price, and Ptes. Billers, Pitt, and Blough. A point was reached within 20 yards of the German trenches. Here wire was cut, and while the officer and three men acted as a covering party the two sergeants cautiously advanced, climbed through a hedge, cut more wire, and reached the German front line. The trench was examined for a distance of 25 yards, a sniper's plate wrenched from the parapet, and useful information obtained in regard to a searchlight located in one of the enemy's strong points. Notwithstanding the bright beams of this light and the fire of hostile sentries, our patrol returned safely after an absence of three and a half hours.

Exploring Difficult Territory.

A careful investigation of a German sap was carried out by Lieut. S. K. Kent and scouts of a Western Canada unit. An unused rifle grenade and detonator were found and brought in. On several nights Sergt. Fournier, with French-Canadian scouts, explored the difficult territory in the vicinity of the St. Eloi craters, and useful reconnaissances in this area were also made by Scout-Sergt. Whigham and L.-Cpl. Routledge, of a North-West battalion.

Lieut. J. A. Jackson, of Vancouver, with Sergt. Walters and Scouts Brown and Street, reached and entered two craters which had been vacated by our troops some days previously. They were found unoccupied. Lieut. Jackson and Scout Brown then advanced along the remains of a communicating trench towards another crater. When about half-way to the German positions they encountered a hostile party, and immediately attacked it with bombs. The enemy was driven back, and one of his working parties was consequently forced to suspend operations. On the following night Lieut. Jackson went out again with Corpl. Euston and Scouts Brown and Johnston. Useful information was secured.

Deeds of Gallantry.

Deeds of gallantry in connection with recent fighting continue to come to light.

Major H. L. Bodwell, of Ingersoll, Ontario, second in command of a Pioneer battalion, was in the trenches opposite St. Eloi with a working party. A corporal of another battalion informed him that an attack was impending, and, having ordered the men near him to take shelter, Major Bodwell followed the non-commissioned officer towards one of the craters in order to warn another squad who were at work there. While on the way the explosion of a shell severely injured the corporal, blinded another man, and wounded the major in the leg, shoulder, and head. Undeterred by his injuries, Major Bodwell took a despatch from the corporal and delivered it to the officer in command of the craters. He then returned for stretcher-bearers to attend to the two wounded men, and himself carried in one of them to the dressing-station.

A French-Canadian corporal, J. M. Lemieux, rushed across 200 yards of open ground in the face of hostile fire to assist a comrade who had been shot by a German sniper. With great difficulty Lemieux brought in the wounded man. Another gallant rescue was effected by two French-Canadian privates, Noe Savard and Joel Boisselier. Seeing a private of their battalion fall in the open at a point two hundred yards from the enemy's line, these two men dashed out together, and, regardless of heavy sniping, dragged him into safety.

Remained at his Post.

Sergt. Alex. Patrie, Royal Highlanders of Canada, was buried by the explosion of a shell and severely shaken. Notwithstanding this, he refused to leave the trenches, and remained at his post until his battalion was relieved. Pte. William Somerville, of the same unit, led a small party into a newly formed crater under intense fire, and held it until an enemy attack had been repulsed.

Pioneer-Sergt. Bertram Brayton, Royal Montreal Regiment, on many critical occasions displayed great gallantry in clearing trenches and encouraging his comrades. As the result of persistent and energetic patrol work under Lieuts. D. Worral and C. G. Powers, of this regiment, the enemy has been driven from several of his advanced posts and snaps.

L.-Cpl. J. E. Westerman, Royal Highlanders of Canada, was wounded while leading a party to the support of men in one of the craters. He remained with his party, took charge of the crater on arrival, and stayed in it for 24 hours until relieved.

Pte. Patrick Costello, a Nova Scotian belonging to the same battalion, crawled out in broad daylight to another of the advanced craters, and brought in on his back a wounded comrade, Pte. Bond. This deed was performed in full view of the enemy, whose trenches were only a hundred yards distant. Costello's action probably saved Bond's life.

L.-Sergt. George Buchan, of Vancouver, who was mortally wounded in the course of a bombardment, continued to encourage his men until carried off the field. This non-commissioned officer had been with the Canadian Scottish since the formation of the battalion, and was wounded at the Battle of Ypres a year previously.

A Wrecked Aeroplane.

A British aeroplane was shot down by hostile anti-aircraft guns and fell in No Man's Land, within 60ft. of the German lines. The enemy trained a machine gun on it, and for eight days baffled the efforts of our men to recover the bodies of the pilot and his observer. On one occasion Lieut. Tupper, Canadian Scottish, succeeded in reaching the plane, but was forced to retire without accomplishing his object owing to the heavy fire opened by the Germans. Finally Ptes. H. H. Finley, of Victoria, and W. Gregory, of Fernie, B.C., snapped out 45ft. and reached the wrecked machine. Undetected by the enemy these men not only brought the bodies back through their sap but also secured the aeroplane's gun.

Pte. A. B. Mowatt, of Vancouver, volunteered to take the place of a stretcher bearer who had been killed in our front trenches during a heavy bombardment. While carrying on his work he was wounded by a shell in about a dozen places. In spite of his injuries he continued to tend the casualties until he himself had received twenty wounds. His splendid courage was an inspiration to his comrades.

Staff-Sergt. C. K. Smith, Canadian Ordnance Corps, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery in repairing guns in the face of the enemy's bombardment.

Brigadier-General A. C. MacDonnell, D.S.O., who was hit by a sniper's bullet on February 17, has resumed command of his brigade in the field.

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At the London Athletic Club Military Meeting, held at Stamford Bridge on Saturday last, Canada was strongly represented both in starters and winners. Gunner H. Phillips, C.E.A. (formerly of the Ranelagh Harriers and London Scottish), won the 100yds. handicap, while Pte. Broadbent, 72nd Batt., was second, and Pte. E. M. Bryan, 47th Batt., was third. In the 300yds. handicap Broadbent ran second. In the half-mile handicap Pte. C. Farr, 47th Batt., was second. In the mile relay race the 47th Canadian team was third. The most notable Canadian win was that of Lt. I. V. Coote, 47th Batt., in the quarter-mile officers' race, in which he had 12yds. start.

CANADIAN RED CROSS VISITORS.

Good Work in the Shorncliffe District.

While for men and women there are many interchangeable occupations, there is one for which few men and many women have the gift and vocation. It is that of visiting the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Under the Canadian Red Cross Society this gift has been turned to account in a way which to those who have looked into the system must appear truly admirable.

The weekly reports which every visitor is expected to give are, as a rule, models of clear and concise expression, telling the condition, progress, and "wants" of the patient in such a way as to bring unspeakable comfort both to him and to his kith and kin—whose grateful appreciation is told daily in innumerable letters. Each visitor sends her report direct to the Information Bureau of the Canadian Red Cross, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.; but in large hospital districts, such as Shorncliffe and Folkestone, committees of visitors are formed which meet at stated intervals to confer about matters relative to their work.

The Folkestone Committee.

The committee at Folkestone is a particularly busy one, for the area is large, the hospitals are at some distance from one another, and the patients numerous. Mrs. Cleghorn, the chairman, sometimes comes up to London to talk over any difficult question that may arise with the heads of the department. At present she reports some 60 visitors and over 2,000 patients. Her work and that of her committee is deserving of the highest praise for its thoroughness and self-denying sympathy, and is invaluable to the central office.

Canadian Red Cross visitors have been at work in that district since the Information Bureau was opened fifteen months ago, but it was only after the Canadian Women's War Work Committee was formed there last autumn that they became a Red Cross Committee of that excellent organisation, with which they work in happy and harmonious co-operation.

Visitors in the Shorncliffe District.

The following list of Canadian Red Cross visitors in that district alone will give some idea of the breadth and scope of the work carried on in all parts of the kingdom and in France through the medium of the Visiting and Correspondence Department at 14, Cockspur Street:—

Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Andrews, Lady Allan, Lady Aitken, Mrs. Newell Bate, Mrs. Biggar, Mrs. Hume Blake, Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. Bowlby, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Blackie, Mrs. Bogart, Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Calvin, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Cleghorn, Mrs. Clinch, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Clapham, Mrs. Curry, Miss Corelli, Mrs. Crowdy, Mrs. Culling, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. C. F. Davis, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Eber, Mrs. Fiset, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Griesbach, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Arthur Grasett, Mrs. Henry Grasett, Mr. Henry Grasett, Mrs. H. R. Hammond, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Houliston, Mrs. G. B. Hughes, Mrs. W. St. P. Hughes, Mrs. Herdridge, Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. King Mason, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Lees, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Geo. Mackenzie, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Mermagen, Mrs. Millar, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Mullen, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Macnaughton, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Moseley, Mrs. MacDougall, Mrs. McLachlin, Mrs. Macdonell, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs. McKeen, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Nelles, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Pirt, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Parkyn, Mrs. Ormsby, Mrs. Osler, Mrs. F. Reid, Mrs. W. Reid, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Rosamund, Mrs. Rennie, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Spry, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Snider, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. Willson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Vansittart.

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The Governors of McGill University have decided that there shall be military training for all physically fit students during the first three years.

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BRIGHTON
WORTHINGTON
LITTLEHAMPTON
HOVE
SOUTHSEA
ISLE OF WIGHT

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Killed.

Fisher, Lieut. H. W. Ross, Lieut. C. F. D.
Pope, Lieut. C. A. *Engaged.*

Aitchison, Lieut. A. W. Shield, Capt. J. C.
Platt, Lieut. H. E. B. Skinner, Lieut. F. W.

Died.

Yellowlees, Capt. N. J. L., Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Wounded.

Bauset, Lieut. M. E. Ralston, Capt. I. S.
Cornelius, Lieut. J. R. Robertson, Lieut. V. A.
Drow, Capt. G. L., Art. Thomson, Maj. G. MacD.
Estabrooks, Lieut. G. H. Thomson, Lieut. H. R.
Fielding, Lieut. W. S. Underhill, Lieut. E. le R., Div.
Gianelli, Lieut. N. A., Mtd. Sig. Co.
Rifles, attd. Art. Vansittart, Maj. G. E., Art.
Jessop, Lieut. J. R. Walsh, Lieut. G. V.
Oldfield, Capt. H. L. Wilson, Maj. F. B.
Osler, Maj. S. H., Engrs. Wingood, Capt. A. C.
Pelletier, Lieut. E. A.

Previously Unofficially, Now Officially, Reported Prisoner.

Elliott, Lieut. D. W.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Fisher formerly belonged to the 41st Rifles, Brockville; Lieut. Platt to the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Lieut. Pope to the McGill University O.T.C., Montreal; Lieut. Yellowlees to No. 13 Cavalry Field Ambulance, Toronto.

Lieut. Aitchison was educated at George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, and was in the employ of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Canada when war broke out. An intimation that he had been dangerously wounded was conveyed to his mother, who resides in Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh, on the same day that she was informed that he had been recommended for the Military Cross for gallantry. His elder brother, Sec. Lieut. T. D. Aitchison, Royal Scots, was reported missing at the Dardanelles on June 28 last year, and has not been heard of since.

Lieut. John R. Dennistoun, R.F.C., was killed on May 4 in an air fight, falling behind the enemy lines. With his father, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Dennistoun, K.C., and his brother, Capt. James A. Dennistoun, he came to England with the First Canadian Contingent as an officer of the Fort Garry Horse, of Winnipeg. He transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in January, 1916, having served nearly a year with the First Canadian Division at the front. He was educated at Trinity College School, Ontario, and Trinity College, Cambridge, playing in the university ice hockey team in 1913-14. He was mentioned by Lord French for gallant and distinguished conduct at Ypres, April 22-25, 1915.

Lieut. Fisher (killed in action on May 7) was the son of Mr. A. F. Fisher, seedman, Brockville, Ontario. Previous to the war he had seen service in South Africa, and had the Queen's Medal with clasps for Driefontein, Paardeberg, and Cape Colony. After considerable travel in various parts of the world he settled in Cuba as overseer on a sugar plantation. When the war broke out he at once enlisted, qualified for a lieutenancy, took out his commission, and was appointed to the 59th Battalion, C.E.F. Early in September, 1915, he came to England in charge of a draft for the 39th. He attended the C.M.S., Shorncliffe, and was sent to a battalion at the front in December last, where he had been ever since. His wife is now in Folkestone, but intends returning to Canada shortly. "He was," writes a brother officer, "a fine type of soldier, and was very enthusiastic in his work."

Lieut. Algernon Lucas, of the Special Cavalry Reserve, killed in Dublin on April 29, was a Montrealeur who enlisted in the 2nd King Edward's Horse.

Capt. Shield was the only child of the late Mr. Henry Shield, and of Mrs. Shield, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was 43 years of age.

Sec. Lieut. James Marsden Simpson, Royal Engineers (killed in action), was the eldest son of Mr. David Simpson, twice Mayor of Harrogate, and now residing near Bury St. Edmunds, and was 29 years of age. He was educated in Harrogate and Brussels, and going to Canada was for three

years employed as surveying engineer by the Canadian Northern Railway Company in British Columbia. On his return to Harrogate he was engaged in the Land Valuation Department.

Sub-Lieutenant Leonard Stanley, R.N.R., who died recently of wounds received in action on February 29, was the son of Mr. Walter Stanley and Mrs. Stanley, Fort William, Ontario, and was 27 years of age. He was in the service of the Clan Line, and was an officer on the *Clan Grant* when that vessel encountered the *Edmen*, which, after the crew were removed, sank her. On his return to this country he obtained a commission in the Naval Reserve. His brother is serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week Lieut. Cornelius, of Brantford, and Lieut. Pelletier, of Montreal, are back at duty; Lieut. Bauset, of Montreal (left hand, slight), and Major Thomson, of Winnipeg (left leg), are at No. 2 General Hospital, Camiers; Lieut. Estabrooks (head and shell shock) is at the Endsleigh Palace Hospital; Lieut. Robertson, of Winnipeg (left thigh), and Lieut. Thomson, of Hamilton (multiple grenade wounds), are at 47, Roland Gardens; Lieut. Fielding, of Halifax (right shoulder), and Lieut. Underhill, of Woodstock (right thigh), are at the 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell; Lieut. Jessop, of Winnipeg (right shoulder), is at the 2nd London General Hospital, Chelsea.

Lieut. Gianelli, of Toronto (shell right thorax), Major Osler, of Ottawa (rheumatism), and Major Vansittart (shell concussion back and internal injuries) are reported from the casualty stations; Major Wilson (g.s.w. chest, severe) and Capt. Wingwood (g.s.w., slight) are at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet.

Of officers previously reported wounded, we ascertain from the Canadian Red Cross Society that Lieut. G. C. O. M. Adams has been discharged to duty, and the following are now in London: Lieut. J. G. Auld, Capt. H. J. Hall, and Lieut. J. G. Murray are at the 2nd London General Hospital, Chelsea; Lieut. J. C. MacQuarrie is at Fishmongers' Hall; Lieut. E. Morgan is at the Endsleigh Palace Hospital.

Capt. G. C. Wright is at the Convalescent Hospital, Dieppe, suffering from influenza.

Lieut. A. P. Caird, R.F.A., a member of the Registrar's Office, C.P.R., London, after fourteen months' actual service at the front, is now in a London hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull, but is making excellent progress.

Capt. J. J. Moyse, Bedfordshire Regt., son of Dean Moyse, of McGill University, has been wounded for a second time.

Lieut. H. St. J. Biggs is now reported prisoner at Bischofs-warda, Saxony.

BRAVE CANADIANS.

Military Cross and Two D.C.M. s.

The award is announced of the Military Cross to Sec. Lieut. William Henry Flett, 1/6th Battalion Royal Highlanders (T.F.), who received his commission from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and who recently died from wounds:—"For conspicuous gallantry during a bombing attack. Although hit several times, he continued to assist in the supply of bombs and to encourage his men till he was finally disabled."

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to the following Canadians:—

108122 Pte. J. F. Bulger, 1st Mounted Rifles Battalion, "For conspicuous gallantry. He picked up and threw over the parapet a live bomb that had fallen back into the trench. It exploded immediately afterwards."

16411 Lce.-Cpl. J. Carlisle, 7th Battalion, "For conspicuous gallantry. Hearing sounds of a fight near the enemy's wire, he went out at once and assisted in bringing in a wounded officer."

Two members of the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve are mentioned in Admiralty despatches for service in Gallipoli—Seamen G. Bignell and E. H. Smith.

Pte. S. T. Read, Infantry, who has died at the Canadian General Hospital, Boulogne, from a gunshot wound, was formerly in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Saskatoon.

A memorial service for Captain Sir George Houstoun-Boswall, Bart., Grenadier Guards—a grandson of the late Sir Hugh Allan—was held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Saturday last. The chief mourners were Lady Houstoun-Boswall (widow), Sir Montagu Allan and Lady Allan, Mrs. Gribbon, Mrs. North, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Benyon and Mr. Andrew Benyon (Grenadier Guards), and Miss Houstoun-Boswall. Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert Hamilton (Grenadier Guards) and Lord Francis Scott (Grenadier Guards) represented the late officer's regiment. A service was also held on the same day and at the same hour at Christ Church, Duns, Berwickshire.



THE LATE
LIEUT. H. W. FISHER.

List of Wednesday, May 10.

Wounded.

Canadian Infantry.

Manning, 55664 A. E.; Mansfield, 59633 A. E.; Marriott, 426730 C. R.; Marshall, 75689 Cpl R.; Martin, 57888 G.; Mason, 477578 E.; Matthews, 15401 P.; Maynard, 71933 W. R.; Meanwell, 141248 G. H.; Menzies, 418424 D. E.

(Continued on page 218.)

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(Continued on page 218.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

When the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess and Princess Patricia visited Toronto on April 28, his Royal Highness supervised tactical manoeuvres in High Park, in which over 5,000 troops took part, and complimented the commanding officers on the excellence of the work of their commands.

The Duchess and Princess Patricia visited some of the munition plants in Toronto. In one of them the men congregated and the superintendent presented to the Duchess a miniature high explosive lyddite shell containing an address from the workmen, expressing their appreciation of all that her Royal Highness had done for the families of the workmen through the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Society.

Sir George Perley was among those invited by the Russian Ambassador to meet the members of the Russian Council of the Empire and of the Duma on Friday of last week, on which evening he was present at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, as was also Lieut.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., M.P.

Sir George Perley was to be one of the speakers at the meeting at the London Central Y.M.C.A., Tottenham Court Road, in furtherance of the work of the Y.M.C.A. in Europe, on Friday night.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is about to tour the Province of Quebec in order to stimulate recruiting.

Principal Gordon, of Queen's University, Kingston, has resigned owing to ill-health.

Lady Davidson, wife of the Governor of Newfoundland, presided on Monday night at a Newfoundland dinner at the Lyceum Club, which was attended by many representatives of the Newfoundland contingent among other guests, and spoke of the work done by the women of the Colony during the war.

Messrs. Charles H. Nash (St. Catharines) and Frederic Hague (Montreal) have joined the Royal Colonial Institute, and the latter has been appointed Hon. Corresponding Secretary at Montreal, in place of the late Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C.

Among the recently elected Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are also Messrs. Daniel C. Macarow and Lansing Lewis, and Professor J. Macnaughton, M.A., LL.D., all of Montreal.

Capt. W. I. F. Hendrie, son of his Honour Sir John Hendrie and Lady Hendrie, arrived at Government House, Toronto, recently, after twenty months' absence serving at the front. He is to take a command in a new battery which will probably leave for England this month.

Major-General R. E. W. Turner, C.B., D.S.O., V.C., is at present in England on leave.

The Hon. James M. Kent, who has been appointed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, in place of the late Mr. Justice Emerson, has up to now been Leader of the Opposi-



HON. JAMES M. KENT,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

tion in the Legislature. He was born in St. John's in March, 1870, being a son of the late Hon. R. J. Kent, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and entered Parliament in 1904. He was Attorney-General in the Bond Cabinet from 1904 to 1909.

Lord Richard Nevill, Comptroller of the Household of H.R.H. the Governor-General at Ottawa, has fractured his left thigh as the result of a fall.

Capt. the Hon. Rupert Guinness, M.P., R.N.V.R., was the guest of the Executive Committee of the Navy League at dinner at the Royal Thames Yacht Club on Monday on the eve of his departure for Canada.

Col. Noel Marshall, of Toronto, Chairman of the Executive of the Canadian Red Cross Society, is on his way to England.

Lady Allan is staying at 'Claridge's' Hotel, and taking an active part in the work of the Maple Leaf Club, 11, Charles Street. Sir Montagu Allan, who is Chairman of the Claims and Pensions Board at the headquarters, Bath, comes up to town frequently.

Sir George and Lady Perley, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Mackenzie, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Schreiner, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Mr. G. McLaren Brown, Col. D. Macpherson, and a number of Canadian officers are to be among the guests of honour at the Canadian dinner at the Lyceum Club on May 29.

Lady Drummond is to be one of the speakers at the meeting at the Mansion House on May 30 of the Women's Tribute to the Soldiers and Sailors, of which the Duchess of Somerset is President. Besides the Duchess of Somerset, the speakers will include Lord Halsbury, Sir George Rend, and Mr. Arnold White.

Mr. P. G. Mahoney, M.P.P. for Westmorland, has been sworn in as Minister of Public Works, Manitoba.

Major A. E. Christie, Second in Command of the 67th (Western Scots) Battalion, now at Bramshott, is Manager of the Union Bank of Canada at Victoria, B.C.

Among the Canadian representatives at the London Chamber of Commerce Conference on June 6, 7, and 8 are Mr. J. W. Woods, President of Gordon, MacKay and Co., Ltd., Toronto, and Lieut.-Col. J. W. Woods, of Smart, Woods and Co., Ottawa.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Henry Foote MacKeen, Canadian Heavy Artillery, C.E.F., eldest son of his Honour David MacKeen, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. MacKeen, to Mary Valliere Cicely, younger daughter of Major-General and Mrs. R. W. Rutherford, of Halifax, N.S.

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, on May 6, of Captain Samuel McMurich McLay, B.A., M.B., R.A.M.C., son of Dr. and Mrs. A. McLay, Woodstock, Ont., to Miss Florrie Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bartlett, Woodstock. The bride, who was given away by Major P. H. Thompson, R.A.M.C., of London, England (formerly of Toronto), wore a quaint Dresden costume with hooped skirt, and carried a shower bouquet of pink roses and white heather. The groomsmen were Captain Karl H. Van Norman, C.A.M.C., of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

The wedding took place at the Church of the Holy Cross, Chisleton, Wilts, on Saturday, April 29, of Captain G. Bryant Schwartz, Canadian Divisional Cyclists, of Toronto, son of the late Edward Schwartz, of Quebec, and Mrs. H. Bertram Patton, of Toronto, to Constance, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderson, High Park Boulevard, Toronto. The Rev. M. Gleave, Chaplain of the Army Cyclists' Corps Training Centre, Chisleton, officiated. The bride was given away by Mrs. H. B. Patton. The best man was Lieut. E. H. Scott, Canadian Divisional Cyclists.

Mrs. David Burke, Westmount, Montreal, Canada, announces the engagement of her youngest daughter, Edythe Marjorie, to Capt. W. Stuart Atkinson, 14th Battalion, C.E.F., France, youngest son of the late Mr. Henry Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, Etchemin, P.Q.

The marriage took place on April 21, in the Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, of Marion Olive, daughter of Mr. Edmund Powis, Elgin Avenue, to Lieut. Wm. B. Hanna, of the 92nd Battalion, C.E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Toronto.

The engagement is announced of Ethel Margaret, daughter of Mr. S. J. Pitts, of Piermont, Victoria, B.C., to Captain T. B. Pemberton, 88th Battalion (Victoria Fusiliers), C.E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Pemberton, Coke's Green, Bucks.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught unveiled a tablet on April 23 in St. Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburgh, to the late Lieut. Herbert Spoford Maunsell, of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshires, son of Colonel G. S. Maunsell, Director-General of Engineers' Service, Militia Department. Lieut. Maunsell was wounded near Bethune, France, on August 31, 1915, and died next day. Lieut.-Col. Lefroy, D.S.O., commanding the 2nd Battalion, Warwickshires, had paid a tribute to the general efficiency and bravery of Lieut. Maunsell in a letter to Col. Maunsell just before he himself was killed.

—The Government has decided to grant a single-fare rate on all Government railways to all soldiers visiting their homes. Heretofore the rate has been single fare and one-third.

—Mr. A. G. Parker, local Manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been elected President of the Ottawa Canadian Club; Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Ruddick; Secretary, Mr. J. E. MacPherson. The club has presented Lieut.-Col. A. T. Thompson, President during 1914-15, with a sword, prior to his going on active service with a battalion now 850 strong, of whom 500 are Iroquois Indians from his own county of Haldimand and the Six Nations Reserve.

TORONTO.—Owing to the passing of the Prohibition Act the city will lose approximately \$170,000 per annum, according to the figures supplied to the Board of Control recently by Assessment Commissioner Forman. Not only will the revenue from hotel licences be cut off this year, but brewers, distillers, and liquor store keepers will be exempt from business tax.

—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. will erect one of the largest plants for the manufacture of tires in Canada at the corner of Ninth Street and Lake Shore Road. The total cost is estimated at \$200,000.

—The President of the Massey-Harris Co., Mr. James Kerr Osborne, who died recently at Bournemouth, left an estate valued at \$402,983, of which \$318,907 is in stock and bank shares.

HAMILTON.—On April 23 a fire at the asylum did over \$4,000 damage to the men's wing.

—On April 26 Mr. Reginald Cutbill, Manager of the Imperial Bank branch at Niagara Falls, and a son-in-law of Bishop Clark of this city, died. He was formerly Manager of the bank branch here.

LONDON.—Dr. Edward Seaborn has been appointed to the command of the new hospital unit of the Western University.

GUELPH.—Another new industry coming here is the Canadian White Sewing Machine Co., a branch of the White Sewing Machine Co., of Cleveland, which has acquired the plant and business of the Raymond Sewing Machine Co., established in this city for 40 years. A new plant will be erected on 20 acres, and will cost over \$200,000, and employ 700.

KINGSTON.—The Women's Alumnae Association of Queen's University has received from Dr. James Douglas, now of New York, Chancellor of the University, a cheque for \$10,000, for the residence fund. Dr. Douglas had previously contributed large sums to the same fund.

—The School of Mining will henceforward be conducted as a regular faculty of the university, under the direction of the trustees.

WINDSOR.—The Chalmers Motor Company, of Detroit, which recently obtained a Canadian charter, with a capitalisation of \$1,000,000, is to establish its Canadian branch plant at Ford City. A deal was closed on April 12 for the purchase of the plant of the Tate Electric Company for that purpose.

SUDBURY.—The estimated damage caused by the flooding of the Vermilion and Spanish Rivers in the 48 hours ended April 29. reached many thousands of dollars. The Spanish Pulp and Paper Company's dam at the head of Onaping Lake was carried away with the entire winter's cut. The Sudbury Flour Mills dam at McPherson Falls, of solid concrete, was swept away.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Lionel C. Beaulieu has been re-elected Secretary of the Quebec Automobile Club.

MONTREAL.—The unveiling of enlarged photographs of the two McGill men who, so far, have won the V.C., in the McGill Union on April 25 was performed by Principal Peterson, who recounted the gallant deeds which won for Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger, of the 14th Battalion, R.M.R., and the late Lance-Corpl. Fred Fisher, of the 13th Battalion, R.H.C., the coveted decoration.

—A battery of siege artillery is being formed at McGill University under Major Tait.

By a close vote the City Council has resolved to levy a special tax on realty to meet the \$2,000,000 deficit for the current year. A by-law, carried, sets forth that the amount of the tax, spread over a period of twenty years, is \$3,209,703, which represents the deficit, with interest and sinking fund charges as well. The annual amount of the new tax is \$160,485. According to figures supplied by Ald. Boyd, the annual tax is comparatively small, as it consists of 27 cents on each \$1,000 valuation, or \$2.70 on a property assessed at \$10,000.

Monsieur D. K. Bergstrom has been appointed Consul-General here for Sweden.

—There are over 175 artesian wells in this city capable of supplying 7,000,000 gallons per diem. As much of it contains free sodium carbonate, it is useful to tanneries and laundries, and that which contains free calcium sulphate is useful in breweries.

VERDUN.—In the new city building being erected here it is proposed to erect a tablet commemorating the heroic defence of Verdun by the French Army.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Bill introduced by the Hon. J. A. Murray providing for the settlement of lands after the war recites that it will be advisable to provide a system for settling the large influx of population which is expected, and provides that the Farm Settlement Board shall, if necessary, also acquire private lands to be sold or leased or otherwise disposed of to settlers on easy terms. The Board would have the authority to build houses on the lands and provide settlers with such farming implements as were deemed necessary.

—The Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works, has, at the Premier's suggestion, tendered his resignation, his letter declaring that the Government was "conducting the affairs of this Province in a manner that was certainly not bringing credit upon itself and causing much discredit to those who were considered to have a part in the conduct of affairs."

ST. JOHN.—Dr. H. V. Bridges has been elected G.M. of the Grand Lodge of this Province, Mr. A. R. Campbell, D.G.M.

—New Brunswick's share of the federal grant to agriculture for 1915 was \$54,308.40. This sum has been wholly expended in agricultural instruction.

—The Provincial estimates for 1916 include \$48,558 for agriculture; \$4,000 for colonisation roads; \$284,450 for education; \$30,000 for fish, forest, and game; \$12,500 for Canadian Patriotic Fund; \$90,000 for Provincial hospital; \$285,000 for roads; \$31,000 for public buildings; \$10,000 for immigration; \$16,000 for school books; \$2,000 for tourist associations; \$12,000 for public health; the total aggregating \$1,535,873.

—Mr. R. T. Hayes' majority over ex-Mayor Frink at the mayoralty election was 1,003.

This city now possesses one of the finest post offices in Eastern Canada. The removal from the old to the new building took place last month. The new building occupies a site on the eastern side of Prince William Street, facing the harbour.



NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The distribution of the Nova Scotia apple crop of 1915-1916, as shown by statistics from the Chief Inspector, Mr. G. H. Vroom, shows 612,412 barrels and 4,410 boxes shipped, compared with 973,322 barrels and 21,595 boxes in 1914-1915. With the exception of about 20,000 barrels sent to the West Indies and Newfoundland and 1,273 to Boston, the export was all to British ports. Higher prices compensated the growers for the deficiency.

Some machinists here struck work for an increase from 33½ cents an hour for nine hours (\$3 a day) to 45 cents an hour (\$4.05 a day). The masters offered an increase of 10 per cent. on their previous \$18 a week wage, which was refused. The painters, who were receiving 35 cents an hour for nine hours a day, demanded 40 cents for an eight-hour day. They have agreed to accept 37½ cents. Painters on the marine railway, Dartmouth, have had their demand from 25 cents to 35 cents an hour granted. Caulkers demand an increase from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Provincial Government has decided to grant \$1,000 each to the 221st, 200th, and 223rd Battalions for recruiting purposes.

—Daylight saving went into operation here on April 24.

—The esteemed wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Fortin died on April 16. Mrs. Killam, widow of Captain G. Killam, of Yarmouth, N.S., who had resided here since 1879, died in her 91st year.

BRANDON. Following the representations of the Citizens' Recruiting League the City Council has decided to make a grant of \$1,000 towards the recruiting expenses of the 181st Overseas Battalion. The death of Lieut.-Col. Bruce, O.C. of the battalion, is greatly regretted. He resigned from the legal firm of Coldwell, Coleman and Bruce here in February in order to organise the battalion.

THE PAS.—Steel laying on the Hudson Bay Railway was resumed on May 1 from mileage 242. The steel cantilever bridge at that point was completed on April 17.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The officers here of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League acting in conjunction with the Dominion Commission are:—Mr. James Balfour, President; Dr. W. D. Cowan, Vice-President; Mr. A. G. Ross, Honorary Treasurer; and Mr. Stuart S. Scott, Honorary Secretary.

—The officers for the ensuing year of the Cornwall and Devon Association here are: President, Mr. E. A. Matthews; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Walter Western, Mr. K. M. Stone, and Mr. C. P. May; Secretary, Mr. C. E. Trevena; and Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Whitelock.

SASKATOON. The fire at the Exhibition grounds destroyed seven frame buildings and a considerable quantity of military stores, and somewhat disorganised matters for the rank and file of the 65th Battalion.

MOOSE JAW. The much-discussed question of sub-divisions has been brought before the Council again at the request of Messrs. Elgin Hayes and W. L. Horton, who asked that Mount Elgin sub-division be taken from the city limits and reconverted into acreage. A decision was deferred until the Council decides on the policy to be pursued in respect of all outlying sub-divisions.

WEYBURN. The civic tax rate for the current year has been set at 21 mills, the rate being the same as that of 1915, with one mill added for the patriotic tax. The total assessment for 1915 is 25 p.c. lower than last year.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Major C. W. Robinson, who served under the late Lieut.-Col. Boyle at St. Julien, where he was wounded, has been appointed O.C. of the 187th Battalion, which has its headquarters at Red Deer.

An interim report of the Department of Education shows that there were 2,360 school districts in 1914 and 2,490 in 1915, the increase being 120 public and 10 consolidated schools. The schools in operation were 2,027 and 1,879 respectively, with a pupil enrolment in 1914 of 89,910, and 89,104 in 1915, and an average attendance of 54,582.92 and 55,738.60 respectively. The total grants given in 1914 amounted to \$523,822, and in 1915 \$569,555. In 1914 school debentures to the amount of \$1,723,050 were authorised, and in 1915 \$513,235.

—General business conditions in the Edmonton district are better now than at any time since the war commenced. There is a steadily advancing market with no prospect of a break unless something really unforeseen happens in practically every line of staple goods, including teas, coffee and sugar.

CALGARY.—The city will establish municipal bowling greens, quoit pitches and golf links. Mayor Costello, in suggesting this action, declared it was one way of providing a substitute for the bar.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—An important measure introduced in the Legislature by the Government, which amends the Succession Duty Act, provides, among other changes, for the relief of dependents or heirs of soldiers on active service.

Mr. W. Manson has been appointed Superintendent of the Agricultural Credits Commission, which is empowered to advance loans to farmers.

—The Lieutenant-Governor on April 19 presented colours to the 88th Regiment Victoria Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Rous Cullin, O.C.

VANCOUVER.—During 1915 the mail and passenger steamships of the Canadian-Australian Line operating between Sydney, Auckland, and other ports carried 3,795 passengers and 27,000 tons of cargo, viz.:—1,999 passengers and 13,615 tons of cargo from Canada to New Zealand, and from New Zealand to Canada 1,796 passengers and 13,392 tons. The service is now being performed by the R.M.S. *Niagara* and *Makura*. It is hoped that the R.M.S. *Marana* and the fine new R.M.S. *Aotearoa* will soon be available. On her last outward voyage the *Makura* carried a full cargo, including 1,000 tons of paper from Powell River to Sydney.

—The opening of the Hope cut-off of the Kettle Valley Railway is expected on July 1. It will reduce the time between here and Nelson to 27 hours, and save about one-third the fare.

—The report of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund shows that since the publication of the last quarterly report 1,028 families have applied for assistance, making the total number of families now on the books of the branch 3,151, of which 2,192 families were getting an average monthly grant of \$20.50.

KAMLOOPS. A largely attended meeting of business men recently inaugurated the first Chamber of Commerce in Western Canada. The new organisation takes the place of the Board of Trade. Officers elected were: Mr. D. B. Johnstone, President; Mr. A. Galloway, Vice-President; Secretary, Mr. H. P. Hodges.

PORT MOODY. Mayor P. D. Roe, for the past 2½ years, has resigned from office, and Ald. W. D. Mackay is acting Mayor until a successor can be appointed. Mayor Roe decided to resign when Boyds, Ltd., who are anxious to establish a shipbuilding industry in the city, secured an option on a site for their plant, the property being one in which Mayor Roe is financially interested.

PRINCE RUPERT. Mr. J. H. McMillan, of Cumberland, has been appointed Inspector of Mines, with headquarters here.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Appointments and Promotions for Officers.

OWING to the conversion of Monks Horton Canadian Convalescent Hospital into a Physical Training Centre for Canadian casualties, the C.A.M.C. details stationed there are being transferred elsewhere, seventeen rank and file having already gone to the Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital, Buxton.

Capt. S. J. Anderson, D.S.O. (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw, Sask.), 5th Western Cavalry Batt., C.E.F., lately attached to Headquarters Staff, Southern Army, has been appointed Acting Staff Captain, 5th Canadian Training Brigade, Shorncliffe. Capt. Anderson was wounded last year, and was originally with the 11th Res. Batt.

Capt. A. P. Chown, C.A.M.C., has been appointed Officer Commanding No. 1 Advanced Depot Medical Stores, C.E.F.

Temp. Hon. Major J. H. Hough (3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal), Officer in Charge of Purchases, C.E.F., London, has been promoted to the rank of Temp. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel in the C.E.F.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ings (O.C. 36th P.E.I. Light Horse, Charlottetown), Second in Command of the 6th Regt. C.M.R., C.E.F., has been transferred to the General List of Officers and attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. H. L. Plummer (9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto), 4th C.M.R. Batt., has been attached to the headquarters of the 1st Canadian Training Brigade for duty.

The following officers have been transferred to the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe: Capt. H. Montminy, 37th Ontario Batt.; Capt. W. T. Letcher (93rd Regt., Spring Hill, N.S.), 40th N.S. Res. Batt.; Capt. E. B. Nelson (5th Dragoon Guards, Ottawa), 39th Ontario Res. Batt.; Lieut. W. D. Simpson (63rd Rifles, Halifax, N.S.), 17th Res. Batt.; Lieut. W. H. A. Hamilton (1st Field Co., Can. Engineers, Woodstock, N.B.), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt.; Lieut. L. R. Warn, 30th B. C. Res. Batt.; Lieut. S. Macdonald (74th Regt., Sussex, N.B.), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt.; Lieut. D. H. Bahmain (67th Regt., Woodstock, N.B.), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt.

Major E. G. Rogers (106th I.L.I. Winnipeg), 27th Winnipeg Batt., has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, and attached to the 11th Res. Batt.

Pte. A. G. Vivian, Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been appointed to a commission in the Imperial Army.

Lieut.-Col. F. B. Black (8th Hussars, Sussex, N.B.), Brigade Major of the old 2nd Brigade, C.M.R., now merged in a



WOUNDED CANADIANS AT MRS. SANDFORD FLEMING'S CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL, LUTON HOUSE, SELLING.

Hon. Lieut. H. F. J. B. Bray, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, C.E.F., attached to the Canadian Record Office, London, has been promoted to the rank of temp. lieut., posted to the General List of Officers, and remains attached to the Record Office for duty.

Col. Frank A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone, has returned to his headquarters from duty overseas. He was accompanied by Capt. D. J. Evans (commanding the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre) and Capt. R. R. Pattinson, both of his staff.

Major W. R. Brown (62nd Fusiliers, St. John, N.B.), 26th N.B. Batt., General List of Officers, C.T.D., has been transferred to the permanent cadre of the 12th Res. Batt., Digby.

Lieut. J. R. Ryan, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., attached to Headquarters Staff, Shorncliffe Command, has been promoted to the rank of captain, and appointed A.D.C. to Major-General S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., commanding the Shorncliffe garrison.

Capt. G. K. Killam (79th Highlanders, Winnipeg), Headquarters Staff, 1st Canadian Division, has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division.

Major H. Eden-Smith (2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto), 3rd Toronto Batt., General List of Officers, lately attached to the 23rd Res. Batt., is now attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Capt. J. F. H. Wallace (R. of O., Canadian Militia) has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, and attached to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, for duty.

Major F. C. Bell, C.A.M.C. (Winnipeg), No. 3 Canadian Field Ambulance, having returned to England, has been posted to the Granville Canadian Special Hospital, Ramsgate, for duty. Major Bell was wounded last year.

Major J. D. R. Stewart (103rd Rifles), 31st Calgary Batt., attached to the 9th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, recently attached for special duty to the 40th N.S. Res. Batt., has returned to the 9th Res. Batt.

Special leave to return to Canada until June 12 has been granted to Major J. T. N. L'Heureux (4th Chasseurs, Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, P.Q.), 22nd French-Canadian Batt.,

Brigade of C.M.R. Infantry, has been transferred to the General List of Officers, C.T.D., Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. and Chaplain the Rev. H. E. Pugsley, 4th Training Brigade, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the 3rd Canadian Training Brigade, West Sandling.

Lieut. H. S. Parker (8th Brigade, C.F.A., Ottawa), 1st Divl. Art., attached to the Res. Brigade, Shorncliffe, has been appointed Acting A.D.C. to General J. C. MacDougall, C.M.G., Commanding the Canadian Training Division, in the place of Lieut. *Emilius* Jarvis.

Major P. A. Moore (Brigade Major, 5th Mid. Brigade, Calgary, 15th Light Horse), late Headquarters, 6th Infantry Brigade, C.T.D., has been appointed Acting Brigade Major, 5th Canadian Training Brigade, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. G. R. Forneret (15th Royal Regt., Hamilton), 10th Western Canada Batt., C.E.F., has been granted special leave until June 18.

Hon. Lieut. D. J. Dwyer, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., has been transferred to duty at the Office of the Canadian Representative at the Front (Col. Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P.), London.

Major E. M. Vesey, C.A.M.C. (Brandon, Man.), and Capt. C. H. V. Smith, C.A.M.C., have been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Office of the A.D.M.S., London area.

Examination Distinctions.

In the examination at the close of the 8th Colt and Lewis machine-gun course at the Canadian Machine-gun School, Shorncliffe, the following officers, whose names are given in order of merit, qualified as 1st Class Instructors:—Lieut. R. B. Baines, 9th Res. Batt.; Lieut. C. M. Macreath (51st Rifles, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.), 17th Res. Batt.; Lieut. W. Neill, 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Lieut. F. G. Morrison, 17th Res. Batt.; Lieut. F. P. O'Reilly, Canadian Cavalry Depot; Lieut. E. R. Robison (99th Manitoba Rangers, Brandon), 32nd Res. Batt.; Capt. E. Laliberte (R. of O.), 23rd Res. Batt.; Lieut. A. B. Smith (105th Fusiliers, Saskatoon), 32nd Res. Batt.

In the examination at the close of a recent course of instruction in musketry and the Lewis gun, at the School of Musketry, Hythe, Major W. Baty (19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton), Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, and Lieut. W. A. Woodward



[Photo]



CANADIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH, PASSING THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL, NEAR BRAMSHOTT. THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE PANORAMA; THE FOURTH SECTION

With the Canadian Troops



[Photo] [J. Weston & Son.]
LIEUT.-COL. T. J. DE MONTARVILLE
TASCHEREAU, C.A.V.C.,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF VETERINARY
SERVICES, AT BRAMSHOTT.

Colonel Taschereau, who is a native of Quebec, as to his credit 32 years service in the Canadian Militia, beginning his military career at the age of 15, and at 28 he was a Lieut.-Colonel, commanding the old 23rd Regiment. During the South African War he was Senior Major in the 3rd Special Royal Canadian Regiment stationed at Halifax, N.S. On his return to Quebec he was appointed to the command of the 92nd Dorchester Regiment, of St. Ildore, P.Q., and continued in command until he entered the C.A.V.C. (Permanent), and was attached for duty with the 1st Royal Canadian Dragoons stationed at St. John's, P.Q.



LIEUT. A. CHILTON, C.A.S.C.,
Recently promoted from Q.M.-Sergeant, Canadian Section, G.H.Q., 3rd Echelon, France, and appointed to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe. Lieut. Chilton joined the C.E.F. in February, 1915, and 5 months later went to France as Q.M.-S. in the Remount Depot. He was transferred to G.H.Q. Sub-Staff the following October. In civil life Lieut. Chilton is the Manager of the Northern Crown Bank, Stevenson, B.C.



THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OFFICERS, N.C.O.S AND DRIVERS OF THE 13TH RESERVE
Sitting, left to right: Sergt. G. Tassall, S.Sergt. D. M. Brown, Sergt. P. St. John, C.S.-M. J. D. Henderson; Lieut. R. Brown, Lieut. J. Bissett (Edmonton), Officer in Charge; Lieut. A. Doyle (Dauphin, Man.); C.S.-M. H. C. Doyle
[Copyright Photo]



BRAMSHOTT, ENGLAND. THE 13TH RESERVE BRIGADE MACHINE-GUN BATTALION
[Copyright Photo] H. E. [unclear] [unclear]



THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, OFFICERS AND THE BRIGADE MACHINE-GUN BATTALION (OLD 13TH RESERVE)
Sitting, left to right: Sergt. Major P. G. Wilson, Lieut. Brown (3rd Res. Batt.), 1st Lt. Div. Cyclists; Lieut. Coles (2nd Res. Batt., late 91st Batt.), Second in Command; A. M. Black (3rd Res. Batt.), Officer Commanding; Lieut. J. C. Britton (5th Western Cavalry Batt.), C.I. Instructor; Lieut. E. R. Robinson (32nd Res. Batt.), C.I. Instructor B.C. Res. Batt.



CH WITH ITS FODDER BAG; THE SECOND AND THIRD, SHOWING THE ARTILLERY AND TRANSPORT, FORM NEARLY A COMPLETE COLUMN OF MARCHING MEN.

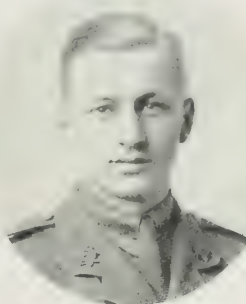


[Capt. the Rev. Thurlow Fraser.]



HORSE TRANSPORT, C.A.S.C. TRAINING DEPOT, SHORNCLIFFE.
Odling, C.Q.-M.-S. J. A. Stanley, Sergt. T. W. Jeffreys. In the second
commencing with No. 2, are Cpl. G. Clark, Cpl. H. T. Driver, Cpl. E. Wau-
Trumpeter V. Armstrong, Cpl. L. Percival, and Cpl. S. McQuat.
Folkestone.]

at Shorncliffe and Bramshott.



[Photos]

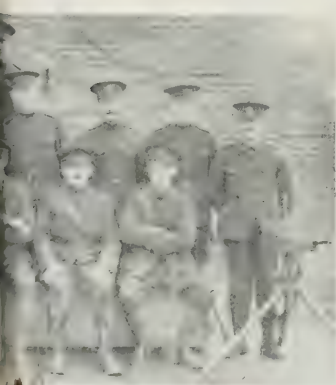
LIEUT. F. A. DUCHESNAY, C.A.S.C.,
Recently promoted from the ranks. As a private
he has had 14 months' service in France—9 with
the 10th Canadian Scottish Batt. and 5 with the
1st Divisional Supply Column. On receiving his
commission he was appointed to the C.A.S.C.
Training Depot, Shorncliffe.



[J. Weston & Son.]

CAPT. WILLIAM STUART, C.A.D.C.,
QUARTERMASTER IN CHARGE
OF STORES AT THE C.A.D.C. CLINIC,
HAVRE.

Capt. Stuart, who is nearly 70 years of age, has
been connected with the Canadian Militia for
the last 45 years, as a private and N.C.O. In
spite of his age, he volunteered for the ranks of
the C.E.F. early last year, but was personally
given a commission by General Sir Sam Hughes
on board the transport which was to bring him
to England, an hour or two before she sailed.
His home is in Ottawa, where he has for many
years carried on business as a builder and con-
tractor, and where, several years ago, he was
connected with the building of the Tower which
is so prominent a feature of the Dominion Par-
liament Buildings. Two of his sons, "Red" and
Bruce, are well-known Champion hockey players.



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R CANADIAN TRAINING BRIGADE
CADE), SHORNCLIFFE.

Row: Sergt. A. W. Sutherland, Sergt. W. Gedde
Percival, Sergt. W. H. Porter, Cpl. H. Graham, Sergt.
Richardson, Sergt. M. A. Oxford, Sergt. J. C. Tebb,
Watson, Sergt. W. E. Martin.
Row: Cpl. C. A. Overholt, Sergt. W. Beatty, Q.M.-S.
Cunn, Armourer Cpl. G. Wakling.
[Copyright Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.]



MACHINE-GUN SECTION, 54TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT

Bottom Row, left to right: Ptes. F. A. Reeves, T. Dayton,
T. Evans, R. Corrigan, W. L. Garbley, B. Hunter.
Second Row: Pte. N. Danzawit, Cpl. J. R. Wood, Sergt. J.
Vincent, Lieut. C. E. Bentley, Sergt. J. S. Taylor, I.-Cpl. G. N.
Durham, L.Cpl. J. De Lantier, Pte. B. A. Schubert.
Third Row: Ptes. R. Love, T. P. Corrigan, A. Heys, A. Swann-
son, D. Cadotte, D. J. Morrison, D. McLeod, C. J. Tallot,
A. Canbell.
Fourth Row: Ptes. D. V. Wood, D. W. McAlmird, R. Robert-
son, M. C. Gilbert, R. McDougal, H. M. Lamb, J. Weir, E. Leb-
b.

[Copyright Photo: H. Richards, Montreal and Liphook.]

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Major —, R.G.A.

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(6th Rifles, Vancouver), 30th B. C. Res. Batt., attained distinctive merit. Among the N.C.O.s taking the same course the following distinguished themselves: Sergt. P. M. Smith, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., and Sergt. J. H. Whitehead, 40th N.S. Res. Batt. In addition three officers and eight N.C.O.s qualified as 1st Class Instructors, and two officers and four N.C.O.s as 2nd Class Instructors.

Returned to Canada

During the past two weeks the following officers of the C.E.F. have returned to Canada:—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Finley, C.A.M.C. (No. 1 Genl. Hosp.), and Capt. G. E. Draeske, M.O.s in charge; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ings (6th C.M.R.), to 105th Batt.; Major W. Baty (3rd C.M.R.) and Capt. R. H. Groom (Staff of Director of R. and O.), Conducting Officers; Capt. J. G. Ross (13th Batt.)—Paymaster—Lieut. R. L. Turner (8th Batt.), and Lieut. J. Hirsch (R. and O. Staff), Assistant Conducting Officers—first two also on leave; Capt. W. D. Perry (late 18th Batt.); Capt. D. W. Megaffin (4th Batt.), on leave; Capt. V. C. Best (C.A.V.C.), on leave; Capt. L. Turgeon (41st Batt.), to duty; Capt. A. H. Huggill (2nd Batt.), to 227th Batt.; Capt. H. H. Smith (14th Batt.), permanently unfit for further military service; Capt. C. N. G. Milne (Can. Eng. T.D., Shorncliffe), to instructional duty; Lieut. R. H. Northover (C.O.C.), to instructional duty; Lieut. A. W. Northover (28th Batt.), to duty as bombing instructor; Lieut. M. Dubsule (22nd Batt.), to 178th Batt.; Lieut. R. C. Fitton (Can. Inf. Base Depôt), to 230th Batt.; Lieut. F. G. Day (11th Res. Batt.), to new battalion; Lieuts. F. McPhun (39th Res. Batt.), J. D. Sladen (2nd Batt.), J. M. Cane (18th Batt.), H. B. Baker (46th Batt.), R. M. Calvin (2nd Divl. Engrs.), J. A. Gairdner (3rd Batt.), F. Hudd (198th Batt.), H. M. E. Darling (1st Divl. Art.), and A. P. Grothe (22nd Batt.), on leave; Nursing Sister G. E. Burns (C.A.M.C.), Medical Attendant.

Col. Owen Thomas has also returned to Ottawa after a visit to England.

The following N.C.O.s and privates returned home to take up commissions in new battalions:—Q.M.-Sergt. L. D. Foster (39th Res. Batt.); Sergt. P. O. Hamel (23rd Res. Batt.); Cpl. MacDonnell (Can. Eng. T.D., Shorncliffe); Pte. J. W. Cowper (36th Res. Batt.); Pte. T. W. Quinn, Peterborough, Ont. (12th Res. Batt.).

Officers Transferred.

Among the officers of the C.E.F. recently transferred are the following:—

Capt. J. L. Carr, 11th Res. Batt., employed under the Chief Compensation Officer, Shorncliffe, to 20th Batt.; Lieut. M. L. Douglas (Corps of Guides, London, Ont.), 17th Res. Batt., late 34th Res. Batt., to 1st Batt.; Lieut. S. D. Robinson, Can. Engineers Training Depôt, Shorncliffe, to No. 2 Tunneling Co., C.E.; Lieut. H. L. Hull, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to 1st Divl. Trench Mortar Battery; Lieut. D. H. McKenzie (94th Highlanders, Baddeck, N.S.), 40th Res. Batt., to 25th Batt.; Capt. R. H. Macdonald, C.A.M.C., Shorncliffe, to No. 1 Can. Casualty Clearing Station; Lieut. W. A. Comp-ton, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to 3rd Divl. H.T. Mortar Battery; Lieut. G. V. Nelson (2nd Q.O.R., Toronto), 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 18th Batt.; Lieut. P. W. Beatty (10th Grenadiers, Toronto), 4th Can. Training Brigade M.G. Base, late 35th Res. Batt., to 3rd Infantry Brigade M.G. Co.; Lieut. W. A. Kenny, 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 1st C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. W. M. Notman, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to 3rd Divl. H.T. Mortar Battery; Lieut. R. A. Brodie (1st Can. Grenadier Guards, Montreal), 23rd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 60th Batt.; Lieut. C. Lambert (21st Hussars, Medicine Hat), 9th Res. Batt., late 31st Batt., to 1st C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. C. N. Bennett (63rd Rifles, Halifax), to 2nd Can. Training Brigade M.G. Base, East Sandling, to 7th Inf. Brig. M.G. Co.; Lieut. G. W. Nation, 30th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 7th Batt.; Lieut. G. Cruickshank (102nd Regt., Revelstoke), 54th Batt., Bramshott, attached to 30th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to the 2nd C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. H. O. Bennett, Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to 3rd Divl. H.T.M. Batt.; Lieut. E. Zeigler, 3rd Can. Training Brig. M.G. Base, West Sandling, to 7th Inf. Brig. M.G. Co.; Lieut. T. B. Redmond, 11th Res. Batt., to Canadian Base Depôt; Lieut. F. J. Carr, 55th Res. Batt., to 20th Batt.; Lieut. W. Young, 3rd Training Brig. M.G. Base, West Sandling, to 8th Inf. Brig. M.G. Co.

Lieut. R. B. Barnes (103rd Rifles, Calgary), 9th Res. Batt., to 18th Batt.; Lieut. B. Smith (67th L.I., Hartland, N.B.), 55th Res. Batt., to 25th Batt.; Lieut. C. E. Black, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to 1st Divl. Trench Mortar Batt.; Lieut. F. H. Wood (2nd Q.O.R., Toronto), 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 4th C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. E. A. Sharples, 50th Batt., Bramshott, to 31st Batt.; Lieut. G. T. Scroggie (23rd Northern Pioneers, Parry Sound), Cavalry Depôt, Shorncliffe, late Eaton M.G. Battery, to 7th Inf. Brig. M.G. Co.; Capt. J. J. Ower, C.A.M.C. (Montreal), to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital; Lieut. R. J. M. McKerrill (79th Highlanders, Winnipeg), 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, to 43rd Batt.; Lieut.

A. A. Gillis, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to 1st Divl. Amm. Col.; Lieut. A. E. Pickering (51st Rifles, Saint Ste. Marie), 36th Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 1st Batt.; Lieut. W. C. Thackray (R.M.C., Kingston, Ont.), Res. Brig. C.F.A., Shorncliffe, to R.C.H.A.; Lieut. L. Lacoste (85th Regt., Montreal), 23rd Res. Batt., Digby, to 22nd Batt.; Lieut. R. C. Cordingley (103rd Rifles, Calgary), 4th Training Brigade M.G. Base, Shorncliffe, to 9th Inf. Brig. M.G. Co.; Lieut. J. W. H. C. Vandenberg, 11th Res. Batt., formerly 12th Res. Batt., to P.P.C.I.I.; Lieut. W. A. Kenny, 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, to 1st C.M.R. Batt.

Bde. Sergt.-Major G. H. Rex, Headquarters Sub. Staff Canadian Siege Artillery Brigade, has been promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer (1st Class).

11th RESERVE BATTALION.

Officers' Reunion Dinner.

Those of the original 11th Battalion officers now stationed in England dined together at the Hotel Cecil, London, on Saturday evening last under the presidency of Colonel Royal



THREE BROTHERS WITH THE C.E.F. IN ENGLAND.

Left to right: Sergt. R. C. Mackenzie (9th Bde., C.F.A., Bramshott), Pte. W. J. Mackenzie, C.A.M.C. (West Civil Hospital, Folkestone), and Gnr. A. G. Mackenzie (9th Bde., C.F.A., Bramshott). All of them were born at Kinardine, Ont. Sergt. Mackenzie (the eldest) and Gnr. Mackenzie (the youngest) joined at Edmonton, where the latter was in the Royal Bank of Canada; while Pte. Mackenzie enlisted at Kingston, Ont., where he had just graduated in Arts at Queen's University.

Photo: J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.

Burritt, who held the first command of the battalion and brought it to England with the First Contingent in October, 1914, but who is now General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Headquarters, Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

In addition the following officers of the original personnel of the battalion were present:—Lieut.-Col. D. W. B. Spry (A.A. and Q.M.G., C.T.D.), Major J. G. Wayne (Commanding R.C.R. and P.P.C.I.I. Depôt), Major T. T. Kirkby (D.A.A.G., Staff of D. of R. and O.), Major P. Walker (Commanding 11th Res. Batt.), Major W. G. MacFarlane (D.A.A. and Q.M.G., H.Q. Staffs, C.T.D.), Capt. J. McAughy (H.Q., 4th Training Brigade), Capt. E. A. Hudson (Adjutant, Casualty Assembly Centre), Capt. G. D. Oulster (Staff Captain to Major-General J. W. Carson, C.B.), Capt. G. Ferguson (H.Q. Staff, C.T.D.), Capt. C. M. Anderson (Staff of D. of R. and O.), Capt. J. T. Clinkskill, Capt. G. S. Spindler (C.O.C., 10th Batt.), Capt. A. MacLean, Capt. L. J. Carey (Staff of D. of R. and O.), Capt. A. W. Sparling (Staff of D. of R. and O.), Capt. J. T. Clinkskill, Capt. G. S. Spindler (C.O.C., Bramshott), Capt. J. E. MacDermid (Staff of D. of R. and O.), Capt. G. L. Warner, Capt. R. R. Reid, Capt. F. B. Goodwillie, Capt. J. E. Holmes (C.A.D.C.), and the following original members of the battalion, who have received their commissions since arrival in England:—Lieut. A. Cox, Lieut. C. E. Ball, Lieut. F. J. Hunt, Lieut. F. O'Brien, and Lieut. A. I. Brander (Staff of the D. of R. and O.).

The speaker* were:—Col. Burritt, Col. Spry, Major Walker, Major MacFarlane, Capt. Reid, Capt. Spindler, Capt. Sparling, Capt. Hudson, and Capt. Anderson.

A handy little "Pocket Manual of Military Law and Procedure" has been compiled by Capt. E. R. N. Collins, of the 4th Battalion, Instructor at the Canadian Military School at Shorncliffe. The information has been carefully compiled from the official books, and it is arranged according to the customary routine, so that reference to the book at any stage of the proceedings will enable any officer or soldier to ascertain his next step and authority for such action. It should prove of great service to both officers and men of the C.E.F. London: Hugh Rees, Ltd., 5, Regent Street, W. Pp. 70; 1s. net

ON LEAVE FROM THE TRENCHES.

The Work of the Oversea Forces Reception Committee.

ONLY those who have regularly attended the railway stations at which men on leave from the trenches arrive can realise the opportunities for then and there rendering them invaluable personal service. Trains are apt to and do arrive at unseasonable hours and in all sorts of weather. Many of the men of the Oversea Forces have never been in London before in their lives, and may be merely passing through to visit friends or relations scattered all over Britain. The majority are not so flush of cash that they can charter taxi-cabs to pilot them to whatever destination they may have in view. On arriving, travel-stained and burdened with equipment, they hesitate to approach the more respectable hostilities; often, indeed, they are painfully conscious of their unrepresentable appearance pending a hot bath, rest, and brush up. Arriving in the small hours of a wet night, the situation of these inexperienced travellers in unfamiliar surroundings is often pitiable and liable to make them an easy prey to the designing man or woman.

Thanks to the recently-formed "Oversea Forces Reception Committee," of which Mr. W. E. Stavert, a well-known Montrealer, and Mr. H. M. Imbert-Terry are Vice-Chairmen and among its most active personal workers, the Canadian or other "Colonial" fresh from the trenches can now always be sure of

Leaf, and Peel House Clubs." Marshalled into groups with their belongings, in motors, pair horse and motor buses—or, failing these, on foot—the "Colonials" are thence personally cared for until they are safely housed with friends amid congenial surroundings. So far as residential accommodation is therein available, they are distributed among the clubs above named, which are so planned and managed as not only to make the men feel at home, but to give them the same liberty of action they would have in any social clubs at home. They pay a moderate sum for bed, board, or such individual meals as they desire to take in the clubs (3s. includes bed and three meals); at canteens light refreshments may be had at any hour. Many of those who minister to their wants inside the clubs are voluntary lady workers. Concert parties and other entertainments are frequently given by organised parties of friends. In the Daughters of the Empire Club, Mr. Lindsay, another Montrealer, recently installed a billiard table. Music and games are always available, and, of course, writing materials, baths, &c., while the arrangements made for changing French money, cheques, or pay vouchers at any hour are a great convenience.

The Maple Leaf Club and the Daughters of Empire Club are regarded as earmarked for Canadians, as it is by gifts from Canada that their running expenses are mainly met. The



MR. W. E. STAVERT,
Vice-Chairman.



MR. M. H. H. CANNELL,
Hon. Secretary.



MR. A. T. RIVERS,
Hon. Treasurer.



MR. H. M. IMBERT-TERRY,
Vice-Chairman.

having easily-identified friends to meet him at whatever hour his leave train may reach the railway terminus.

Regular readers of *Canada* have been able to gain considerable insight into the extent and variety of the beneficent work which is being daily accomplished under the auspices of the Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian War Contingent Association and their bands of voluntary workers, many of whom are relatives of officers and men on active service who, like that energetic organiser, Lady Drummond, came over from Canada for the purpose of making themselves useful. The existence of the invaluable Maple Leaf Club, with its Daughters of the Empire Annex, is due to the initiative of these practical organisers, whose latest effort—in conjunction with members of the Committees of the Victoria League and the Peel House Clubs—has resulted in the Oversea Forces Reception Committee, which has its headquarters at Room 40, St. Stephen's House, Westminster. Its Chairman is Mr. Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and the other officers are: Messrs. H. M. Imbert-Terry and W. E. Stavert, Vice-Chairmen; Mr. A. T. Rivers, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. H. H. Cannell, Hon. Secretary; and those, with Sir Everard Im Thurn, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Fred Bury, form the Committee.

"On Watch."

Already the following gentlemen are giving their services as voluntary workers, from whom the day and night "On Watch List" is formed: Messrs. H. J. Barber, H. Briden, H. H. Bolton, J. H. Bottomley, J. G. Butcher, Capt. H. Coulthard, H. H. Crick, H. J. Cotton, E. J. Garmeson, A. H. Gilliam, J. Goldsack, H. C. Hunt, H. C. Hudson, J. A. Herbert, W. E. F. Jennings, F. T. Johnson, John Jones, W. King, E. E. King, Judge Lush-Wilson, R. Lyring (Canadian), J. S. Leonard, B. Macdonald, C. H. Mayo, F. C. Porter, A. P. Remington (Canadian), W. O. Hyde (Canadian), D. Rogers (Canadian), R. Tucker, A. Taylor, C. E. Winter, S. G. White, W. Wrench-Lee, J. H. Wellard.

Those on duty at the stations select a vantage point at the exits from the arrival platforms under a placard which, in prominent lettering, shows that they represent the "Oversea Forces Reception Committee of the Victoria League, Maple

residences themselves are loaned by Old Country friends of the movement. The other two clubs are more the headquarters of Australians, New Zealanders, and Overseas soldiers generally. In practice, however, all Overseas men on leave in London are as welcome at the one club as at the other, and many friendships are therein cemented between the men from Canada and those from beneath the Southern Cross.

Mr. W. E. Stavert has had much experience as a bank manager in various Eastern towns, first with the Bank of Nova Scotia and, until his retirement, with the Bank of Montreal. He married Miss Thompson, a member of a well-known New Brunswick family, and has one son in the Army.

M. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, is negotiating with the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Canadian Government to start an expedition to the remotest northerly parts of British America. He will probably start next year.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

Very striking evidence as to the improvement of the general financial position in Canada is provided by the present situation in respect of good Canadian municipal, public utility, and high-grade industrial bonds. When the outbreak of war seriously dislocated existing financial conditions, which were then already strained owing to the financial and business depression of 1913-14, many financial authorities believed that Canadian municipalities would encounter very serious difficulty in financing their undertakings and in meeting their obligations. That anticipation proved correct only for a very limited period. Before long it became apparent that the necessary money could be obtained from U.S. sources, and, later, as the domestic financial situation improved, Canadians themselves began to absorb good municipal bonds as investments for their surplus cash.

* * *

A very noteworthy development of the situation has been that Canadian bond houses which formerly shipped Canadian bonds across the Atlantic for sale to British investors have for some time been buying back those bonds to cater for the demand for them at home. We may mention that several strong Canadian firms have indicated to us their readiness to purchase such bonds from British holders who may desire to turn their property into cash.

* * *

According to reliable reports from Canada, the position now is that any high-class offering by a Canadian city draws tenders promptly from both Canadian and U.S. firms, and it is remarked that offerings of good Canadian bonds were never so scarce as at present. A Montreal newspaper mentions, as an indication of the strength of the investment situation, that the Canadian banks, which from a desire to make the War Loan a success subscribed for large blocks of it, have already sold to investors about all the War Loan bonds which they desire to sell, thus being relieved of any surplus a great deal earlier than they expected. These bonds are understood to have been heavily purchased for investment purposes by companies which, owing to war profits, have been quickly accumulating important cash surpluses.

* * *

Another feature of the situation which is remarked upon is that companies which are in the fortunate position alluded to above have lately been utilising spare funds in purchasing their own bonds, thus providing in advance against future sinking fund requirements. This is held partly to account for recent advances in some industrial bonds in Canada, despite persistent selling of the same bonds in other markets.

* * *

It is now apparent that the influence of the immense crop of 1915 in restoring prosperity to Canadian domestic business is to be much more sustained than is the case in ordinary years. Reports from Western Canada indicate that the transportation of the grain from last year's crop can hardly be completed before this year's crop is harvested, and it will be realised that all the time this steady outpouring of produce continues a corresponding inflow of money and continuance of railway and other business activity is maintained. This would be of immense importance, even if only the Western Provinces were concerned; but, as a matter of fact, the situation is much the same throughout the Dominion.

* * *

According to a bulletin received by the High Commissioner's Office from the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa, "Out of the total estimated yield of wheat in 1915, 23 per cent., or 86,854,000 bushels, remained in farmers' hands at the end of March. This proportion compares with 12½ per cent. last year, 16½ per cent. in 1914, 22 per cent. in 1913, and 27 per cent. in 1912; so that this year the proportion in hand is larger than in any year since 1912, which related to the crop of 1911. . . . Of the remaining field crops the proportions and quantities estimated to be in farmers' hands at March 31 are as follows:—Oats, 45 per cent., or 235,530,000 bushels; barley, 34 per cent., or 18,514,500 bushels; rye, 30 per cent., or 732,700 bushels; buckwheat, 22 per cent., or 1,747,000 bushels; corn for husking, 24 per cent., or 3,453,000 bushels; flax, 25 per cent., or 2,700,300 bushels; potatoes, 20 per cent., or 12,960,800 bushels; turnips, etc., 15½ per cent., or 9,952,000 bushels; hay and clover, 23 per cent., or 2,524,000 tons. For oats, barley, and rye the quantities on hand at the end of March are larger than in any previous year on record."

* * *

The Dominion Government has decided to make use of soldiers who have returned from the front as a home guard (says an Ottawa cablegram). This will release over 10,000 fresh men for the Overseas Army.

Lieut.-Col. Shillington, A.D.M.S., at Bramshott, has succeeded Lieut.-Col. Wyld as A.D.M.S. at Headquarters in London, and his place will be taken by Lieut.-Col. Lorn Drum, who has been ill with rheumatic fever.

HOSPITAL FOR CANADIAN OFFICERS.

No. 1, Hyde Park Place.

On Thursday of last week H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, opened the new hospital for Canadian officers, established under the supervision of the Daughters of the Empire at No. 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W. The institution, which will be maintained by the Canadian Red Cross, has been equipped by Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, of Toronto. Twenty-five beds are provided, and when the accommodation allows, officers other than Canadians will be received as patients. The officer in charge is Captain Creighton, C.A.M.C., and the matron is Miss V. A. Tremaine, C.A.M.C., who was the nurse in attendance on the King after his accident in France.

Among those present at the opening were the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Minto, Countess Grey, Lady Mountstephen, Lady Strathcona, Sir George and Lady Perley, Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, General Carleton Jones, Col. Hodgkiss, Lady Drummond, and Lieut.-Col. Donald Armour.

Sir George Perley, in thanking her Royal Highness for opening the hospital, remarked that the people of Canada had a warm spot in their hearts for the Princess, for they had not forgotten her association with Canada some years ago.

Col. Hodgkiss, the Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, mentioned that after the war the furniture would be handed over to the British Red Cross and transferred to the Star and Garter. The Hon. Arthur Stanley gratefully accepted the gift.

On the suggestion of Princess Louise, a cablegram bearing her signature was despatched to Col. and Mrs. Gooderham expressing appreciation of their generosity.

—*—

R.S.P.C.A. WAR WORK.

Looking After Sick and Wounded Horses.

With regard to the appeal made to our readers to contribute towards the £25,000 or £30,000 asked by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it should be clearly understood that not a penny of the sum will go in R.S.P.C.A. salaries. The whole of the money is expended in building horse hospitals and shelters and supplying motor ambulances and other fundamental necessities for our sick and wounded horses. When the R.S.P.C.A. and its supporters among the public have carried things to this stage the Government steps in and looks after the upkeep and the personnel. What a huge business it all is appears from the simple fact that the Army Veterinary Department already includes 15,000 officers and men. The Duke of Portland and his colleagues of the R.S.P.C.A. Committee and the Veterinary Department of the British Army are the two sets of men who know most about the matter, and are most concerned to see that our horses are dealt with humanely and economically. They have satisfied themselves that the best method of procedure open at this juncture is for the public to subscribe the £25,000 or £30,000 necessary for the groundwork, the State undertaking the burden from that point—a burden representing many, many times £30,000.

The Inspector-General of Communications Overseas has written with special reference to the R.S.P.C.A. hospital:—"The Veterinary Hospital is now in full use, and the Society may rest assured that the splendid facilities for treatment which have been placed at the disposal of the State, and the extreme care and forethought which has been shown in providing the same, will bring the reward of an increased number of animals made serviceable to the State, and the alleviation of animals suffering under the trying conditions of war."

—*—

The Commissioners who investigated the fire at the Dominion Parliament Buildings state in an interim report that there is a strong suspicion, but no proof, of incendiarism.

The novelties in sports coats, which at the moment form a distinctive feature of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's productions, should interest those of our lady readers to whom exclusive designs and modest prices in these goods constitute an essential attraction. Artificial silk coats at 3½ guineas, fleecy woollen knitted coats in assorted colours and specially dyed shades at 52s. 6d., and pure silk sports coats made from the richest pure silk yarn in a very fine texture, and in a choice range of exclusive shades, are just a few coatings chosen at random from among their many and latest novelties. In children's wear there is a wonderful variety of garments, all of superior quality and finish, and to be relied upon to stand hard wear. Purchased for the most part prior to the great advance that has taken place in all classes of woollens, the selection of children's jerseys, kilt dresses, underwear, etc., now on show are offered at prices that cannot be maintained after the present stock is sold. A visit to this department at Debenham and Freebody's is particularly recommended at the moment to the wives of officers and other Canadian ladies who are at present in England.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - - £2,000,000
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Cashier & General Manager: ADAM TAIT. Secretary: A. K. WRIGHT.

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INCORPORATED 1865.

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Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,600,000.
Total Assets Over - \$90,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

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Established 1885.

ECONOMY AS APPLIED TO FIRE INSURANCE

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General Manager: F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

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£250 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS will be paid by the above Corporation to the legal personal representative of any person who is killed by an accident causing material damage to the passenger train in which the deceased was travelling as a ticket-bearing or paying passenger, or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident. Provided that the person so killed or injured had upon his or her person or had left at home his or her usual signature, written prior to the accident, in the space provided below, which, together with the giving of notice within seven days to the above Corporation, is the essence of this contract.

This Insurance only applies to persons over 14 and under 65 years of age, is subject to the conditions stated above and contained in the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Act, 1907, and holds good for current issue only.

No person can recover under more than one Coupon Ticket in respect of the same risk.

Signature.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £800,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

JOHN STIRLING COCKBURN, General Manager. GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

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The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Accompaniments of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Thursday, June 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Mon., May 29.	Tues., May 30.	Wed., May 31

The appearance of the Stock Exchange has been cheerful during the week, and business at times has been on a moderately brisk scale.

In the Canadian department the gilded issues of the Dominion have worn a steady to dull appearance. Business in these descriptions has contracted temporarily in common with that in other Colonial Government securities, owing to the fact that bargain hunters are discovering better opportunities among Home Railway prior charge stocks since the removal of official minima. Old Canada Fours are unchanged at 79½. The 4½ per Cents., however, have picked up ½ to 94½.

There has been pronounced strength in Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group, emanating mainly from New York, though dealings locally have been on a considerable scale. The stock is now halting around 184½ and records a net gain of 7 at that level. Current earnings remain good. Grand Trunk stocks, however, have been more depressed than ever. Junior issues show falls of ½ to 1. The decline among senior issues is heavier, the Guaranteed Fours having fallen 2½, while the 1st and 2nd Prefs. are 4 and 5 down respectively. Canadian Northern obligations have marked time. Gross earnings continue to expand satisfactorily.

Hudson's Bays in the land group are up to 6 9-16. Lower-priced shares have ruled idly steady.

As regards industrials, Canadian Cars are 2 up at 77, but the Pref. has fallen a point. Dominion Steels have been strong, rising 5½ to 56½. Steel of Canada shares have gone ahead 3 to 63½. City Services are firmer around 195½.

South American tractions have shown irregularity, but Mexico Trams have gained 2½ at 27, and Brazilian Traction is better at 57, being assisted with other Brazilian descriptions by the improvement in the exchange.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, May 3.

The phenomenal activity of the stock markets during April—which from a Stock Exchange point of view was the busiest month for more than a year past—has been followed by a period of comparative quietude, which, commencing just before Easter, has, with the exception of one or two brief spurts, continued until now. Though the markets are somewhat listless no weakness is apparent; indeed, the general opinion seems to be that this is only a rest, which will in turn be followed by renewed activity presently. The steel stocks have been irregular lately. Steel of Canada, which was for some time the outstanding market feature, has been neglected of late, but, on the other hand, Scotia and Dominion Steel have slightly advanced. Interest in Canada Steamships has slackened off.

The Toronto Stock Exchange has decided upon a revision of the list of minimum prices. I understand that the new list—which will become effective on May 8

will eliminate the minima in some cases, as, for instance, Brazil Traction and Canadian Car Common, which are dealt in heavily elsewhere than in Toronto. In other cases, as for instance Canadian Car Pref., the minima will be reduced, while in yet others they will be left as at present. No similar action has been yet determined upon by the Montreal Stock Exchange, but it is possible that the question may be considered at the annual meeting on May 12.

It seems that at the meeting of A. MacDonald, Ltd., in Winnipeg yesterday the shareholders vigorously opposed the Directors' proposal to reduce the Common stock. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday, and it is believed that then the Directors will agree to drop their suggestion altogether.

Among current prices Steel Co. of Canada is 58½, Dominion Steel 50½, Scotia 109, Canadian Cement 62, Dominion Bridge 215, Canadian Car 69, Canadian General Electric 110, Canadian Locomotive 59, Montreal Power 239, Shawinigan 133, Laurentide 187, Canadian Cottons 46½, Dominion Textile 83, Canada S.S. Lines 27, Quebec Rly. 27, Ames-Holden 27, Russell Motor Car Pref., which has shown considerable strength in Toronto recently, is 86½.

Meanwhile there has been phenomenal activity in Cobalt silver mining shares. Ever since the price of bar silver commenced upon its steady advance plenty of people have predicted a boom in Cobalt shares. By one cause or another this has hitherto been prevented, but the recent sensational advance proved too much for the repressing influences, with the result that there has been a regular outburst of

speculative activity. This is not an unusual thing, seeing that while the average price of bar silver last year was under 50 cents per oz., the price is now above 74 cents per oz. The speculative demand caused a general rise in Cobalt shares. This naturally encouraged profit-taking sales, but, although there has been some reaction from the highest prices are still materially higher than they were a few days ago. Thus Crown Reserve is 59, Comings \$5.75, Chambers-Ferland 32½, Kerr Lake \$5.25, La Rose 81, McKinley-Darragh 67½, Nipissing \$8.10, Temiskaming 75.

Porcupine stocks have been quiet. Particulars are now available of the Hollinger merger. It seems that Hollinger, Acme Gold Mines, Millerton Gold Mines, and Claim 13,147 of Canadian Mining and Finance, Ltd., all of which are situated at Porcupine, are to be amalgamated under the title of Hollinger Consolidated Mines, Ltd. The nominal capital of the company is to be \$25,000,000 in \$5 shares, of which \$24,000,000 is to be issued and \$1,000,000 will be held in the company's treasury for future purposes. The basis of the consolidation is that Hollinger is approximately of the same value as the collective value of the other three companies. By the consolidation it is suggested that the parties thereto will secure freedom from loss in case of any geological disturbances found to affect the ore bodies; a speculative chance spread over a large area; and lowered working costs. Of the 5,000,000 shares of the new company 200,000 will be held in the treasury, 2,400,000 will go to Hollinger, 2,100,000 to Acme, 200,000 to Millerton, and 100,000 to Canadian Mining and Finance Co. Hollinger shareholders, therefore, will get four shares in the new company for each share of their present holdings. Hollinger is now quoted at \$29.75, Dome Mines \$25.75, McIntyre \$1.06, Jupiter 23½, Dome Extension 35½.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CANADIAN ZINC. Bounty Authorised.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

The Canadian Government has authorised the payment of a bounty of 2 cents per lb. on zinc or spelter containing not more than 2 per cent. of impurities, produced in Canada from zinc ores mined in Canada, provided the standard price of zinc or spelter in London at the time of production is less than £36 19s. 3d. per ton of 2,240 lb., when the bounty payable shall be an amount equal to the difference between such standard price per ton and £36 19s. 3d. per ton. It is further provided that in no event shall the bounty be payable when the price received for zinc or spelter by the producer is 8 cents or more per lb., and that no bounty shall be payable on zinc or spelter to the producer during the continuance of the war, and in no event on zinc or spelter produced after July 31, 1917. The total amount payable shall not exceed the sum of \$400,000.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company has let a contract for the construction of seven standard size elevators, three to be erected on the Canadian Pacific Railway, one on the Canadian Northern Railway, and three on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

No serious shortage of labour has been reported from any one of the Prairie Provinces up to date, men being forthcoming almost as fast as required.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND No. 117.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. and a BONUS OF ONE PER CENT. HAVE BEEN DECLARED upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending 31st May next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Thursday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record on 16th May, 1916.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 17th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London.
15th April, 1916.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, in terms of the Trust Deed, from 18th to 31st May, 1916, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART,
Secretary.

4, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,179
RESERVE FUND 184,931
TOTAL ASSETS 390,110
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
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The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

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EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952.

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Fully Paid ..\$1,000,000
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The Company acts as Agent and
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Capital Authorised. \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

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Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,432,356).

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (£1,488,727).

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IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forested pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

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NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Steel of Canada's Strong Position.

At the recent annual meeting of the Steel Company of Canada, held at Hamilton, a number of important changes in the company's personnel were announced—the most important being the appointment of Mr. Robert Hobson, the former Vice-President and General Manager, to the position of President, in the place of Mr. Wilcox, who has retired. Mr. F. H. Whitten succeeds Mr. Hobson in the responsible post of General Manager. Mr. C. A. Birge will be the new Vice-President, and Mr. A. J. Browne, K.C., of Montreal, will take the post on the directorate rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. W. Southam. According to one of our exchanges, local rumour has it that later on a 3 per cent. dividend on the Common stock will be declared for the period from July to December. That the company is in an excellent condition to deal with the large business on its order books was made abundantly clear by the new President, Mr. Hobson, who pointed out that although all steel companies are now experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining certain raw materials, the Steel Company of Canada has large quantities which have been bought at favourable prices, and the possession of which necessarily relieves the management of many anxieties in connection with the execution of current orders. Mr. Hobson was particularly emphatic in his remarks as to the strong position of the company in the matter, and that important material, ferro-manganese. He said that it is nearly impossible to procure this at the present time. The ore is obtained from Russia, India, and Brazil. Many plants in the United States and Canada have only very limited supply of this material, but the Steel Company of Canada has a sufficient amount on hand to meet its requirements for eight or ten months, and what is of equal importance, this was purchased at a very favourable price, particularly in view of the present position of affairs in regard to this important raw material, a fact which entitles the Board to the hearty commendation of the shareholders.

Land Corporation's Conservative Policy.

Shareholders of the Land Corporation of Canada are again to receive only 5 per cent. As last year, the Directors feel that this is the wisest course in the best interests of the company, and although some of the proprietors may suffer a pang of regret when they remember the fat years of 1907 to 1912, when the dividends ranged from 12½ to 20 per cent., there can be no doubt that the policy of the Board is a sound one, and to be commended, in view of the present abnormal circumstances. The dividend in question calls for only £3,750, and as the credit balance, including £23,525 brought forward, was £25,099, there remains the substantial balance of £21,349 to be carried forward to the next year's accounts. For the same reasons as actuated their policy of last year, the Board do not propose a valuation of the company's investments, and probably no one will be disposed to cavil at this decision, although it, of course, removes an important factor in arriving at an estimate of the company's financial position. The Directors point out that, whilst last year's splendid harvest fully justified their expectations and enabled the farmers to make up for the losses of the previous year, it is hardly to be expected, in view of the wet autumn and the large number of men who have joined the Colours, that this year's harvest will be up to that of 1915. They remind the shareholders, however, that the price of wheat keeps at a satisfactory level, and offer the opinion that a large sum should again be realised by the farming community. When war broke out the £1 shares stood at £1 17s. 6d. As there have been no dealings since it is impossible to gauge the current value, but holders would be well advised not to sell at the low price which would probably be offered under existing circumstances.

Bell's Asbestos Satisfactory Performance.

Bell's United Asbestos Company made the very satisfactory net profit of £39,001 in 1915, and the report for that year, issued last week, in every way justifies the increasing favour with which the shares of this old-established concern have been lately regarded. As may be imagined, the abnormal volume of business transacted during the year under review—the factories were kept working at their fullest capacity—and the urgent demands for speedy delivery have resulted in heavy unusual expenses, which have been increased by the higher cost of raw materials, labour, and freights generally. Despite these adverse factors, and the necessary provision for the payment of the estimated excess profits duty for 1914 and 1915, the results for 1915 can but be regarded as satisfactory. Adding the amount brought forward to the net profit there was an available total of £47,448. Deducting the interim dividends on the Ordinary and 6 per Cent. Preference

shares, and the sum to provide for the balance of the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the Cumulative Preference shares to the end of 1915, there remains a balance of £36,879. With the present payment of a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, together with a bonus of 6d., will make the total distribution 15 per cent. for the year. It is proposed to carry the respectable sum of £15,000 to the general reserve, and this will leave £7,942 to be carried forward to the next accounts. Altogether a very respectable performance, and one which will help to increase public confidence in the ability of capably managed Canadian companies to earn handsome dividends.

Winnipeg Electric Railway Developments.

The annual report of the Winnipeg Electric Railway—one of Canada's most important street traction companies—affords the cheering information that the decrease in the net earnings—due to two causes, the general depression following the first winter of the war, and the advent of the jitney competition in the spring—has proved to have had only a temporarily adverse influence on the fortunes of this well-known enterprise. The Directors are able to report that the net earnings for the latter months of 1915, and the beginning of 1916, compare favourably with those for a similar period of previous years. The excellent crop prospects of the West, followed by the record harvest of 1915, had a stimulating effect upon the business of the company, and caused a gradual advance towards normal conditions. The net earnings for the year under review from the operations of the combined properties amounted to \$1,331,738, which compares with \$1,769,114 for 1914. Fixed charges, including taxes, city percentages, interest on the funded debt, and other contingent charges, absorbed \$833,635, leaving a net balance of \$496,101, which, when added to the surplus brought forward from 1914, as adjusted, aggregates \$1,637,598. During the year quarterly dividends were paid at an average rate of 9½ per cent. per annum, and these called for \$855,000. The Directors make the important announcement that in order to verify the value of the company's properties as shown by the books, and to reclassify the capital expenditures to bring them into conformity with the classification prescribed by the Public Utilities Commissioner, they are having the properties appraised by a well-known New York firm, and the new valuation—which, when made, will, it is expected, exceed the book values—will be substituted for those shown in the balance-sheet, when ascertained. It will be gratifying to the shareholders in this country to learn that further economies in operative expenses are in contemplation, and that the Directors confidently anticipate an increase in net earnings during the current year.

Two Important B.C. Developments.

Two developments of primary importance to Canada's Pacific Province are announced. The first relates to the steps adopted by the Government of British Columbia to assist the shipping and shipbuilding industry of the country. It is said that this will take the form of financial aid aggregating \$2,000,000, and the necessary legislation to carry this into effect has been introduced in the B.C. Legislature. It is understood that the measure in question authorises a Commission, which will supervise the working of the Act, to sanction loans on new tonnage to the extent of rather more than 55 per cent. of its value. The second development relates to the decision of the Canadian Government to pay a bounty on zinc or spelter produced in the Dominion from zinc ores mined in Canada. Both these developments will be watched closely, both here as well as in the Dominion, especially the endeavour of the B.C. Government to not only assist the shipbuilding industry of the Province but to aid the Mother Country in its efforts to cope with the serious depletion of British tonnage due to the malign submarine policy of the unspeakable Hun. With regard to the zinc bounty, this, which is, of course, only a temporary measure, it will be noted, is hedged about with safeguards, but the aid now offered should be valuable to that section of the British Columbia mining industry interested in the production of zinc and spelter, which, it will be remembered, has made rapid progress of late.

The Dominion House of Commons has passed the Bills authorising the loan of \$15,000,000 to the C.N.R. and \$8,000,000 to the G.T.P., and the acquisition of three branch railways in Quebec to serve as feeders to the National Trans-Continental Railway at an actual cost not exceeding \$4,500,000, the Government also to assume \$2,500,000 indebtedness. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, said the solution of the railway problem would probably mean that the Government would take over one or more of the systems with the possibility of faking all.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

GLASS.—We understand that the Premier Glass Co. went into liquidation some time ago, and that an order has been made for the sale of its property next July. No interest has been paid on the company's bonds since the present company was organised. The Quebec Savings and Trust Company is the trustee for the bondholders, and a meeting of the latter is to be held towards the end of the present month to discuss the best method of safeguarding their interests.

J. B. (Manchester).—We are informed that there are distinct, though at present slight, signs of improvement in the local real estate situation. It is stated that, whereas hitherto real estate has been absolutely unsaleable in the city, lately it has been possible to effect sales in cases where really good property has been offered at sacrifice prices. This applies to residential and business property in the city. There is said to be quite a strong demand for farm lands in the locality, and that these are saleable at really satisfactory prices.

H. P. P. (Highgate).—(1) The stock has been on a 6 per cent. per annum dividend basis since and including 1913. The lowest price it has touched in recent years was 60 in the latter part of 1914; earlier in the same year it had stood at over 86, and at the outbreak of war the quotation was about 64. (2) The company has suspended payment of its preferred dividends since August, 1913, so that by August this year 21 per cent. will have accumulated in arrears. The company is understood to have been earning very satisfactory profits for some time now, and it is suggested that some, if not all, of the arrears of dividends may be paid off this year. There has, however, been no official intimation of any such probability as yet.

"DEBENTURES."—The total amount represented by the public utilities owned by the city is \$2,681,313, of which electric light and power represents \$1,382,665; waterworks \$673,648, and street railway \$625,000. The two former are both sources of profit to the city, but the third has, so far, been a losing proposition. Thus for the last three years the profits from electric light and power were \$30,555, \$38,588, and \$8,019 respectively, and the waterworks, for the same three years, earned profits of \$4,113, \$16,139, and \$9,250. The street railway, however, lost \$19,664 in 1913, \$33,447 in 1914, and \$30,973 in 1915. Thus in 1915 the loss from the street railway exceeded by \$13,704 the profits earned from the other two sources combined; it is stated, however, that the figures for the first two months of the present year show a considerable improvement.

GENERAL.

TELEPHONE.—Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor, is himself responsible for the statement that Brantford, Ontario, is

justified in calling itself "the Telephone City," because the telephone originated there, having been invented at his father's house, Tutela Heights, in the summer of 1874.

ANGLICAN.—The Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., Archbishop of Rupertland, who resides at Winnipeg, is now Primate of All Canada. There are also three Metropolitan Sees, viz., the Ecclesiastical Provinces of (1) British Columbia, (2) Eastern Canada, (3) Ontario. The Most Rev. F. N. Du Vermet, Archbishop of Caledonia, is Archbishop of the first of these, and resides at Prince Rupert; the Most Rev. C. L. Worrell, Archbishop of Halifax, N.S., is Metropolitan of Eastern Canada, and the Most Rev. G. Thorneley, Archbishop of Algoma, who resides at Sault Ste. Marie, is Metropolitan of Ontario.

MAY MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal (7d.).—"Captured by Germans in Mid-Ocean"; "At Wilhelmshaven"; "Germany's Strongest Weapon"; "Parliaments and Newspapers in Two Hemispheres," Sir Henry Lucy.

Cornhill (1s.).—"The Crown Prince of Germany," Hon. Lady Wilson; "The Fourth of August" (Masque), Sir Henry Newbolt; "Sir Clements Markham," Admiral Sir Albert Markham; "As Others See," Boyd Cable; "An English Hospital for French Wounded," J. R. M. Macdonald.

Englishwoman (1s.).—"Refugees in Petrograd and Moscow," Violetta Thurstan; "The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases: Education," Mrs. Scharlieb, M.S., M.D.; "A Canteen in a French Depot"; "The Marriage of John Stuart Mill," Margaret Ashworth.

Imperial Columnist (2d.).—"Child Training in Canada"; "The Sunday School by Post."

Munsay (6d.). April.—"The Story of England," N. Breton; "The Havoc of Invasion," J. W. McConaughy; "The Political Truce in Canada"; "William Shakespeare," R. Le Gallienne; "The Magnificent Adventure" (novel—Part I), Emerson Hough.

Nineteenth Century and After (2s. 6d.).—"The Trials to Come," Dr. Arthur Shadwell; "The Real Aims of the 'Peaceful German Nation,'" J. W. Headlam; "Germany, and Ireland," England's Achilles-Heel," Walter Sichel; "Conscience and the Conscientious Objector," Bishop Welldon; "Fighting in Flanders in 1793-1794," Mrs. Sterling; "How Germany Can Pay," Francis Gribble.

Strand Magazine (6d.).—"The British Campaign in France" (Mons and Le Cateau), Sir A. Conan Doyle; "The Inventor as Sportsman" (some novel—and unpainted—ideas), W. Heath Robinson; "Always Merry and Bright" (reminiences), Alfred Lester.

Tellers of the Deep (3d.).—"Dr. Grenfell at the Front: Some Experiences of War."

World's Work (1s.).—"The Great Treat: Sir Edward Grey"; "Stamping Out German Trade," Jas. Armstrong; "The Merchantman in War," F. A. Talbot; "The Horse and the State," W. S. Dixon; "Switzerland's Citizen Army," Arthur James.

THE THEATRES.

We have received a letter of warm thanks from the Matron of the 1st London General Hospital, Camberwell, for the theatre tickets for Canadian patients and staff which we were enabled to send through the courtesy of the managers of the following theatres:—Adelphi ("Tina"), Apollo ("Toto"), Haymarket ("Fishingle"), and His Majesty's (Shakespeare Centenary Festival).

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants' Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 541.

May 20, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

IX.—Charing Cross.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

The little hamlet of Charing, in which Edward I. erected one of the crosses which marked the resting-places of his Queen's body on its last journey to Westminster, had even then, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, acquired some importance as standing half-way between the City of London and the City of Westminster. Here the traveller stopped for refreshment before the last short stage of his journey, and here, too, the burgess and apprentice came from their homes in the City to spend summer evenings in the fields, or to see the latest monstrosity exhibited at the taverns thereby. The little cluster of cottages which formed the village stood on the site of the present Cockspur Street, and spread eastwards over the space now occupied by Trafalgar Square. The ancient cross stood till 1647 at the top of Whitehall, where the statue of King Charles I. now is, and at its removal formed the centre of a district of small taverns and poor dwellings, with two landmarks—one to the north in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the other to the south in Northumberland House. This last, a fine Jacobean mansion and the last of the Strand palaces, was demolished in 1873, by which time the neighbourhood had assumed much of its present aspect. Trafalgar Square was constructed between 1829-1841, sweeping away the last remnants of the old village of Charing, amongst other buildings those occupied by the King's Mews.

The "Golden Cross" Hotel.

With so much by way of introduction we can well afford a moment to recall the memories of an old inn which stood at this place and bore the sign of "The Golden Cross." A modern hotel, though not exactly upon the same site, recalls the name of the famous old hostelry which played so large a part in the life of London. The inn was in its time one of the most extensive coaching centres in England. Mr. G. Boulton, of Leatherhead, "a man of powerful understanding and considerable acquirements," who was proprietor of the inn at the beginning of last century, advertised a coach from Lewes to London, from the White Hart at Lewes to the Golden Cross, which left at 8.30 and arrived at 6, the fares being 13s. inside, and outside 8s. 6d. Coaches ran from the Golden Cross to Brighton and Exeter, to Salisbury, Lichfield and Stafford.

Dickens Memories.

In Duncannon Street, near by, there was once an old archway which called forth the following remark: "a terrible place—dangerous work—other day—five children—mother—tall lady—eating sandwiches—forgot the arch—crash—knock—children look round—mother's head off—shocking, shocking! Looking at Whitehall, sir? Fine place—little window—somebody else's head off there, eh, sir?—he didn't keep a sharp lookout enough, either—eh, sir?" It can scarcely be necessary to recall the context, or tell again the story of Mr. Pickwick's affray with the cabman, and the protection which Mr. Jingle extended to him, all of which took place, be it noted, on his departure to Rochester from the Golden Cross Hotel. David Copperfield, too, patronised the Golden Cross, when he was led by a chambermaid to a bedroom which "smelt like a hackney coach" and was "shut up like a family vault." Here, too, he partook of half-a-pint of sherry, which he suspected "was being concocted by the waiter, behind a partition, of the dregs from the glasses of previous imbibers. At all events, it was flat, and had more English crumbs in it than David was accustomed to expect in foreign wine."

THE UNION JACK CLUB.

For the Sailors and Soldiers of the Empire.

Of all the residential clubs and rallying places now open in various parts of London for the benefit of warrant officers, petty officers, soldiers and sailors of the Empire, first place in justice belongs to the Union Jack Club, opposite the main entrance to Waterloo Station. Opened by King Edward in 1907 as a national memorial to sailors, soldiers and mariners who gave their lives for the Empire in South Africa, it has proved a model for the Maple Leaf and Anzac Clubs and all such institutions, and is now as well known among the rank and file throughout the services as the War Office or the Admiralty.

One of the Sights of London.

The Union Jack Club, indeed, is one of the sights of London in these stirring days. There at any hour, from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., it is thronged with a more representative mixed assemblage of the various units of the Empire serving on land and sea than any other building in London. At closing time the other night it contained 1,000 men, for whom, unfortunately, only 360 beds were available. So popular, however, is the club, and so renowned for its cheap, good meals and the comfort and amusement obtainable within its walls, that the other 640 were glad to have a mattress on or under one of its six full-sized billiard tables, in its chairs, on its lounges, or in any available nook and corner rather than try for accommodation elsewhere. No wonder a great effort is being made to raise funds to build at once an annex upon adjoining ground which the Council has secured.

The King and Queen (who are frequent visitors), Lord Kitchener, Admiral Jellicoe, General Haigh, General Alderson, General Birdwood, and Mr. Balfour all unite in an appeal which Canadians should be among the first to respond to, for it was the Canadian Contingent who were the first to sample its comforts after war began. The club is fortunate in its administrative Council. The President, Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.V.O., renowned for his organising capacity, and a great friend of the Canadians, as was evidenced in a chat with the writer, manages to put in a lot of time in looking after the club. The Vice-President, Sir Walter Lawrence, G.C.I.E., is equally indefatigable, while the club seems particularly happy in having Colonel Wilkinson as its resident Comptroller and Secretary, judging from the relations which appeared to prevail between him, the staff and the hundreds of members present when the writer accompanied a party of pressmen over the building last week.

Attractive and Cheap.

Probably the popularity of the club is mainly due as much to the way in which it is run as to the excellence and variety of its attractions. The rules are framed on those of the ordinary West End club, with the result that the members—and all men in the King's uniform are now practically members wherever they come from—themselves see to it that all behave as gentlemen. The charges seem ridiculously low, totalling from 14s. to 16s. per week for separate bedroom and three or four meals a day. However, the club is self-supporting, and the funds wanted so urgently are to provide at once additional bedrooms on an adjoining site already secured. One hundred pounds will find a furnished room, and already many who have lost dear ones in the war have chosen this method of perpetuating their memory instead of putting up useless stained-glass windows or memorials in brass.

Lord Shaftnessy was greatly taken with the club during his last visit to London, and it is well worthy of a visit from and the support of Canadians. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Union Jack Club, Waterloo Road, S.E., or to Messrs. Coutts and Co., bankers, Strand, W.C.

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" Curcio's, 10, Rue Auber; and
" Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.

Mr. J. G. Woods, Timber Commissioner of the British Columbia Government, whose headquarters are at 1-3, Regent Street, W., in conversation with a representative of *Canada*, said that notwithstanding the undiminished transportation difficulties, a considerable quantity of box-wood in various stages of completion is arriving from B.C., nearly all of which is for Government use in connection with the war. Progress is also being made in the use of Douglas fir by the railways and other users, and when the transportation difficulties are solved it is only a matter of time for a great development in a regular demand for certain classes of B.C. timber.

G.T.P. STEAMERS AND ALASKA.

An official courier will be attached to the G.T.P. steamships *Prince Rupert* and *Prince George* on their Alaska trips, commencing in June. Their special duties will consist in explaining points of interest along the route, giving short and breezy sketches of the history of the settlement and development of the country, legends and folklore of the Indian tribes of the coast, the glaciers, and many special beauty-spots from a scenic point of view, as well as conducting passengers who may desire to go ashore at ports of call, and, in addition, they will organise entertainments on board in the way of concerts, lectures, dances, and card parties.

Mr. F. J. Hunter has been elected a Director of the Reid Newfoundland Company in place of the late Mr. Martin Furlong, K.C., of St. John's, Newfoundland.

A voluminous report on the Georgian Bay Canal project prepared by the Special Commissioner, Mr. W. Sanford Evans, appointed two years ago to investigate the commercial possibility of the Ottawa River route, has been tabled in the Dominion Commons. The report contains a thousand pages of data in regard to grain routes, trade channels, transportation charges, etc., but it contains no findings and makes no recommendations.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—The Directors have declared the usual dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred shares, payable June 1 to shareholders registered at May 22.

**RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).
Seven Days Ending May 7.**

Canadian Northern, \$677,400; increase, \$257,800.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,763,000; increase, \$1,169,000.

Grand Trunk, \$163,487; increase, \$21,070; G.T. Western, \$35,754; increase, \$9,370; Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$12,561; increase, \$3,993 Total, \$211,802; increase, \$34,433.

G.T.P., Prairie Section, \$20,797; increase, \$11,249.

Temiscanata Railway.—Gross earnings for March, \$16,896; operating expenses, \$16,697.

Scottish and Canadian General Investment.—The net revenue for the year amounted to \$16,767. A dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, is recommended on the Ordinary shares. Adding £2,774 brought forward and placing £1,500 to contingent fund, the balance of £2,511 is carried forward. The net profit on sales of investments, etc., £1,498, has been placed to reserve.

Dominion Trust.—The Court of Appeal has decided that the depositors, who seek to share in the assets along with the other creditors, cannot proceed unless the depositors or the Government give security or agree to pay the costs of the counsel for the liquidator. It is possible that the depositors may ask the Government to guarantee the costs in question. It is stated that the Saskatchewan depositors and creditors of the company, learning that the \$250,000 bonds held by the Government are reserved for the benefit of depositors and creditors in British Columbia, have organised and appealed to the Saskatchewan Government for help in attacking any distribution of this money which does not include the Saskatchewan depositors and creditors.

In the King's Bench Division last week Mr. Justice Darling entered judgment for the defendants, with costs, in an action by Mr. Edgar Morris and Mr. Frank Jordan against the Union Bank of Canada. Plaintiffs did not appear.

**TRADE ENQUIRIES.
Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms**

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

An enquiry is made by a firm in Rotterdam, Holland, for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of mild steel plates suitable for the manufacture of expanded metal.

A London company who have received enquiries for large quantities of codfish for Spain and other markets invite offers from Canadian producers.

A Canadian manufacturing company are desirous of getting into touch with a few London brokers who specialise in the purchase of confectionery sundries.

Messrs. W. Weddel and Co., Ltd., report the arrival last week of 10,406 cwt. of Canadian cheese; white and coloured 114s.-116s. per cwt.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

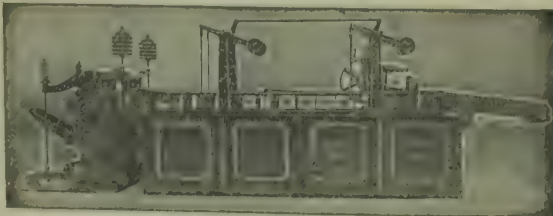
J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the *Weekly Bulletin*, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

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CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending May 16 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W., at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.;

Adamson, S. A., Ashcroft—Great Sanders, Battle, Sussex.

Albutt, A. J., Winnipeg—Thackeray Hotel.

Barrie, Miss W., Toronto—51, Norfolk Square, W. Bell, Mrs. Hazel, Halifax—35, Leinster Square, W.

Blandford, Miss H., Edmonton—65, Nimrod Road, Streatham, S.W.

Booth, Herbert, Victoria Morningside, St. Anne Road, Esal, St. Anne's.

Boyd, E. D., Montreal Golden Cross Hotel.

Cameron, Lt.-Col. K., Montreal R. Auto. Club.

Crowe, Major W. (36th Batt.), Sydney Horrek' Hotel.

Daniel, Prob. El. Sub-Lt. F. B., Prince George 32, Stanford Road, W.

Embury, Lt. A. T. (R.A.M.C.), Bancroft Hotel Cecil.

Fiskeu, 2nd Lt. Sidney F. (R.F.A.), Toronto London Hotel.

Fraser, Capt. Alastair, France Savoy Hotel.

Gelston, Capt. A. W., Victoria Wareham.

Gibson, Mrs. F. L., Halifax 35, Leinster Square, W.

Hall, E. V., Montreal—8, Radnor Place, W.

Harper, Mrs. F. A., Paris Grand Hotel.

Hastings, Mrs. G. V. and Miss M., Winnipeg Savoy Hotel.

Hill, J. J., Merrickville, Ont.—Hotel Cecil.

Hudson, E. F., Winnipeg Thackeray Hotel.

Ivey, Miss P. A., London, Ont.—care of R. W. Green 23, Janes Mansions, W.

Kelly, J. C., Toronto—5, Albany Court, W.

King, Capt. C. E., Vancouver—19, Holmdale Road, West Hampstead.

London, J., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Langbourne, Mrs. A. C., Kamloops—27, Kempford Gardens, Earl's Court.

Mabe, L. M., Gaspé, Que.—Thackeray Hotel.

Macdonald, Capt. G., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.

Macdonald, Mr. Justice and Mrs., Winnipeg—Greenhill, Radnor Cliff Crescent, Folkestone.

Manning, Mrs. Winnipeg—London.

Martin, Miss Beatrix, Kentville—Howard Hotel.

Mattinson, Lt. J. S., Victoria Regent Palace Hotel.

McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. D. L., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.

McClulloch, R. J. (R.A.M.C.), Belleville—Hotel Cecil.

McMeans, Mrs. V., Winnipeg—Greenhill, Radnor Cliff Crescent, Folkestone.

Mitchison, K. Okanagan—Vicar's Hill, Torquay.

Murison, Capt. W. W., Vancouver—Park Lodge, Alton Road, Reclampton.

Munro, Mrs. J., Toronto—Grosvenor Hotel.

Nevisky, Mrs. A. St. John, N.B.—The Manse, Hawick, Scotland.

Second, R., Edmonton—Savoy Hotel.

Sherville, Capt. J. D., Montreal—R.E.P.S., Regent's Park, N.W.

Skolton, Lt. Ralph (R.F.A.), Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

Steedman, Lt. (R.F.A.), Victoria—Isthmian Club.

Youngshand, C. L. and Leslie, Portage-la-Prairie—Thackeray Hotel.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Saturday, May 20.—R.M.S. *Ordina*, Liverpool to New York.

Tuesday, May 23.—R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, May 24.—S.S. *Celtic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, May 26.—R.M.S. *Sicilian*, Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, May 27.—R.M.S. *Tuscania*, Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Pannonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to Halifax and New York.

Wednesday, May 31.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, June 1.—S.S. *Corinthian* (Al'an), London to Montreal.

Friday, June 2.—R.M.S. *Missanabi* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

S.S. *Rundam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

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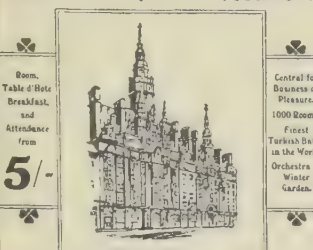
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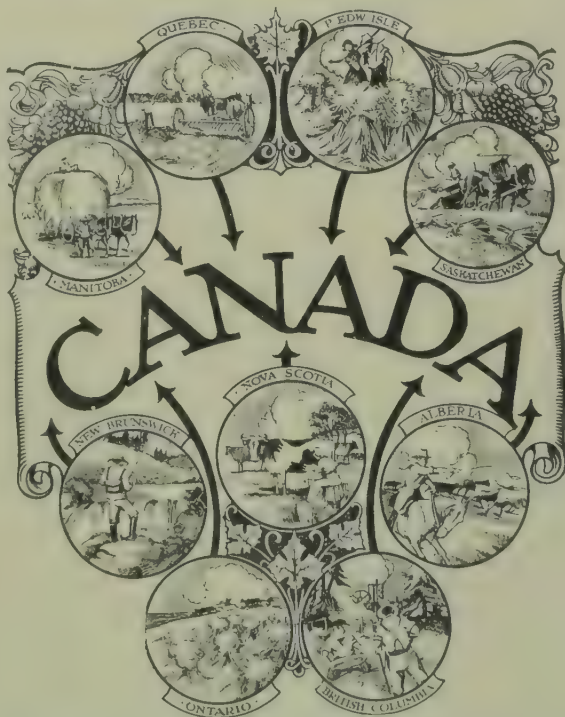
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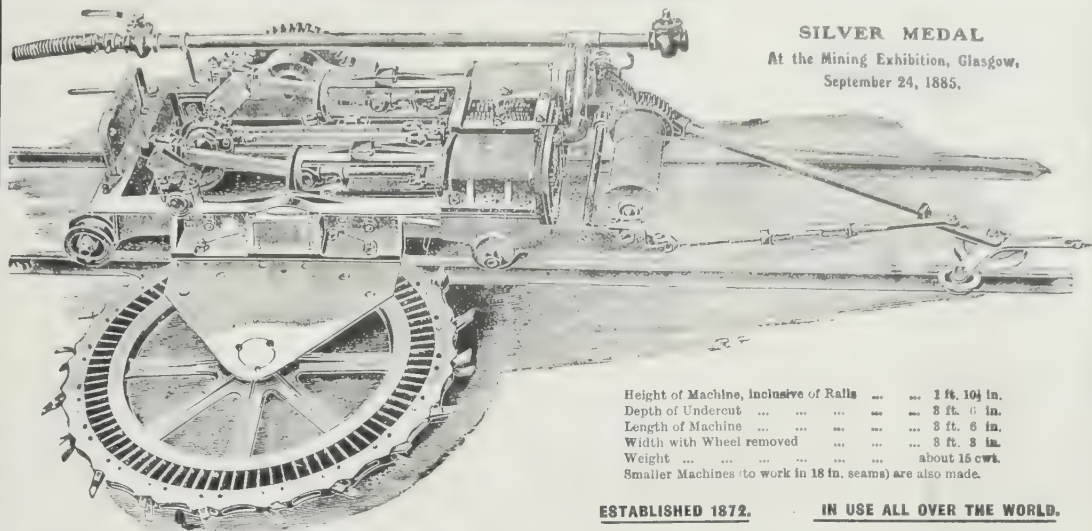
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| 2—2.25 p.m. | 100 YARDS FLAT RACE. |
| 3—2.45 p.m. | ONE MILE WALKING RACE.
(Walking out dress, with cane, but no side arms.) |
| 4—3 p.m. | QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE. |
| 5—3.15 p.m. | PILLOW FIGHT ON POLES. |
| 6—3.30 p.m. | RELAY RACE. (Four men, each man to run quarter mile.) |
| Prizes—Silver Cup and Four Gold Medals to value of £10 to Winning Team, presented by Mr. J. Vickery. | |
| 7—3.45 p.m. | OFFICERS' RACE, Quarter Mile. |
| 8—4 p.m. | OBSTACLE RACE. |
| 9—4.15 p.m. | ONE MILE. |
| 10—4.30 p.m. | MARATHON RACE, 5 miles.
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- | | |
|---|--|
| 4.35 p.m. | SWORD EXERCISE DISPLAY,
by Canadian Cavalry Depot. |
| 11—5 p.m. | 120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.
(Ten flights.) |
| 12—5.10 p.m. | WRESTLING MATCH. |
| 13—5.30 p.m. | BAND RACE. (To play tune named by the Starter.) 120 YARDS. |
| 14—5.40 p.m. | TUG-OF-WAR. (Canadians only) |
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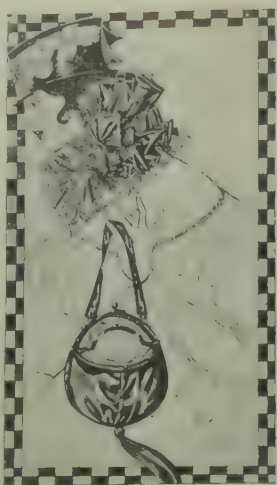
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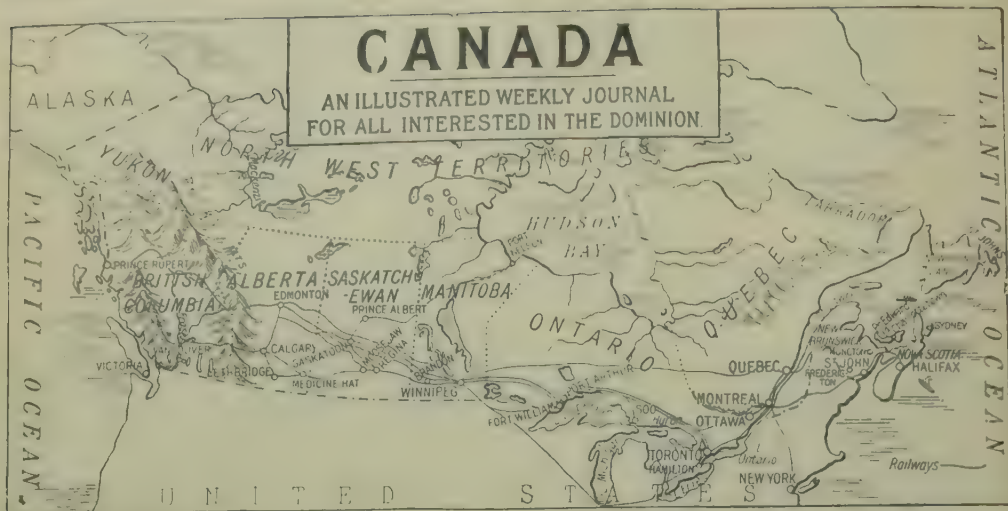


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A NATIONAL POLICY.

UNDER this title Sir John Willison, Editor of the *Toronto Daily News*, advocates "organisation of the Empire for Trade and Defence, equal citizenship for Canadians, and a full voice in Imperial policy." His is only one of the many voices to-day in various parts of the British Empire urging that the Empire should be more closely co-ordinated. The reason why the need for action is so vigorously urged to-day is that the young Dominions have suddenly found themselves fully come to man's estate, and because the menace of German commercial intrigue is now fully realised. Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, has shown in his forcible and timely speeches that he also is one of the watchdogs of the Empire.

But there is another school of thought that advocates a policy of "laissez faire." The home of this school is in Manchester, but its tenets no longer dominate their Chamber of Commerce. Branches of this school are found in the Overseas Dominions, and they are raising their voice against the urgings of such men as Mr. Hughes and Sir John Willison.

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

The *Manchester Guardian* the other day published an article from its Melbourne correspondent in favour of the policy of "laissez faire," and protesting that Mr. Hughes' speeches by no means represented Australian opinion on Imperial Federation. This correspondent begins by telling his readers in the Mother Country that "the sacrifices which Australia has made of men and money on behalf of the Empire in the war have not been made with the view of establishing claims for direct representation in some new Imperial Parliament." This is an entirely gratuitous insult to the young nation whose soldiers have made the name of Anzac imperishable. Who has ever dared to breathe so contemptible a thought that Australia or Canada stepped to the side of the Mother Land with any other motive than to uphold international honour and justice? The writer then proceeds to inform us that Australians "do not intend to sacrifice their national independence." The policy advocated by Mr. Hughes and other Imperialists is designed not to impair national independence, but to make it greater by giving a voice in international affairs to the autonomous States of the predominant world power. This writer goes on to quote from the *Melbourne Age*, which wants closer commercial union without any closer political union.

It will be noticed that in the Imperial policy advocated by Sir John Willison he places organisation for Trade first. This, also, was the policy of Joseph Chamberlain, who clearly saw that the tie of self-interest is the best even among kinsmen. After Trade comes Defence. It is here where closer political union becomes necessary. The trade of the whole Empire cannot be organised to the fullest advantage and efficiency if the defence of that trade is overlooked or neglected. A policy which realises the advantages of and advocates closer commercial union between the various States in the British Empire, but does not see the necessity of closer union for defence, is a shallow and short-sighted policy. If international peace were assured, there would be no need to organise for defence, but dare we plan the future of the Empire on the assumption that there will be no more war?

Even the most timorous of Little Englanders and their prototypes Overseas will acknowledge that some reorganisation after the war is inevitable. In whatever discussion that takes place the subject of defence must loom large. We do not intend that we shall ever again be attacked unprepared by any predatory power. When the representatives of the Empire begin to discuss Defence they must then discuss a closer Imperial Union. It is timely, therefore, that careful thought should be given to the whole subject now, so that ideas may crystallise. To run away from the bogey of loss of autonomy is mere stupidity.

Against the views of the Melbourne correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* we may set a cablegram from the Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* of May 17, in which he states that on that date the Australian Chambers of Commerce assembled at their annual conference carried a series of resolutions in favour of preferential trade within the Empire, favoured treatment to Allied nations, fair and reasonable treatment to neutral nations, but a sur-taxed tariff against enemy nations and stringent provisions to prevent the dumping of enemy goods. There can be no doubt whatever that similar resolutions would be also passed by a large majority at any representative meeting of Canadian Chambers of Commerce. On this question of protecting our trade within the Empire and favouring our Allies at the expense of Germany and its dupes, not only Overseas opinion but even the Manchester school is to-day practically in complete agreement. How could such an Empire trade policy be carried out unless there is an Empire Defence policy entered into at the same time? Until national disarmament has been agreed upon and an international police force has been created, all nations must be prepared to defend their liberties and their trade. In the British Empire this can only be done efficiently and with a minimum of expense and economic wastage by a closer co-ordination of all parts of the Empire.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF IRISH REBELS.

IT has been interesting to read the comments in the Canadian Press on the treacherous outbreak in Ireland, because there has long been a wide sympathy in Canada among both political parties with the Home Rule aspirations of the Irish. Autonomy has proved so entirely satisfactory to Canadians that they not unnaturally considered that the same measures would be equally beneficial to Ireland—forgetting that the conditions are very dissimilar.

Nothing but loathing and contempt has been expressed throughout the Canadian Press at the action of the Sinn Feiners. The *Ottawa Journal*, in its comments, observed that "their idea of that Liberty in whose name they professed to take up arms was so foul that they thought themselves worthily allied with the assassins of Serbia, the outragers of Belgium, and the butchers of Armenia." Prominent Canadians of Irish birth or descent have been quick to denounce this act of treason and entirely to dissociate Irish Canadians from any sympathy with the rebels. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, at a public meeting in Montreal, spoke strongly on this subject, and in the Canadian House of Commons the Hon. George P. Graham laid great emphasis on the fact that though American assistance may have been given to the rebels, in this case America did not include Canada. "No people," he said,

in the British Empire will condemn more strongly the outrages of these misguided men in the city of Dublin than will the Irishmen who have found a home in Canada."

While many Canadian papers express the hope that the rebels will be treated with great leniency this view is not taken by all. The *Toronto Mail and Empire* took the view that stern punishment should be meted out, and said, "Mr. Redmond is one of the last men we should expect to hear utter a plea for lenity towards these basest of domestic enemies. Were he to ask pardon for them he would deal a deadly blow at the cause of which he is the champion. It would be the end of all hopes of Home Rule on any terms." The *Morning Chronicle* of Halifax, N.S., in a strongly worded article, demands that all concerned should pay the full penalty of their crime, averring that leniency will be misconstrued as weakness. One Canadian journal, the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, contrasts the attitude of those of its contemporaries who to-day urge leniency for the Sinn Feiners with the demand they made for the repression of the Ulster Covenanters by military force. It is quite obvious, however, from the whole tone of the Canadian Press that there is no shadow of sympathy from any section with these misguided rebels.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada's Prestige.

Every month that passes makes it more apparent how the prestige of Canada is growing since the outbreak of war, and how worthily Canadians have envisaged the position of their Dominion in the great commonwealth which makes up the British Empire. At Ottawa, although all the old pettiness of party strife has not been eliminated, there has been a marked alteration in the attitude of leading politicians, and the Government has not scrupled to condemn members of its own party found guilty of petty graft in connection with war contracts. More recently, before the prorogation of the House, the almost unique event was seen of a prominent member of the Opposition eulogising the Premier and his political administration during the war. The greater breadth of view which is happily shown in Canada to-day augurs well for the conduct of Canadian and Imperial affairs in the growing days which will follow the conclusion of peace.

A noteworthy remark was made by Sir Edmund Walker, the well-known banker, recently, in which he instanced the much higher position which Canada now enjoyed in the opinion of the prominent citizens of the neighbouring Republic, many of whom, he stated, have since the outbreak of war claimed in conversation with him that they were "almost Canadians." As Sir Edmund truly remarks, "Five years ago American citizens would not have been thus eagerly seeking Canadian kinship." This great banker also drew the attention of Canadians to the fact that for the first time in history Canadians found themselves "preferred borrowers" in the money centres of the United States. These are distinct proofs of the growth of Canadian prestige, and although we are all naturally prouder of the fact that Canada deserves its repute for its whole-hearted and undreamed-of sacrifices in the cause of justice and liberty, the fact that its economic conditions are to-day perhaps more favourable than those of any other portion of the British Empire is also a matter for congratulation. A country which can prepare to raise and to equip 500,000 men for Overseas service, and is able at the same time, by careful thrift and strenuous labour, to increase its savings deposits by 61 millions in twelve months of war, deserves its reputation.

Appeals to the People.

The example set by the Government of the Mother Country of appealing for men, money and thrift by advertisements on hoardings or in the public Press has been followed in Canada. Advertisements are appearing under the joint responsibility of the Departments of Agriculture and Finance urging the people to "Production and Thrift." The Department of Agriculture is concerned mainly with Production, and calls for "wheat, oats, hay, beef, pork, bacon, cheese, eggs, butter, poultry, canned fruits, fruit jams, sugar, honey, wool, flax fibre, beans, peas, dried vege-

tables." The Department of Finance takes "Thrift" as its theme, and urges in these advertisements that the people should "produce more, save more, make labour efficient, save materials from waste, spend money wisely."

In comparing the tone of these Canadian Government exordiums with those issued by the British Government, the comparison is all in favour of the Canadian draughtsman. His phrasing shows no trace of the Government manifesto, nor does he rest content with bald injunctions or try to gain attention by puerile puns. These Canadian appeals for Production and Thrift are sensible talks to the people and appeal to their common sense. One of these advertisements contains under the heading, "Let us not waste our Labour," the following in smaller type:

"In this war-time all labour should be directly productive or should be assisting in production. Make it as efficient as possible. If your labour is on something that can be postponed, put it off till after the war and make your labour tell now. Making war is the first business of all Canadians. Efficiency in labour is as important as efficiency in fighting."

And under the heading "Let us spend money wisely" the appeal is made:—

"Are you spending your money to the best advantage? What do you think of extravagance in war-time? Tens of thousands of Canadians are daily risking their lives for us at home. Is it not our duty to be careful and economical? Canadian dollars are an important part of the war equipment. Make them tell. Have a War Savings Account. Buy a War Bond." All parts of the Empire can learn something from one another as to the art of making war.

* * *

Shipbuilding in Canada.

A strong plea for the establishment of steel shipbuilding yards in Canada was recently made before the members of the Canadian Manufacturing Association by Mr. Thomas Cantley, President of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. Coming from such a recognised authority on the Canadian steel industry his views carry much weight, especially as the shortage of ships is at present pressing very hard on exporters both in Eastern Canada and British Columbia. Canada has a few shipyards which are very successfully building steel ships, but these are chiefly situated on the Great Lakes, and what are required are large and modern plants on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. To achieve this desired end a substantial Government subsidy is absolutely necessary, but it must be recognised that this is a difficult time at which to approach the Government for large financial guarantees. Mr. Cantley made a very interesting point in his address when he claimed that the tax on the excess profits collected from munition and iron and steel manufacturers will, before the war is ended, equal the entire bounties paid out by the Dominion Government in the past to iron and steel manufacturers.

Canada is undoubtedly in a better position to-day to undertake steel shipbuilding than she was before the war. She has now, owing to the highly technical munitions work undertaken, a body of skilled operatives which can be advantageously employed on new engineering works at the end of the war, and the great increase in steel plants due to the war will provide all the material necessary. We see no reason why, under these changed conditions, Canada should not successfully embark on shipbuilding in a large way.

— * * —

LIBERAL VICTORY IN QUEBEC.

In the Provincial general election in Quebec this week only 7 out of 81 seats were carried by the Conservatives (says the Toronto correspondent of the Times).

Mr. Cousineau, the Conservative leader, was defeated in Jacques Cartier by 900 votes. Mr. Cousineau opposed legislation authorising the municipalities to make grants of money towards the campaign against bi-lingual school regulations in Ontario. In a considerable degree the contest turned on legislation in Ontario and Manitoba governing French teaching in schools.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been dissolved, and polling is fixed for June 20. The Liberals have been in office in Nova Scotia for 36 years.

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THE HEART OF AN ARTIST.

A Novel by Mr. J. Murray Gibbon.

The life of an artist, whether he be a practitioner in words, sound, form, or colour, must always possess for the less richly endowed a peculiar fascination. That mystery which attaches to most any kind of mental dexterity, and invests performer and performance alike with a glamour which lends a more than common interest even to the most commonplace things, increases in its power to stimulate and attract when it becomes related to those higher exercises of the intellect whose manifestations are all for our wonderment and delight. To know that Tennyson smoked bird's-eye in a churchwarden, that Rossetti wore coats with diagonal pockets, that Johnson collected

orange-peel and counted lamp-posts, that Wordsworth wore green spectacles, that Carlyle was inordinately fond of ginger bread—these things are the legitimate stuff of human curiosity.

And when admission is granted to the very heart of the machine; when the veil is drawn aside, the curtain lifted, and invitation offered to enter the veritable interior where all the magic is made—where the magic itself is shown in the making—it must be a singularly dull and sluggish mind



MR. J. MURRAY GIBBON.

whose interest is not immediately aroused.

A Faithful Record.

It is an invitation of this sort which Mr. J. Murray Gibbon holds out to his readers in his novel, "Hearts and Faces" (London: John Lane; pp. 352. 6s.). It is the biography of an artist told from the moment when, discovering for himself that "trees are not trees, but just the light that plays upon them," he forsakes the University at Aberdeen, sells his books, and applies himself to a life of Art. Of his failures and successes, the long years of patient drudgery, the manifold influences that shape him, his life in London and Paris, his temptations and his resistances—all is faithfully recorded as only a man who has himself lived something of what he has written could succeed in recording. For this most surely is a book of a man's life, of that part of it into which has entered a love of lovely things—the odes of Keats and the sonnets of Rossetti; the letters of Millet and the best of Borrow; the canvases of Vermeer van Delft and Titian and Albrecht Dürer—of a man to whom Art has promised much, and given much. Page after page is filled with touches such as only an artist could have penned. This passage, for instance, taken at random:—

"The nature of these Northerners is to see the world sombre in tone. Constable tried to lift the veil—light, dews, breezes, bloom, freshness—was his great gospel. He did his best, but what could that best be under a cloudy sky? In the pearly atmosphere of Northern France the pitch is heightened, colour is gay, and the air less melancholy. But for the blaze of light, so light that even the shadows glow, so luminous that cobalt can count as black, where cadmium and emerald green and madder and the whitest white are all the other primaries, where the whole atmosphere vibrates with sunshine, the artist must take his eyes and heart a little further south."

No mere lay figure uttered this. This is the indubitable talk of a man who has gone to the things whereof he speaks with uplifted brush and an actual thumb thrust through his palette.

It would be unfair to disclose the plot of the story. Considerably ingenuity has gone to the making of it, and the reader is carried from scene to scene with unflinching interest to the final page. The characters are drawn with a vigour of outline and a firmness of touch proper to people that live, move, and have their being in the world about us; and in the central figure of George Grange, the artist, the author has succeeded in placing before us a personality whose fortunes we pursue with precisely that curiosity which he would have for us in the flesh. Signally successful, too, has Mr. Gibbon been in his portrait of the old Scots painter, Nathaniel Reid, who has been certainly drawn from the life. Altogether in "Hearts and Faces" Mr. Gibbon is to be congratulated on a creditable first novel.

THE RECORD OF CANADA'S SOLDIERS.

Their Countrymen's Pride and Confidence—The Story of a German Attack.

THE Dominion Parliament was formally prorogued on the afternoon of May 18 by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the Deputy Governor-General, in the absence of the Duke of Connaught (says the Ottawa correspondent of the Times).

The Speech from the Throne referred to the struggle in Europe in the following terms:—

"The struggle is still proceeding in many widespread theatres and has recently become more intense on the Western Front, where more of our Dominion troops are engaged. The Canadian Army Corps has been entrusted with an important position, and the people of Canada justly cherish the calm confidence that they will fully maintain the honourable and distinguished record already established by the First Division.

"Throughout the country the response to the urgency of the Empire's need is unflinching, and unaccustomed burdens have been accepted with an unflinching spirit. Nearly 170,000 troops have gone overseas, and more than 140,000 are training in Canada to supply the needed reinforcements. Men have offered themselves in even greater numbers during the first four months of this year than at any similar period during the war."

ON THE CANADIAN FRONT.

The Story of a German Attack.

In a despatch to the Minister of Militia at Ottawa, dated May 17, Sir W. Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian Representative at the Front, says:—

During the past week no operation of note has occurred on the Canadian front, but recollection of recent events in which they participated, and news of activities in other parts of the line have combined to spur their imagination and maintain their enthusiasm at the highest level. When the German batteries pound any section of their trenches with unusual persistence there is no other thought among our men than that this may be the precursor to a raid. Flattened against the parapet, crouching in dug-out or trench, each braces himself to greet the opportunity. Here and there officer or N.C.O. moves quietly about cautioning and encouraging. Prompt assistance is rendered to the buried. Stretcher-bearers tend the wounded. Mud-bespattered rifles and machine-guns are cleaned and cleaned again. Throughout the ordeal contentment prevails, for the Canadian soldier is sure that his artillery is not idle, and that shells are crashing into the German trenches even as into his own. It is a test of fortitude, and he prides himself on his superior endurance. At last the bombardment ceases or is lifted to points in the rear. The crucial moment has arrived, and not a man but welcomes it. The word is passed along, and instantaneously all are alert. More often than not disappointment is in store. The enemy remains hidden in his trenches. Only occasionally does he make good his threat and show himself.

Edmonton Battalion's Ordeal.

One such instance occurred not long ago on the front of an Edmonton battalion. Starting in the afternoon, an exceptionally heavy bombardment was directed on the front trenches of this unit, and in spite of the retaliation of our artillery continued for an hour or more after sunset. In several places parapets were badly battered, dug-outs smashed, and the trenches blocked as the result of this destructive fire. Numerous casualties were suffered, but the men from Edmonton held on to their posts with grim determination. Finally, after a prolonged and furious burst, the firing suddenly ceased, and at a point where the lines are very close together a party of Germans made a dash for our trench.

In view of the terrific bombardment apparently no opposition was expected. The enemy was taken by surprise. In a flash our soldiers, under Lieut. R. C. Arthurs, had leapt to their feet. From the shattered parapets a withering hail of bullets from rifles and machine-guns struck the advancing Germans before they had reached half way. Bombs fell among them thick and fast, and in the uncertain light many were seen to fall. The impetus of their assault was broken a long yard from our trenches. Out of an original party of twenty or more, only two reached our lines—an officer and a sergeant. Staggering blindly on over the parapet, both these men fell into our trench and were taken prisoners. The non-commissioned officer died of his wounds within two hours. The officer who had led the attacking party had been hit several times in the right leg, three times in the left, and once in the right arm, but had nevertheless reached his goal.

Whether or no other assaulting parties attempted to come across on this occasion and were driven back by our fire is uncertain. It is considered probable that they did, but in the

darkness, except at closest range, accurate observation is impossible. At all events, owing to the unflinching resolution of our soldiers in hanging on to their line under tremendous punishment, one such party was accounted for almost to a man.

Exceptional Courage.

The bombardment and subsequent attack gave rise to opportunities for the display of exceptional courage. Co. Sergt.-Major C. Miles moved constantly up and down his trench during the heaviest fire, directing and inspiring his men, supervising the rescue of the buried and the evacuation of the wounded. Lieut. R. C. Arthurs remained at the point most exposed to attack, and with his revolver shot the German sergeant as he crossed our parapet. Sergt. J. Wallace, though wounded, continued at his post discharging his duties with admirable coolness and devotion. Ptes. A. L. McKinnon and A. Maxey attended to the injured with absolute disregard to personal safety, and Stretcher-bearer T. W. Thompson carried on his work long after he himself had been struck by a piece of shell. Cpl. A. G. Batt, owing to the wounding of an officer and sergeant, was left in charge of the battalion signallers, and maintained communication under trying circumstances with splendid energy and efficiency.

Whether in the humdrum of stationary warfare or the bustle of more active operations rarely a day goes by without some incident a little out of the common, without some man earning the admiration of his comrades. On two occasions within the last few weeks a Field Ambulance man, Cpl. S. Deans, has greatly distinguished himself by his gallantry. In each instance, at his own request, he was allowed to leave his unit, and in the face of violent shell-fire to go to the assistance of wounded men. It is calculated that he brought in, or helped to bring in, more than two score casualties.

Rescue of Wounded Officer.

A reconnaissance of the German wire was being made by Lieut. G. E. B. Platt and Pte. Lambert, of a Toronto Battalion. At frequent intervals heavy machine-gun fire from the hostile trenches swept the area. Eventually the officer was seriously hit.

Pte. Lambert carried him to the shelter of a shell hole and crawled back to our trenches for assistance. Co.-Sergt.-Major Harvey and Sergt. Nottingham volunteered to attempt the rescue. Guided by Pte. Lambert, they succeeded in reaching the spot where the lieutenant lay. By this time the enemy's fire had increased in intensity, but between them the three men carried the wounded officer back to our trenches.

Lieut. Jackson, Scout-Sergt. Walters, and Scouts Brown and Street, of a Vancouver Battalion, when out on patrol entered a disused trench and proceeded along it for some distance. Presently a strong German patrol was observed advancing. Almost at the same moment the enemy sighted our men. Without hesitation our patrol attacked with bombs, and the Germans beat a hasty retreat, taking their wounded with them.

A "Plucky Kid."

Lieut. J. E. Doheny, better known as "Ted" Doheny, Toronto, was in charge of a bombing party in a crater. During a bombardment he was struck by a shell, his left leg being taken off above the knee. Unconscious he was carried back to battalion headquarters. When he awakened, his first question was, "Did they get the crater?" And to the last his battalion was paramount in his thoughts. In the words of an officer who knew him well, "He was a plucky kid."

Sergt. Hobday, of another Toronto Battalion, had an extraordinary escape. In the left pocket of his tunic he was carrying a grenade, when he was struck by a rifle bullet. The grenade failed to explode, although it was torn open by the blow. Had it not been in his pocket the sergeant would assuredly have lost his life. Hobday has a splendid record. After the battle of Festubert he was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and for his consistent good work has been recommended for a commission.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. G. C. Willis and the Military Medal to Pte. H. J. Williams, both of the 3rd Infantry Battalion, for bringing in a wounded man from No Man's Land under heavy fire on April 10. The details of this gallant act were recorded in a previous communique. Unfortunately, Pte. Williams has since been killed.

An interesting article under the title of "Graduates in Khaki—what Canadian Universities are Doing," has just appeared in the *Liverpool Courier* by Mr. Walter Haydon, Publicity Agent to the Canadian Northern Railway.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

The Fighting at St. Eloi.

A vivid description of the attack upon the craters at St. Eloi is given in a letter from a Canadian in a Western infantry battalion:—

"After the mines had been blown up at St. Eloi we relieved some Imperial troops who were then holding the craters, and for four days and nights we were under an intense artillery bombardment, every minute of which one felt might be his last. Some machine-gun men who were at Loos told me they had never seen such a concentrated fire on one spot. The activity was confined to about 600 yards of trench, with the result that they concentrated their guns on that 600 yards. On the fourth they concentrated their artillery let up a little, we got our relief, and night, when the artillery let up a little, we got our relief, and on getting out of those craters, and out of the range of fire, I am sure every man of us said 'Thank God'—and not in any light sense, but with a deep feeling of gratitude. It was a perfect hell. You might be talking to a fellow a few yards away from you, when you would feel a hot flash, and the chap you were talking to had gone. Whether he was blown to pieces or buried, God knows. You would wonder if your turn would come next. By far the largest percentage of our casualties were wounds, and it is this fact that seems so marvellous.

"It is easy to understand why men lose their nerves, and when they do it is a pitiful sight. We practically had no protection, such as is given by a trench, as all trenches were levelled down. It has struck me, since being through this affair, and having seen the aftermath, that if the details of this war were given out more freely that it would be a factor in shortening the war. I do not mean that I would like to see it so, but if people had the effects brought closer to them, the people of all the countries would call for peace.

"As an example of human endurance, I give you the following facts. After the heat of this crater business was over—that is to say, after four days' bombardment and we were relieved, altogether nine days after this—one of our fellows was picked up outside the lip of one of the craters. He was wounded in the thigh, and was delicious; to-day I suppose he is in England and doing well. It would be hard to believe, but I know it was so.

"Just now, as I am writing, it is a lovely day; no sound of guns, no Red Cross motors, and the band is playing, and the first-line trenches, for the time being, are a thing of the past. After we were relieved from the craters we were on top of a little hill, and could look down on the bombardment, which was again very fierce. It was a wonderful sight, but one hardly likes to call it such when you think of what the poor devils are going through for a space of about 30 acres. Shells seem to be exploding on every square yard, and for four hours I do not think the air was clear of earth, which was blown up 100 feet or more with each explosion. The fellows that relieved us had seen a similar sight when we were holding the craters, and they thought that a rat could not have lived through it. We had the same impression."

A Warm Reception for Mr. Hun.

A letter from the O.C. of the 58th Battalion says:—"I am happy to say that without exception our officers have acted splendidly, and so have the men. Mr. Hun came over on the night of May 1-2, but got such a warm reception from our men that he went back sadder and wiser. Capt. Adam handled the situation well, and was as calm and cool as you please, although they had to stand a hot bombardment of all kinds of projectiles."

Proud of the Canadians.

A member of the Canadian Emigration staff, who is in a London regiment, writes to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith:—

"I have read part of the book 'Canada in Flanders,' which is very interesting to me, as I have fought myself in some parts mentioned. . . . I will hand the book round after reading it, as quite a lot have asked me to, the same as I do *Canada*, and perhaps it would surprise you at the number of enquiries I get as to what the Canadians have been doing lately when *Canada* comes. I can assure you we are very proud indeed of them. There are no better fighters in France at the present time. I see they had a very warm time at St. Eloi; it must have been hell for them, and, believe me, it is no picnic taking nine craters and holding them. I have had some."

The Canadian Patriotic Fund has decided to seek legislation enabling it to supplement the pensions of British Reservists enlisting in Canada in order to bring them up to the Canadian rates.

A baseball league is being formed from various Canadian military units stationed in the neighbourhood of London. It will include an American team composed of munition and other workers. Players desirous of joining may communicate with Mr. J. G. Lee, 1, Central Buildings, Westminster S.W.

MILITARY CROSS

For Member of the C.P.R. Staff.

In a supplement to the *London Gazette* it has been announced that his Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on Temp. Sec. Lieut. William Bell McArthur,

1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, "For conspicuous determination when in charge of a working party. With twelve men he captured and brought back as prisoners over forty armed enemy."

Mr. McArthur is a member of the staff of the Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Charing Cross, and enlisted in the London Scottish on the outbreak of war as a private. After serving nine months in France he received a commission in November last in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.



SEC. LIEUT. W. B. MCARTHUR.

Lethbridge Man's Daring.

The Military Cross has also been conferred on Temp. Sec. Lieut. Jack Lancaster Manwaring, 8th Royal West Kent Regt. (attached to the 9th Royal Welsh Fusiliers), in recognition of a daring and successful reconnaissance carried out at Neuve Chapelle on December 28, and again at Richbourg L'Avone on January 16. The official account says:—"When on patrol duty he successfully completed a reconnaissance, although fire from three machine-guns was brought to bear on him. On another occasion he lay out for some hours by the enemy's wire and obtained accurate information."

Mr. Manwaring was formerly City Editor of the *Lethbridge Herald*, and later Secretary of the Board of Trade of that city. He enlisted as a private at Calgary early in the war, and transferred to the Royal West Kents after arriving in England. He had the misfortune to be wounded in a bomb accident on February 7, and has been in hospital in England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

A GOOD LEAD.

(To the Editor of the *Canada*.)

SIR,—In the *British Australasian* of the 11th inst. there is a reference to the action of the Australian Government in regard to ascertaining the views of the members of the Australian Forces at home and abroad on three points—their previous employment, the prospect of their reinstatement, and their desires as to future work, especially in the direction of settlement on the land. Cards for this purpose were sent out, and by the middle of February 29,543 of these were returned and analysed.

I have not the particulars of all the results, but Mr. J. C. Watson, former Prime Minister of Australia, who is the organiser of a scheme for the settlement of soldiers after the war, under the direction of the Federal Parliamentary War Committee, and by whom the cards were prepared and issued, says that, while a considerable number of men have promises of reinstatement in their previous employment, the great majority will be thrown upon the labour market. In answer to the enquiry about settlement on the land, it is interesting to note that no less than 24.6 per cent. of the replies express a preference for settlement on the land. This, I should judge, is, even for Australia, a large proportion, and shows that the men are satisfied that the Federal and State Governments are preparing to do their best for them in that direction on their return to civil life.

I wonder how many Canadian soldiers on their return to the Dominion will wish to go on the land? Is it not worth the while of the authorities to endeavour to ascertain? And, further, I wonder how many British serving men would like to settle on the land, at home or in the Dominions?

It is an enquiry worth making, and therefore I have denominated the action of the Australian Government "A Good Lead," which I hope may be followed by the Canadian Government, if they have not already started something of the kind, and even by the Imperial authorities. The result of such an enquiry might be of great service in preparing plans for the return of our men, especially in regard to the question of their settlement on the land.—I am, etc.

E. T. SCAMMELL.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Killed.

Campbell, Lieut. G. H. Hope, Lieut. J. W. J.
Fennell, Lieut. T. S., Mtd. Jones, Lieut. T., C.A.S.C., att
Rifles. R.F.C.
Gane, Capt. F. E.

Died of Wounds.

Vansittart, Maj. G. E., C.F.A.

Died.

Rounding, Capt. L. A.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Missing, Believed Killed.

Dennistoun, Lieut. J. R., Divl. Cyclist Co., att. R.F.C.

Wounded

Bell, Lieut. C. A., Engrs. Millett, Lieut. R. M.
Bertram, Lieut. R. G. Simpson, Capt. H. A.
Buchanan, Capt. F. J. Sawers, Lieut. N. C.
Brown, Lieut. J. S., Mtd. Rifles. Sinclair, Capt. I. M. R.
Kestick, Lieut. W. H. Smith, Lieut. G. L.
Lambart, Lieut. C., Mtd. Rifles. Sneath, Capt. T. D., Mtd. Rifles.
Latter, Lieut. E. H. Walker, Lieut. J. G.
Macklem, Lieut. O. T., Divl. Woodside, Maj. H. J., att. Mtd
Cyclist Co. Rifles.
Massey, Lieut. R. H., Art.

Missing.

MacDougall, Major E. A., Art.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. Campbell formerly belonged to the 63rd Halifax Rifles; Capt. Gane to the 79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg.

Lieut. George Simpson Bateman, R.F.C. (killed in an aviation accident in the South of England on Thursday of last week), was gazetted to the R.F.C. from the 39th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., a little over a week ago. He formerly belonged to the Marmora company of the 49th Hastings Rifles, of Belleville, Ontario, in which district he was engaged in farming. He was one of the officers of the 39th Battalion known as "The Stowaways." Learning that they were not to be taken on active service with the battalion, which was over strength, they procured privates' uniforms and smuggled themselves on board the train at Belleville. Although discovered and sent back, they succeeded in getting on board the transport, and finally obtained the permission of Sir Sam Hughes, who had come down to say good-bye, to come to England.

Lieut. H. Ormsby Boyd, South Lancashire Regt. (killed), was the son of Dr. H. O. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, Ont., and was in the London (Ont.) branch of the Bank of British North America. He came across with the Nova Scotia Battalion in the First Contingent, and received his commission in the early part of last year. He was a second cousin of Col. Septimus Denison and Col. George T. Denison.

Mr. Charles Lambert de Roode, a junior officer of the French Army (killed at Salonika), was the son of Mr. C. Lambert de Roode, of the editorial department of *La Patrie* (Montreal), and was 28 years of age.

Lieut. Alfred Nelson King, R.F.A. (killed), was the eldest son of the late Alfred Nelson Codrington King, sometime Paymaster in the Royal Navy. He was born in 1889 at Mordville, British Columbia, and, after being educated at the High School, Victoria, and at McGill University, Montreal (B.A., 1911), came up to Trinity College, Oxford, as the Rhodes Scholar from his Province, in 1912. At the beginning of the war he joined King Edward's Horse as a trooper, but soon obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery.

Col. W. R. Marshall, D.S.O., has also been killed at the front. He was one of the Organisers and Instructors of Cadet Corps in Canada, and formerly belonged to the 13th Royal Regt., of Hamilton, Ontario. He served in South Africa (1899-1900) with the 2nd R.C.R. and 2nd C.M.R., and wore the Queen's Medal with four clasps. He came across with the 15th Battalion, and received the D.S.O. last June for services on the field. He was one of the most popular officers of the Canadian Forces, and his death will be generally regretted.

Lieut. C. W. Forbes Rawle (killed in action in Mesopotamia last month) came to Canada from London in 1911, entering the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Chatham, Ont., and later being attached to the Brantford office and the Inspector's Department, Toronto. Shortly after the outbreak of war he was granted a commission with the Worcester Regiment, and in August of last year was wounded during the Gallipoli campaign. On recovering, he was sent to Egypt, and thence to Mesopotamia. He was a well-known cricketer in Toronto.

Capt. Louis Rounding, Quartermaster of the 68th Regina Batt., stationed at Shorncliffe, died from pneumonia on May 16, and was buried at the Garrison Churchyard, with full military honours, on Monday afternoon last, the burial service being read by Capt. the Rev. — Earp, Chaplain of the 68th Batt., and rector of St. Chad's Church, Regina. Lieut.-Col. T. E. Perrett, Commanding the 68th, all the officers, and some 400 to 500 of the rank and file of the battalion

were present at the funeral. The full wing officers acted as pall-bearers:—Capt. J. Anderson (68th), Capt. De Maille (68th), Capt. J. Sutherland (68th), Capt. G. Whitmore (68th, Staff of D. of R. and O.), Capt. W. A. Child (28th, Staff of D. of R. and O.), Lieut. Cresswell (68th). Capt. Rounding was a well-known and popular resident of Regina, and for many years the head of the Rounding Land Company, of that city. He joined the 95th Saskatchewan Rifles in March, 1915, and was drafted into the 68th Overseas Batt. during its period of mobilisation. He arrived in England with his battalion only recently.

Lieut. Harold George Rowley, Royal Engineers (died on active service of meningitis), was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rowley, Victoria, B.C., and formerly of Leigham Court Road, Streatham. He was 31 years of age.

Second-Lieut. Wilfrid Peyto Unwin, Royal Irish Rifles (accidentally killed on May 16), aged 39 years, was the third son of the late George Unwin and of Mrs. Unwin, of Town House, Haslemere. He was gazetted second lieutenant in March of last year.

Major George Edward Vansittart (died of wounds on May 14) was the son of the late John Pennefather Vansittart, of India, and was born at Mussorie in 1884. He was brought up and educated in Canada, being a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1904, in which year he was placed on the Reserve of Officers. He crossed to England with the Second Canadian Contingent, and at the time of his death had served nearly a year at the front.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, Lieut. Massey (of Toronto), Lieut. Sawers (of Vancouver), and Lieut. Walker are back at duty; Lieut. Bell (left arm) is at No. 7, Stationary Hospital, Boulogne; Lieut. Macklem (left buttock) at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux; Lieut. Brown at the 3rd London General Hospital; Capt. Simpson, of Sherbrooke, at the 4th London General Hospital; Lieut. Bertram (dangerous bomb wound in head) at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station.



Photo]

[Elliot & Fry.

THE LATE CAPT. F. E. GANE.

(Chester, N.S.; g.s.w. right foot) at the I.O.D.E. Hospital, 1, Hyde Park Place.

Among officers previously reported wounded, the Canadian Red Cross Society have received information that Major H. S. Osler is back at duty, and the following have been discharged to base details:—Major G. MacD. Thomson, and Lieuts. M. E. Bauset, J. E. D. Belt, A. C. Hansen. The following are in London: Lieut. A. D. Armour, Capt. G. A. Drew, and Lieut. F. G. Raphael, at Miss Pollock's hospital, 50, Weymouth Street; Lieut. N. A. Gianelli, 1, Hyde Park Place; Capt. G. G. Mitchell at Lady Ridley's hospital, 10, Carlton House Terrace; and Major F. B. Wilson, at Mrs. Arnold's hospital, 47, Roland Gardens. Lieut. J. C. Henton (head, slight) at the officers' rest state, Mont des Cats.

Lieut. H. E. Bethune (of Toronto), Highland Light Infantry, was wounded by a shell in the left leg on April 27, and is in hospital at 6, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.

Capt. H. T. Goodland (of Edmonton), Munster Fusiliers, is in No. 2 London General Hospital, Chelsea, recovering from enteric contracted at Salonika.

Major MacDougall (missing) was in command of the 9th Battery (Toronto), C.F.A. He was formerly in the Kimberley Horse, and took part in the South African War, 1899 to 1902, including the defence of Kimberley and the relief of Mafeking. He holds the Queen's Medal with four clasps and the King's Medal with two.

List of Tuesday, May 16.

Wounded.

Wounded.

[illegible][illegible]

Campbell, 462435, A. H. J. Campbell, 154835, Prnr. C. D.; Campbell, 79819, D. W. Campbell, 155011, Prnr. D.; Campbell, 415297, Prnr. J.; Campbell, 69198, W. H. Carberry, 476753, Prnr. E. Cassidy, 8426, C. H.; Chambers, 451068, W. H. Chaplin, 159591, J. H.; Clark, 490506, C. H.; Clarke, 432897, P. Clapper, 453006, Prnr. J.; Cleary, 450408, M. S.; Clement, 160482, Prnr. D.; Cole, 75562, J. T.; Coleman, 160609, Prnr. F. L.; Conn, 462499, Prnr. J.; Conliffe, 164699, Prnr. G.; Crawford, A.10757, T.; Curtis, 18933, N. H.; C. H.; Deane,

Daly, 63261, T. A.; Dastous, 41780, J. J.; Davis, 85319, S.
A. 467, Sgt. J.; Deakin, 41713, J. J.; Delaney, 61335
D., 6550, P. N.; Dixon, 54755, P. R. E.; Donnelly, 62574
L.-Cpl. E. C.; Douglas, 8433, L.-Sgt. D. M.; Dowse, 65281, J. E.; Doyle
4061, J. O.; Ducharme, 166320, P. W.; Duckring, 114069, H. B.; Duyl
135329, A. E.; Duncan, 45494, N. Dunn, 62993, L. Duval, 41729, T. N.
England, 68299, J.; Evenden, 4395, G. Evans, 41729, J. Evans, 41729, J.
F. F.; Fairbank, 711075, S. G. Faulkner, 439563, R. G. Field
70176, J. F.; Ford, 453031, F. G.; Foehre, 457381 W.; Founds, 71688, T. S.
Fournier, 2326, E. D.; Francis, 160766, P. C. E.; Fraser, 150603, P. D.
Galloway, 44326, P. R. A.; Gamack, 40253, J. G.; Garlepy, 457149, A. R.
C.; Garrett, 45038, E. Gate, 54562, E. N. G.; Gibson, 457291, S. G.
Gibson, 457291, S. G.; Gilchrist, 330084, P. A. G.; Gibb
439844, A.; Gill, 166531, P. R. A.; Gillespie, 415572, P. J.; Goldie, 75232
L.-Cpl. W.; Goldnick, 489370, P. R. I.; Gordon, 466779, I. G.; Grant, 410721
G. H.; Green, A. 4095, A. R.; Grey, 431167, P. R.; Gribbon, 54084, A.
Griffiths, 420853, G. G.

Halliday, 166781, P. W.; Hamilton, 435463, P. W.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sample, 426173, R.; Keller, 81771, G. W.; Seymour, 424282, W. J.; Shaw,
65981, M. J.; Shaw, 167107, Pnr. T. J.; Shaw, 6380, T. R.; Sheridan, 50275
D. W.; Sherrer, A2842, L.; Shiorthouse, 439094, Cpl. F. H.; Sibbind, 42000
Sgt. C. R.; Slattery, 166885, Pnr. H. J.; Smith, 444154, F. Smith, 46050
L. P.
L. H.; Matham, 104544, Sgt. E. H.; Nierle, 439602, D. C.; Niensons,

C. M.: Stephens, 6225, Par. T. B.; Stroud, 453699, N. G.; Sugden, 71223, C. A.; Syrett, 63826, N. G.

Penn.: 402408, A. Thomas, 16162, Sgt. W. A., Thompson, 166668, Par. E. H., Thompson, 166670, Sgt. J. L., Thompson, 43005, Par. W. Tibbitts, 166670, Par. W. C. Tocher, 163741, R. D. Tombs, 487259, Par. J.; Trengove, 413004, R. J.; Turquand, 404483, Sgt. A. A.

Vindusius, 410791, W. E.; Van Norman, 48804, Par. F.; Wardle, 48974, Par. F.; Warner, 166668, Par. F.; Warren, 42696, W. H.; Warwick, Asst. C.; Watson, 166668, Par. J. G.; Watt, 74339, Col. J.; Wells, 484446, Par. H.; Westrop, 484447, W. Whifton, 484448, P. White, 484449, L. White, 166670, M. Whitworth, 484450, S. Williams, 484451, J. Wilson, 484452, W. A. Winter, 48862, R.; Wisniewsky, 484005, S.; Yates, 166936, Par. F. A. Young, 166937, 484453, F. Owen, 43123, C. N.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Wounded, Now Reported Wounded

INPATRY Armstrong, 29021, C R

Missing, Believed Killed.

INFANTRY.—Tracey, 57736, J.

INFANTRY.—Aston, 76166, W. A.; Bailey, 76048, C.; Baine, 166435, Pn

[illegible]

Agilvay, 76077. P. F. Pfaff, 76184. C. L. Pike, 42463. J. Preslon, 76182.
Parsons, 76143. P. Pfaff, 76184. J. Ramen, 76013. R. R. R. 76035. S.
Richardson, 76146. J. M. K. Royle, 75174. J. F. Schirber, 76148. C.
Sollers, 427878. H. M. Slaughter, 76015. Sgt. G. N. Smith, 423593. J. J.
Smith, 75428. T. Stewart, 76218. E. A. Stewart, 422339. T. Stoddard, 75430.
W. Stokes, 166433. P. W. Suttie, 76083. K. W. Telford, 76065. W. W.
Zinkler, 76065. J. Williams, 76214. H. Warren, 76065. F. M. Wood, 76065.
J. F. Williams, 76214. C. L. Pike, 42463. J. Preslon, 76182.
429510. J. F. Woffenden, 76055. A.

**Previously Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War, Now
Reported Missing**

Reported Missing:

Previously Reported Missing, Now Rejoined.

INFANTRY.—Snook. 424492. R.

**Previously Unofficially, Now Officially, Reported
Prisoners of War.**

Swenson, Gordon 2372 I. Gert, M.: Matthews 7105 W. I.

Previously Reported Killed, Now Reported Serving

INFANTRY.—Swain, 415622, F.

List of

(Killed and Died, 78; Wounded, 164)

Killed.
MOUNTED RIFLES.—Adkins, 117104 W. J.; French, 7761 C.; Silsb
107556 C. I.; Stanton 117547 A. S.

INFANTRY. Anderson, 418448 R.; Auman, 1352 R.; Boulter, 5

W. K. : Crompton, 57116 Sgt. W. S. : Davies, 426785 Lt. Drury, 57539 P. : Dunham, 61262 A. : Elliott, McG23 J. H. : Evans, 625
L. Cpl. F. : Fyfe, 49047 W. E. : Fussell, 57654 L. : G. : G. : G.
Gidday, 1589 Rgt. Sgt. Maj. S. : Genth, 45787 T. L. : Gough
61244 A. : Hale, 57420 W. J. : Hardie, 459054 Act. Sgt. T. : Halder
57114 Sgt. W. : Kenney, 418331 P. : Knight, 57088 R. F. : Halliday
75501 H. D. : Lebeaux, 42911 A. : Lousseau, 624747 P. : Maroon
49016 P. : McCurt, 432655 S. : McEwen, 438223 J. : Michie
49416 P. : Mills, 460236 P. L. : McNeil, 477655 J. H. : Patton, 4324
T. : Laid, 49411 W. R. : Perry, 185349 E. E. : Porter, 465867 J. C.
Riden, 17745 W. G. : Ruffin, 467005 E. G. : Ross, 17794 J. H.
Samson, 61052 A. : Senior, 57232 H. : Stewart, 47744 R. L. : Taylor
1097 G. W. : Thompson, 432411 L. : Tuckett, 432413 Cpl. T. :
Vander, 13201 R. : Wakefield, 67906 W. : Wynn, 470057 H. J.
Wiggins, 236 A. E. : Wilkinson, 719061 A. : Williams, 432410

Died of Wounds.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE, Boston, 435451 A; Dun-p 116007 E; Pm
 107743 A, G.
 INMANITY—Coleman 80222 J; Deller A11139 J P; Drinkwater
 50415 H; Gurn 127555 W G; Kermy 406712 J J; Leggett
 377592 L; Long 177537 H; Maddison 377561 A, J, M; Rea
 477636 W. H.; Mitchell, 1261 G; Nearing, 477666 J. J.; Jones
 476604 S. T.; Ross, 477795 A.; Steele, 415621 E.; Sweetman, 41850
 L. H.; Waller, 84145 A.; Webb 175900 E. A.; Weston, 477798
 L. H.; Wilson Met198 A.
 C.A.M.C. Humble, 33083 T.

INFANTRY Lynch 62037 C

(Continued on page 246.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King and Queen, attended by Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., visited the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire (Canadian Red Cross) Hospital for Officers, at 1, Hyde Park Place, on Tuesday afternoon.

At Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday of last week, the King conferred the C.M.G. on Lieut.-Col. Samuel McKee, C.A.M.C., and Chaplain Hon. Major the Rev. Canon Frederick George Scott; and the D.S.O. on Brig.-General Robert Rennie, Lieut.-Col. Charles Maclaren, C.F.A., Lieut.-Col. Malcolm Colquhoun, 4th Battalion, and Major Edward Ashton, 10th Battalion.

On Saturday his Majesty invested with the C.M.G. Brig.-General Arthur Currie and Lieut.-Col. Arthur Hadow, 1st Newfoundland Regiment; and with the D.S.O. Lieut.-Col. James Ballantine, 76th Battalion, and decorated with the Military Cross Capt. James Donnelly, 1st Newfoundland Regiment.

Sir George Foster, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, left this week for England on a special mission for the Government. During his visit (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) he will take the first steps towards establishing a new Bureau of Commercial Information.

In June Sir Robert Borden also will leave for England and will be accompanied by the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the Postmaster-General.

The Right Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland, has left St. John's en route for England, and is expected on a two months' visit in the middle of June.

His Honour Sir John Hendrie, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and Lady Hendrie have taken Mr. E. R. Thomas' house at Niagara-on-the-Lake for the summer.

Mr. W. F. Carroll, M.P. for Cape Breton, N.S., attended the House of Commons at Ottawa on May 17 wearing the uniform of a private in an Oversea battalion. When he rose to speak he was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, was present at a complimentary luncheon given at the House of Commons on Tuesday to Mr. Walter Behrens, M.P., by the delegates who attended the recent commercial conference in Paris.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, is staying at the Savoy Hotel. Other Canadians in London are Mr. Edmund Bristol, K.C., Mrs. H. F. Osler and Mrs. E. F. Osler, and Mrs. Hedley Bond and Miss Allan.

Mr. W. R. Allan returns to Winnipeg via New York by the R.M.S. *Finland* next Wednesday.

Col. Noel Marshall, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has arrived from Toronto and is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

The Canadian Army Medical Corps has had many compliments paid to its organization, personnel, and efficiency since the war began, and many of its members have gained distinction, not only in France and Flanders, but in more distant spheres of military operations. Now it is pleasant to record honours achieved in another sphere of hospital work by two Canadians, both graduates of McGill University. Since the beginning of the war a large number of soldiers have been invalided on account of a condition which is technically named "soldier's heart." It originally aroused



MAJOR JOHN MEAKINS, C.A.M.C.

attention, it is said, during the American Civil War, when a special hospital was opened for its study in Philadelphia. Last year the War Office entrusted the eminent specialist, Sir James Mackenzie, Physician to the London Hospital, with an investigation at the suggestion of Sir Alfred Keogh, Director of the R.A.M.C. The result was the establishment of the Hampstead Military Hospital, of which Sir William Osler is one of the three consulting physicians, while the staff of eight includes a Hamiltonian, Major John Meakins, and an Eastern Townships man, Capt. Thomas Cotten.

Graduating at McGill in 1905, Major Meakins spent some time at the London Hospital and University College Hospital prior to the war in special study of heart troubles, and there came under the notice of Sir James Mackenzie and Dr. Thomas Lewis, of University College Hospital. Returning to Montreal, he volunteered for the McGill Hospital unit in 1914, and came over with Dr. Birkett, going with the staff from Shorncliffe in June, 1915, to Camiers, where the McGill Hospital was known as No. 3. When the late Lieut.-Col. H. B. Yates, of Montreal, was taken ill, Major Meakins was sent to the Canadian Granville Hospital at Ramsgate, and was with him until his death. Sir James Mackenzie at the time was planning the special Soldiers' Heart Hospital, and Surgeon-General Carleton Jones, the Director of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, appreciating the compliment of a request from Sir James, loaned Major Meakins to

the Royal Army Medical Corps, under whose auspices the Hampstead Hospital is operated. This hospital, which can now accommodate 250 patients, is fed from the men on service, and acts as a clearing house from which those found after careful examination and a period of observation and treatment to be fit are returned to the front as combatants, while others are drafted to other spheres of work, according to their antecedents and several degrees of capacity. Already many hundreds have passed through the hospital, and the percentage of men found useful for some form of war work has been extremely satisfactory.

Mrs. Meakins and their little son have taken a residence within easy reach of the Hampstead Military Hospital.

In last week's *Canada* there was announced the birth of a son to the wife of Lieut. H. R. Hingston, 60th Battalion. On May 19 the widow of Capt. the Hon. A. T. Shaughnessy, 60th Battalion, recently killed in action, gave birth to a son. The wife of Lieut. Ross Macdonald, another officer of the 60th Battalion, has given birth to a daughter. Mrs. Hingston is a daughter of Mr. Fayette Brown, of Montreal, and sister of Mrs. John Meakins; Mrs. Ross Macdonald is a daughter of the late Mr. A. R. Creelman, K.C., of Montreal.

Mr. F. B. Dunsford, joint Managing Director of the Anglo-Canadian Finance Co., is at present serving in France with the French Red Cross. He is engaged in the conveyance of the wounded, having placed his own car at the disposal of the authorities.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sydney Rutherford, daughter of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of the National Resources Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mrs. Rutherford, to Lieut. R. Stewart Ross, of the 47th (Vancouver) Battalion. The marriage will take place shortly in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pelham, of Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their daughter, Naomi, to Captain A. Fortescue Duguid, 6th Canadian Howitzer F.A. Brigade, Canadian Expeditionary Force. The marriage will probably take place in London next month.

The marriage took place at Folkestone on May 11 of Miss Katherine (Katie) Christie, of Ottawa, a granddaughter of Sir Henry Bate, to Lieut. Andrew Cecil Meredith Thomson, Grenadier Guards, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomson, Quebec, and grandson of the late Sir William Meredith.

The engagement is announced of Margaret Mostyn Mills, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., and Major Edward Crosby Goldie, Assistant Field Engineer, First Canadian Army Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Hunt, of Toronto, announce the marriage on May 20 of their daughter, Anna Georgina, to Capt. Kent Manning, C.A.M.C., son of the Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Manning, Toronto.

The engagement is announced between Capt. W. H. Ockleston, 5th King's (Liverpool) Regiment, son of the late John Ockleston and Mrs. Ockleston, of Frodsham, Cheshire, and Freda Marion, elder daughter of W. R. Nicholson and Mrs. Nicholson, Nelson's Croft, Bebbington, Cheshire.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

(Continued from page 244)

Wounded.

Mounted Rifles. Hall, 114537, E.; Barnes, 17126, D. H.; Brown, 117141, A. G.; Davies, 107186, G. L.; Flynn, 107221, R. J.; Garland, 102638, 117141, C. H.; Harrison, 107270, C. R.; Mackay, 117324, F. E.; Pezgo, 107475, Cpl. E.; Harrison, 107270, C. R.; Mackay, 117324, F. E.; Pezgo, 107475, Cpl. T. H.; Reed, 114364, W. S.; Roche, 113522, D.-Cpl. W. J.; Shepherd, 109597, C. E.; Waite, 110557, L.-Sgt. C.; Ward, 110565, C. T. R.; Wright, 109697, J. H.

Artillery. Brewer, 85905, Gnr. D. J.; Gillmore, 42492, Gnr. G. J.; Kingsland, 89005, Gnr. N. K.; McAdam, 85752, Gnr. J. M.; McCallum, 112, Sgt. P.; McDonald, 41176, Sgt.-Maj. A. K.; McDonald, 89118, Gnr. K. D.; McNamee, 40459, Dvr. W.; Pilon, 50207, Gnr. H. H.; Roberts, 87122, Sgt. T.; Saurum, 90288, Gnr. E. N.; Stevens, 41595, Gnr. H. W. B.; Stevens, 41428, Sgt.-Maj. N. K.; Stone, 41600, Gnr. G. T.

Engineers. Thibault, 476, Spr. A. K.; Berry, 76215, Spr. H. F.; Brooks, 5056, Spr. E. G.; Grosland, 48, Sgt. J.; Green, 40539, Spr. C. J.; Kelly, 433600, Spr. T.; Newton, 424414, Spr. C.; Wilson, 2535, Dvr. F.; Whitlock, 57526, Spt. T. W.

Machine Gun Co.-Bailey 25796, R. C.; Leslie, 163891, A.; Martin, 443047, P. N.

Divisional Signal Co.-Nagy, 15046, Spt. C. J.

Tunnelling Co.-Daley, 501230, Spt. J.; Lowe, 505512, G.; Tutty, 501239, Spt. J.

Infantry.-Atkins, 65007, S. Atkins, 67668, Sgt. W.; Alford, 9493, Sgt. A. P.; Allan, 460003, P. C.; Allard, 61390, Sgt. E. Annis, 63064, Sgt. G. W.; Atkinson, 5006, F.

Bacon, 4533, Cpl. J.; Bacon, 27313, W. G.; Baker, 6174, E. H.; Barbour, 484245, J.; Barry, 141435, J.; Bastin, 406569, E. J.; Beale, 135348, W. J.; Beauchamp, 40474, Sgt. J.; Beland, 40474, Sgt. J.; Bell, 2461, Sgt. J. B.; Berkin, 65067, H.; Beveridge, 406032, S.; Richard, 401039, A.; Biggar, 424090, E.; Blackwell, 24206, L.-Cpl. G. E.; Blunt, 6654, W. H.; Boyle, 77655, P.; Blanchard, 27169, R. R.; Branton, 405725, C. T.; Brown, 47818, 418478, R. S.; Houghton, 406098, W. Kelly, 477446, S.; Lapp, 40164, R.; Leavitt, 47518, F.; Litwin, 51302, S. C.; Lewis, 68292, B.; Lounsbrough, 47592, J. T.

Macgillivray, 411885, A. F.; Match, 477625, P. C.; MacPherson, 475930, L.-Cpl. C. S.; Norwood, 43125, D.; Page, 418587, R. M.; Palmer, 442244, E.; Paquin, 418189, G. P.; Parsons, 432043, Cpl. S.; Payne, 1220, G.; Pearl, MCG, 119, A.; Peckitt, 47713, A.; Plummer, 171188, C. Powell, 477735, R.; Prentice, 57267, G. P.; Prichard, 41138, E. P.; Purner, 90261, R. D.; Rankin, 47770, C. R.; Riach, 419102, S.; Robertson, 71216, D. B.; Robinson, 477786, C.; Ronaldson, 412849, J.; Ross, 476010, A. W.; Russell, 477806, L.-Cpl. T. W. C.; Russell, 477807, E. N. K.; Ryan, 47809, S.; Scott, 73846, J. A.; Shantz, 79655, L. S.; Sharples, 477827, S.; Simpson, 51432, C.; Smart, 477848, F.; Stanley, 466387, J. W.; Stein, 41871, J. L.; Stevenson, 406810, L.-Cpl. J. T.; Stewart, 5914, L.-Cpl. D. C.; Stirling, 477887, J.; Stewart, 23703, F.; Sykes, MCG, 275, B. G.; Sylvester, 477900, J.

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C.A.M.C.—Brooks, 3302, H.; Orr, 79131, A. C.; Phillips, 32834, A. H.

Wounded Shock, Shot.

Infantry.—Nott, 418260, A. H.; Tanner, 418990, H.

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Artillery.—Perry, 87104 Bty. Sgt.-Maj. S. V.; Pettit, 84243 Gnr. W. H. Price, 404663 Sgt. W.

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Tunnelling Co.—Harrison, 503451 Spt. A.

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Artillery.—Perry, 87104 Bty. Sgt.-Maj. S. V.; Pettit, 84243 Gnr. W. H. Price, 404663 Sgt. W.

Machine Gun Co.—Hume, 23401 H. T.; Johnstone, 414588 R.

Tunnelling Co.—Harrison, 503451 Spt. A.

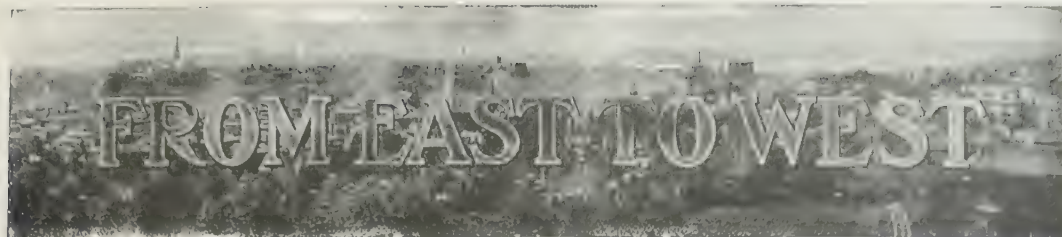
Infantry.—Atkins, 65007, S. Atkins, 67668, Sgt. W.; Alford, 9493, Sgt. A. P.; Allan, 460003, P. C.; Allard, 61390, Sgt. E. Annis, 63064, Sgt. G. W.; Atkinson, 5006, F.

Bacon, 4533, Cpl. J.; Bacon, 27313, W. G.; Baker, 6174, E. H.; Barbour, 484245, J.; Barry, 141435, J.; Bastin, 406569, E. J.; Beale, 135348, W. J.; Beauchamp, 40474, Sgt. J.; Beland, 40474, Sgt. J.; Bell, 2461, Sgt. J. B.; Berkin, 65067, H.; Beveridge, 406032, S.; Richard, 401039, A.; Biggar, 424090, E.; Blackwell, 24206, L.-Cpl. G. E.; Blunt, 6654, W. H.; Boyle, 77655, P.; Blanchard, 27169, R. R.; Branton, 405725, C. T.; Brown, 47818, 418478, R. S.; Houghton, 406098, W. Kelly, 477446, S.; Lapp, 40164, R.; Leavitt, 47518, F.; Litwin, 51302, S. C.; Lewis, 68292, B.; Lounsbrough, 47592, J. T.

Macgillivray, 411885, A. F.; Match, 477625, P. C.; MacPherson, 475930, L.-Cpl. C. S.; Norwood, 43125, D.; Page, 418587, R. M.; Palmer, 442244, E.; Paquin, 418189, G. P.; Parsons, 432043, Cpl. S.; Payne, 1220, G.; Pearl, MCG, 119, A.; Peckitt, 47713, A.; Plummer, 171188, C. Powell, 477735, R.; Prentice, 57267, G. P.; Prichard, 41138, E. P.; Purner, 90261, R. D.; Rankin, 47770, C. R.; Riach, 419102, S.; Robertson, 71216, D. B.; Robinson, 477786, C.; Ronaldson, 412849, J.; Ross, 476010, A. W.; Russell, 477806, L.-Cpl. T. W. C.; Russell, 477807, E. N. K.; Ryan, 47809, S.; Scott, 73846, J. A.; Shantz, 79655, L. S.; Sharples, 477827, S.; Simpson, 51432, C.; Smart, 477848, F.; Stanley, 466387, J. W.; Stein, 41871, J. L.; Stevenson, 406810, L.-Cpl. J. T.; Stewart, 5914, L.-Cpl. D. C.; Stirling, 477887, J.; Stewart, 23703, F.; Sykes, MCG, 275, B. G.; Sylvester, 477900, J.

Tanner, 477903, J. F.; Thomas, 477916, J.; Thorndike, 21430, T. F.; Traflet, 477916, E. K.; Truett, 477927, H.; Vroom, 477950, N. P.; Walden, 419186, S.; Walsh, 80230, E. W.; Way, 432785, S.; White, 477988, Sgt. J. L.; Williams, 418501, J.; Wright, 57749, A.; York, 60106, Cpl. W. L.

C.A.M.C.—Brooks, 330



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Secretary of the Postmasters' Association of Canada has handed \$6,000 as a second subscription from the postmasters of the Dominion to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Last year the postmasters gave \$5,000.

—Mrs. W. E. Hodgins, wife of General Hodgins, is the new President of the Women's Canadian Club here. A cablegram of greetings was read from the retiring President, Mrs. W. T. Herridge, who has been in England all the winter.

TORONTO.—On April 27 the Ontario Legislature was formally prorogued by Lieut.-Governor Sir John S. Hendrie. A salute was fired by the 48th Depot Battery under command of Capt. W. J. S. Hendrie, Sir John's son. The prorogation speech referred to the legislation passed, including the re-enactment of the war tax, the establishment of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, the Ontario Temperance Act, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating beverages, electric power development, the settlement of Northern Ontario, and the improvement of public highways.

—It is officially stated that the new war taxes in Ontario have been well received throughout the Province. There has been no falling off in the attendance at the theatres, the tax on which has been raised from 1 cent to 10 cents per head.

—A tax rate of 22½ mills, including the Provincial war tax of 1 mill, has been struck, the general rate being ½ mill less than last year.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Racing Association, held here at the offices of the Ontario Jockey Club, the following committee were elected for the coming season:—Chairman, Mr. Joseph E. Seagram; Vice-Chairman, Sir H. Montagu Allan; Secretary, Mr. W. P. Fraser.

—The Hon. J. S. Duff has presented to Col. Noel Marshall, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society, a motor ambulance purchased with the proceeds of the sale of potatoes grown during 1915 by 2,500 school children in the Province.

—Dr. Bruce has been elected President of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto.

HAMILTON.—The Board of Control has decided that it would be fitting to have a tablet erected in the Council Chamber bearing the names of all city employees, who have enlisted. This city already claims seven heroes who have won decorations: Col. W. R. Marshall, D.S.O.; Major Morrison, D.S.O.; Lieut. Dunlop, M.C.; Lieut. B. O. Hooper, M.C.; Lieut. W. G. Colquhoun, M.C.; Sergt. Kaye, D.C.M.; and Pte. Jas. Finlayson, D.C.M.

LONDON.—Sir Adam Beck has sold his cross-country horses by auction at New York. Sir Edward, a bay gelding by Tupelo, made the top price of \$3,600, which is \$300 more than Edward B. McLean paid for Sir Clifford Sifton's celebrated jumper Ravello, when the same auctioneers (Van Tassell and Kearney) sold that gentleman's stud last year.

KINGSTON.—On May 4 Archdeacon W. B. Carey died at his home here, after a long illness, of heart trouble. The deceased was for many years rector of St. Paul's Church of this city, but retired from active work in 1906.

COBBOURG.—A letter has been received by Mr. T. S. Chatterton from Col. Donald Armour gratefully acknowledging funds from his old home town which have provided an operating annex to the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Shorncliffe, to which he is Consulting Surgeon.

COLLINGWOOD.—On April 29 the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited, successfully launched the steamer *Tooolite*, the second of the oil tank steamers which they are building for the Imperial Oil Company, Limited. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Frances Mayer, daughter of the Vice-President of the Imperial Oil Company. The company has awarded the builders three contracts for vessels of this class, and also an order for two larger ocean-going steamers.

KENORA.—Mr. Allan McLennan has received notification from Ottawa that he has been appointed Judge of the Rainy River District Court.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Women's Canadian Club here has elected as President, Mrs. Grondin; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. A. J. Price and Mrs. Taschereau; Secretaries, Mrs. A. J. Turner and Mme. Paquin; Treasurer, Mme. Collette.

—Damage to the extent of \$50,000 was caused by a fire at the Chateau Frontenac.

Hon. Dr. Reid, Acting Minister of Railways in the House of Commons at Ottawa, read a report from Mr. C. N. Montsarrat, Engineer of the big Quebec Bridge, which stated that all the steel work for the north shore of the river was practically completed; and this is also true of the south side. The suspended span is to be floated into place during the summer, and the last span is expected to be in this fall. The expenditure on the new bridge up to October, 1915, was \$10,473,346.

MONTREAL.—The first ocean steamer to arrive was the s.s. *Bayern*, on May 1, an Italian vessel, 8,006 tons, from Naples, in which port she was seized from the Hamburg-America Line. Her captain was presented with a gold-mounted cane by the Harbour Commissioners. On May 3 the first passenger steamer arrival was the Allan R.M.S. *Sicilian*. The dates of arrivals of ocean-going ships in port since 1906 are as follows:—1906, April 28; 1907, May 2; 1908, April 30; 1909, April 23; 1910, April 11; 1911, April 26; 1912, April 30; 1913, April 19; 1914, April 29; 1915, April 30; 1916, May 1.

—A memorial portrait of the late Col. Jeffrey Hale Burland, Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, has been placed by friends and members of the Royal Edward Institute in the board room of the institute as a mark of gratitude to its founder and late President. The artist is Mr. Edmond Dyonnet, R.C.A., Secretary of the Royal Canadian Academy.

GRANBY.—On April 30 the arrival of the first through electric train from Montreal was celebrated. This town, which now has a population of over 6,000, is now connected up with Montreal, 48 miles distant, by the Montreal and Southern Counties electric line, whose passenger trains make the trip in 2 hours, passing through St. Lambert, Chambly Basin, Chambly Canton, Richelieu, Marieville, Rougemont, St. Cesaire, Abbotsford, and Granby West, passing through the productive Richelieu peninsula and the orchard lands of Rougemont and Abbotsford. Speeches were made on April 30 celebrating the event by Messrs. Nelson Mitchell, of the Granby Board of Trade; William McNab, representing Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk and Montreal and Southern Counties Railways; Aid. Macdonald, Ludger Gravel, President of the Chambre de Commerce; F. J. McClure, President of the South Shore Board of Trade; and G. H. Boivin, M.P. for Sheffield.

VALLEYFIELD.—By a majority of 423 the electors of this county have decided against prohibition. The poll was taken under the local option law.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—On April 29 the Provincial Legislature was prorogued by Lieutenant-Governor Wood. Among the Bills passed were prohibition measures, which will be effective one year from May 1; the Valley Railway Bill, providing for a route down the western side of the St. John River; a Bill to provide taxation for the benefit of the Canadian Patriotic Fund; and one providing for ready-made farms for returned soldiers. —The estate of the late Donald Fraser is returned for probate at \$928,841.

ST. JOHN.—On May 1 the death occurred here of Mr. Albert A. Dunn, Collector of Customs, and a former member of the Provincial Government, in his 74th year.

The Customs returns for April, as compared with the same month last year, show the large increase of \$119,204. Inland revenue returns increased by over \$5,000 in April over 1915.

MONTON.—The warehouse of the Sumner and Reed Co. has been destroyed by fire, the loss being estimated at \$120,000.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On May 2, after the calling of the orders of the day in the Legislative Assembly, the Premier, the Hon. G. H. Murray, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Tanner, paid graceful tributes to the Nova Scotians whose names have been mentioned in the recent war dispatches as having distinguished themselves at the front.

—A portion of the Provincial Secretary's report, presented recently, showed that up to the end of September last there had been 2,897 automobile and other motor vehicles registered in the Province altogether since the Act regarding registration had gone into effect. Since then 226 such vehicles, mostly new ones, have been added to the list, bringing the total for the Province up to 3,123.

—This city has adopted the daylight-saving scheme. Mayor Martin says the new scheme will continue until September 30.

—The returns of the live stock in the Province, according to the Board of Agriculture, are as follows:—Horses, 70,395; milch cows, 145,460; other cattle, 162,993; sheep, 226,406; swine, 60,119; poultry, 1,136,763—showing an all-round increase of 5 per cent., with the exception of beef cattle, which increased 1 per cent.

PRINCE
EDWARD

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The P.E. Island Railway Department has taken over the steamship service between the Island and the mainland formerly conducted by the Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries in winter, and the Steam Navigation Co. in summer. The latter company has sold the *Empress* to the C.P.R. and the *Northumberland* to the Dominion Government.

Captain Muchison, of the new car ferry steamer, *Prince Edward Island*, has been presented by citizens with a purse of gold, and by Major Brown with a gold-headed cane, for his good work in running continuously between Charlottetown and Pictou throughout the winter, a fact which also reflects great credit on the builders, Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. The mills of the Rice Malting Company of Canada, at the corner of Tache Avenue and Gaudin Street, St. Boniface, have been totally destroyed by fire. The building and contents will be a total loss, estimated at \$300,000.

On May 3 Stovell's printing establishment, practically the largest job printing plant in the West, was destroyed by fire. The loss will total \$400,000, made up of \$350,000 on plant and supplies and \$50,000 on the building. The contents carried in insurance of \$222,000, and the building \$40,000.

—Customs receipts for last month were far ahead of those collected in April, 1915, when the sum totalled \$490,524. Last month's figures were \$770,254.

Homestead entries made during April in this district numbered less than one-third of those filed upon during April of last year. The figures are: 1916, 90; 1915, 287.

Chief Justice Mathers' report on the investigation into the construction of the city law courts and central power house says: "There was no evidence that the Government or any member of it had been wilfully guilty of any impropriety in connection with letting contracts, or that any of the contract prices were fixed with a view to contributions to party funds or any improper payments. There was much to indicate that the Government had been imposed upon by the three lowest tenderers, and would for that reason be justified in refusing to abide by the contract entered into with C. H. Simpson."

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Mr. F. Shute, Manager of this branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, will shortly leave the city for the purpose of assuming the management of the branch of the same bank at Camaguey, Cuba.

PRINCE ALBERT. The Saskatchewan Educational Association elected the following officers at its meeting here:—Honorary President, Hon. W. R. Motherwell; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Prof. W. P. Thompson, Saskatchewan University, and Mr. W. E. Stevenson, Inspector of Schools, Balcarres; President, Mr. John Howgill, Inspector of Schools, Moosomin; Vice-Presidents, Miss C. McGregor, Prince Albert; Mr. Duncan Brown, Swift Current; Miss Ruby Riddell, Carlyle, Sask.; Secretary, Mr. Chas. Nivins, Regina.

MELVILLE.—Mr. W. J. Lay, Chief Engineer of the Light and Power Department of Melville, has been granted a Canadian patent on his suction gas producer. He secured an American patent some time ago, and there is already a large demand for the invention.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—On April 19 Lieut.-Governor Brett prorogued the Provincial Legislature; 42 Bills were passed, including equal suffrage, prohibitory liquor legislation, moratorium for soldiers, and an Act allowing soldiers in the Province to vote in elections as though they were still residing in their constituencies.

—The Alberta Educational Association concluded its seventh annual convention here on April 27 by organising the new Alberta Teachers' Alliance, and selecting Calgary as the next place of meeting. The new officials of the Association are:—President, Mr. E. W. Coffin, B.A., Calgary; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. G. Fred McNally, Camrose, and John Schofield, Edmonton; Secretary, Mr. N. E. Carruthers, Lacombe.

MEDICINE HAT.—The Western Canadian Steel Company is taking over the Redcliffe Rolling Mills plant, and the Giant Corporation is about to erect a smelter just west of here.

The plant of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company here was burned to the ground on April 29. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, both mill and elevator being completely destroyed. The mill was of 1,000 barrels capacity, while the elevator had a capacity of 100,000 bushels, and contained at the time 25,000 bushels. "The plant," said Mr. Matheson, "will be rebuilt, and it will be a better plant."

The Dominion Harvester Co. plant was also burnt the same week to the ground. The building and contents were valued at \$75,000, including some \$10,000 worth of shells. The insurance on the building was \$53,000.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—A million-dollar appropriation for loans to farmers was voted by the Agricultural Credits Commission at its first meeting here, and the money will be placed in the hands of the Board at once for circulation among the farmers anxious to develop their land.

The Legislature has unanimously decided to appoint a select committee to investigate the Victoria by-election charges at the request of Mr. Brewster, the Liberal leader. The committee is composed of Mr. Alexander Lucas (Yale), of Vancouver (Chairman), Dr. H. E. Young (Atlin), Lieut. F. J. McKenzie, Messrs. Parker Williams and M. A. MacDonald, Vancouver.

VANCOUVER.—Forty-eight industries have been established in and around here within a year, and are employing 4,000 people. A steel-rolling mill was opened recently at Port Moody.

CANADIAN MASONRY: CANADA LODGE—GERMANS IN MASONRY.

A MEETING of the Canada Lodge was held on Tuesday at Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C., and in the absence of W.M. Captain Clement H. Gurney, who is with his regiment at the front, his chair was again occupied by W.B. G. McLaren Brown. As is usually the case in this Lodge, there was a great deal of work to be done, four brethren being raised and four passed, all of these brethren being in khaki. Mr. Charles A. Allen, Secretary of the Canadian Emigration Office in London, was elected as a joining member. Next month the installation meeting will take place on June 27, when W.B. Capt. W. MacLeod Moore will be installed as W.M. of the Lodge. As the foundation and the great success of the Lodge are in large measure due to the initiative and energy of Capt. MacLeod Moore, his election was received with acclamation.

At the banquet which followed some excellent speeches were given by the visitors, among these being Lieut.-Col. John Gunn, who was able to give an account of the recent severe fighting near St. Eloi, and he gave unstinted praise to the great coolness and stubborn courage of the Canadians under even the most intense artillery fire. Mr. Ackerman also replied for the visitors in an excellent speech.

Among other members present was Major Pugh, who will shortly leave with his regiment for the front. He was well known before the war as the Canadian Government Emigration Agent in Wales. Major Pugh is second in command of the 18th Welsh Regiment, which has three Canadians among its officers.

Canadian Freemasonry at Folkestone.

An emergency meeting of the Radnor Lodge, Folkestone, was held on Wednesday evening of last week to give the members of "The Assiniboine" Lodge, Winnipeg, the unique privilege of conducting certain business in connection with their lodge in England. Over a hundred Canadian officers were present at the meeting, when V.W. Bro. Col. Royal Burritt, with the assistance of former officers of "The Assiniboine" Lodge, conferred the Second Degree. The respective chairs were filled by the following officers:—W.M., V.W. Bro. Col. Royal Burritt (General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, C.T.D., Shorncliffe), Past Master, "The Assiniboine" No. 114, A.F. and A.M. G.R.M.; S.W., W. Bro. Lieut.-Col. D. W. B. Spry (A.A. and Q.M.G., C.T.D.), Past Master "The Assiniboine"; J.W., W. Bro. Capt. W. J. Simpson (Assistant Purchasing Officer, Overseas Canadians), Past Master "The Assiniboine"; S.D., Bro. Major T. T. Kirby (D.A.A.G., Department of D. of R. and O., Folkestone), D. of C. "The Assiniboine"; J.D., Bro. Major N. MacLean (Second in Command, 51st Batt.); I.G., Bro. Major C. D. H. MacAlpine (Assistant Director of Supplies, Overseas Canadians), J.W. "The Assiniboine"; S.Steward, Bro. Lieut. Maurice Jones (Staff of D. of R. and O.), Instructor "The Assiniboine"; J. Steward, Bro. Lieut. J. L. Sugden (C.A.S.C.), Instructor "The Assiniboine"; D. of C., Bro. Capt. O. R. Lobley (Pay Office, London), Member "The Assiniboine." W. Bro. Major H. R. Jas. Willis is the W.M. of the Radnor Lodge.

Germans in Masonry.

There has been a strong movement in Masonic circles in England to obtain a pronouncement from Grand Lodge in regard to Teutonic membership. It is very strongly felt that an order which has its foundations on morality and charity cannot but protest against Teutonic ethics and must protect itself against the virus of Teutonic propaganda. If this is strongly felt in the Mother Country it is more than ever necessary that the British Dominions should most strongly arm themselves against this insidious and dangerous menace. It is necessary that Masonic laws should be passed throughout the British Empire making it impossible for anyone of Teutonic birth to be received in Masonic circles unless he is prepared in open Lodge to denounce in unequivocal terms the barbarities planned and perpetrated by the German people and its rulers. This action should be taken now, so that the hospitality and confiding charity of British Masons throughout the Empire may not again be abused by the treacherous Teuton after the war.

The Grand Lodge of England has enacted that in order to prevent the peace and harmony of a Lodge being disturbed it is necessary that all brethren of German, Austrian, Hungarian, or Turkish birth should not attend any Lodge or Masonic meeting under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England until Grand Lodge shall otherwise determine.

The veto against members of enemy birth was at first made to apply during the continuance of the war, but lately it has been extended to exist until definitely revoked by Grand Lodge. This will cleanse English Masonry of the Teuton taint probably for some years to come.

In Canada it is necessary that action should be taken separ-

ately by the Grand Lodge of each Province, and there is little doubt that they will not be slow to follow the example set by the Grand Lodge of England.

In parts of Canada where the local population has a large foreign element local Lodges may suffer severely in membership, but this is unlikely to deter them from purging their Lodges from an undesirable element.

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORTS AT FOLKESTONE.

What promises to be the greatest military athletic meeting ever held in Folkestone, and what will certainly be the most important Canadian military athletic event to take place in England up to that date, is now being arranged for Whit Monday (June 12) on the Folkestone Cricket Ground. Under the patronage of Major-General Sam B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., G.O.C. Troops, Shorncliffe; Brig-General J. C. MacDougall, C.M.G., G.O.C. Canadian Training Division; the Brigadiers, Officers Commanding and officers of the various units in the Shorncliffe Command, a strong special committee formed from the Committee of the Folkestone Cricket Club and several officers representative of the Canadian Forces at Shorncliffe



CAPT. C. E. SHIRLEY (ADJ., 6TH HUSSARS, MONTREAL), NO. 2 CANADIAN VETERINARY HOSPITAL, SHORNCLIFFE.

Capt. Shirley came to England with the 23rd Montreal Reserve Batt. in March, 1915, and going to the front with reinforcements for the 3rd Toronto Batt., was wounded at Givenchy in June. On recovery from his wounds in England, he was attached to his old battalion, until, a month or two later, rejoining the 3rd Battalion in the trenches. Wounded a second time, in September last, he was again invalided to England, and on recovery last March reported at Shorncliffe for duty again. Since then he has been transferred to the C.A.V.C., and attached to No. 2 Veterinary Hospital, Shorncliffe.

is now hard at work arranging all the preliminary details of the meeting. Sub-committees have been elected for different purposes.

The programme of sports to be carried through is highly attractive, and prizes to the value of upwards of £130 are offered to competitors. Among them is a silver championship cup and six gold medals, presented by Councillor R. G. Wood, J.P., for the Marathon Race, one of the events exclusively open to Canadians. Mrs. Steele, the wife of General Steele, has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The Canadians are extremely enthusiastic over the meeting, and have entered into the project heart and soul. They are now training for the different events, systematically, at every available opportunity, and there are likely to be some particularly hard tussles for the principal prizes. "Dark horses" may put in appearances from Bramshott, Canterbury, Dover, London, or other training camps, so the Canadians at Shorncliffe are "taking no chances," and are determined that wherever the competitors come from no one shall "put anything over them."

The programme of events and entry form will be found on page 111.

—***

Ten thousand Canadian troops have been granted leave in order to assist in spring ploughing and seeding.

A statement by the Minister of Finance shows that the excess of exports over imports was \$250,000,000 for the fiscal year ended in March.

CANADA



Photos]

LIEUT. E. JEFFERY,

Recently promoted from Private in the 14th Manitoba Battalion and posted to the 14th Reserve Battalion, East Saundling.



[Weston

LIEUT. J. B. HIPWELL, C.F.A.,

Recently promoted from Acting Bombardier, 2nd Brigade, 1st Div. Art., and posted to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.



LIEUT. FORBES AND



Copyright Photos]

THE OFFICERS OF THE CANADIAN PIONEER TRAINING DEPOT, SHORNCLIFFE.

At Shorncliffe



CANADIAN CO

Flight Sub-Lieut. G. K. Williams (Winnipeg), Lt. Shorncliffe. The former brother also in Strathco



PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY: PATIENTS AT NO. 2 CANADIAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, LE TREPORT.



TALION, BRAMSHOTT.



[Photos]

LIEUT. T. H. KITCHEN, C.F.A.,

Recently promoted from non-commissioned rank in the 2nd Brigade, 1st Div. Art., and posted to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.



[Weston]

LIEUT. W. J. S. CONNOR, C.F.A.,

Recently promoted from Sergt.-Major in the 3rd Battery, 1st Div. Art., and posted to the Reserve Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Bramshott. |



G. IN ENGLAND,
ICE.

R.N.A.S., and Lieut. S. H.
Canadian Cavalry Depot,
the C.F.A., and the latter a



THE ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL AND CANADIAN MILITARY POLICE
FORCE ON DUTY IN THE TOWN OF FOLKESTONE.

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.]

Sitting, left to right: Cpl. J. Lawson (Montreal, 13th Batt., W.), Cpl. C. Price (Winnipeg, 5th Batt., W.), Cpl. G. Pilkington (Saskatoon, 5th Batt., W.), Sergt. L. G. Davis (Victoria, 10th Batt.), Capt. H. C. Blake, M.V.O. (Montreal, 13th Scottish Light Dragoons; late London Scottish and Irish Yeomanry), Assistant Provost Marshal; Cpl. M. Mills (Yorkton, 5th Batt.), Cpl. H. Allen (Maple Creek, Sask., 5th Batt., W.), Cpl. G. Oliver (Victoria, 48th Res. Batt.), Cpl. Roberts (Montreal, 13th Batt., Clerk).

Middle Row: Cpl. J. Skeens (Victoria, 7th Batt., W.), Cpl. F. Herity (Red Deer, 5th Batt., W.), Cpl. E. Wickham (Toronto, 30th Res. Batt.), Cpl. J. Macintosh (Red Deer, 5th Batt., W.), Cpl. R. G. Macdonald (Winnipeg, 11th

Res. Batt.), Cpl. J. Donald (Victoria, R.C., 16th Batt., W.), Cpl. G. Hynd (Saskatoon, 11th Res. Batt., transferred to 16th Batt., W.), Cpl. Pontifex (Victoria, 5th Batt., W.).

Back Row: Cpl. J. Dunkelov (Winnipeg, 11th Res. Batt.), Cpl. J. Barnes (Winnipeg, P.P.C.L.I., W.), Cpl. F. Bland (Hamilton, 4th Batt., W.), Cpl. R. Publicover (9th Res. Batt.), Cpl. H. Mildon (Edmonton, 4th Batt., from 9th Res. Batt., W.).

Absent from Group: Cpl. F. H. Robinson (Vancouver, 7th Batt., W.), Cpl. C. Baker (Montreal, 14th Batt., W.), Cpl. C. Davis (Belleville, 4th Batt., W.), Cpl. S. J. Darcus (Fredericton, 12th Res. Batt.). * "W." signifies Wounded.



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led on at the Exercise Centre, Prior Park, Bath, and at the different Canadian Convalescent Hospitals in England, but it will shortly be concentrated at Monks Horton, near Shorncliffe.

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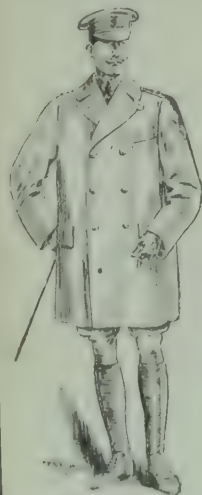
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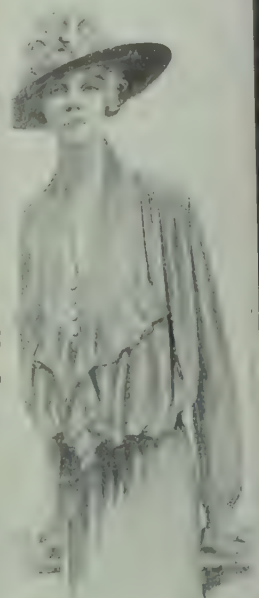
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THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Successor to General Alderson—Promotions for Officers—Commissions for N.C.O.s and Men.

WE understand that the command of the Canadian Army Corps at the front is being taken over by Major-General the Hon. Sir Julian Hedworth George Byng, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., half-brother of the Earl of Strafford, on Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Alderson's returning to England.

Major-General Byng, who was born in 1862, served in Egypt and South Africa, and commanded the British troops in Egypt from 1912 till the outbreak of the present war. He commanded first the 3rd Cavalry Division and later the Cavalry Corps, 9th Army Corps, at the Dardanelles.

Major J. L. Todd, C.A.M.C., who has been on duty overseas, and has returned to England, has been posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, and detailed for duty, temporarily, at the Office of the Director of Medical Services, London.

Capt. A. E. Duncanson (10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto), 36th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, who performed the duties of Acting Brigade Major, 3rd Canadian Training Brigade, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel A. Dulmage overseas, is

Quartermaster of the Signal Co., Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Capt. S. B. Lindsay (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), 13th Montreal Highland Batt., has been transferred from the 73rd Montreal Highland Batt., now at Bramshott, and to which he was attached, to Headquarters, Canadian Training Division.

Hon. Capt. I. P. P. Caron (Hon. Major, 61st Regt., Montmagny, P.Q.), General List of Officers, attached to the 9th Res. Batt., has been transferred to the Headquarters of the 2nd Canadian Training Brigade, East Sandling.

Lieut. E. C. Stovel, 8th Winnipeg Batt., has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division.

Capt. G. A. E. Bury (106th Light Infantry, Winnipeg), 26th N.B. Batt., has been attached to Headquarters, Canadian Training Division.

Lieut. R. Goodwin (17th Hussars, Montreal), General List of Officers, 14th Montreal Batt., formerly with the 23rd Res. Batt., has been appointed to the Staff of the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, as Assistant Bombing Officer.



THE MASSEY-HARRIS CONVALESCENT HOME FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS, KINGSWOOD, DULWICH, LONDON, S.E.,

Which is to be formally opened on Thursday, June 1, by the Lord Mayor of London. Sir George Perley will preside. The equipment and support of the Home are entirely provided by the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, and its Directors, shareholders, and staff, and no outside help is required.

now performing the duties of Acting Staff Captain, 3rd Canadian Training Brigade, in place of Major Byron M. Green, who is overseas on an instructional visit.

Lieut. E. R. Osler, C.A.M.C.; C.Q.M. Sergt. J. Gill, Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe; Sergt. P. H. Lawrence, 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling; Sergt. F. L. Green, 27th Winnipeg Batt., attached to 11th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe; Pte. C. M. Clement, 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; and Pte. C. B. Underhill, 7th B.C. Batt., have been appointed to commissions in the Imperial Army.

Staff Q.M. Sergt. H. J. Griffin, Canadian Ordnance Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer, 1st Class.

Second Lieut. J. E. Elkins, East Lancashire Divisional Train, A.S.C., has been transferred to and taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe, and attached to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot.

Capt. E. D. Clarke, General List of Officers, late Quartermaster of the 49th Edmonton Batt., has been appointed Hon. Capt. and Quartermaster in the C.A.M.C., and posted to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Woodcote Park, Epsom.

Lieut. L. N. Balfe, 10th Western Canada Batt., has been transferred from overseas to Shorncliffe, and attached to the 9th Edmonton Res. Batt.

Pte. G. F. Joyce, 7th B.C. Batt., attached to 30th B.C. Res. Batt., has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Capt. A. E. Myatt (103rd Rifles, Calgary), 31st Calgary Batt., who was wounded last November, and was afterwards given sick leave to return to Canada, has been retained there for duty with the 4th Canadian Pioneer Batt.

Major E. Laliberte (R. of O.), General List of Officers, attached to the 23rd Res. Batt., originally of the 41st French-Canadian Batt., at his own request has reverted to the rank of Captain in the C.E.F.

Capt. A. Theriault (1st Field Co., C.E., Woodstock, N.B.), 2nd Divl. Engrs., has been appointed Acting Adjutant and

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Bowen (53rd Regt., Sherbrooke, P.Q.), 23rd Res. Batt., has been transferred to the General List of Officers.

Nursing Sister R. L. Thompson, C.A.M.C., has resigned her commission in the C.E.F.

Lieut. S. B. Pepler (2nd Q.O.R., Toronto), 37th Ontario Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Adjutant of his battalion in place of Capt. R. C. Cowan (34th Regt., Whitby, Ont.), transferred to other duties.

Lieut. H. L. Willson (101st Fusiliers, Edmonton), 9th Edmonton Res. Batt., has been given special leave, to return to Canada, until June 17th.

Major Angus McDonnell, 224th (Forestry) Batt., has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Pte. T. H. B. Maclure, C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Lieut. J. H. Wallis, 16th Canadian Scottish Batt., General List of Officers, who was promoted from the ranks on the field last July, has been attached to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Capt. G. C. Riley (3rd Battery, C.F.A., Montreal), Orderly Officer, H.Q. Staff, 6th Howitzer Brig., 2nd Divl. Art., has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, and attached to the Department of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone. Capt. Riley was previously Orderly Officer with the Res. Brigade, C.F.A.

Lieut. W. Neale (99th Manitoba Rangers, Brandon), 8th Winnipeg Batt., General List of Officers, has been transferred from the Canadian Pay Office, London, to the Divisional Pay Office, Shorncliffe, to which he is now attached.

Lieut. H. E. Sullivan, P.P.C.L.I., has been appointed Acting Quartermaster of the R.C.R. and P.P.C.L.I. Depot, East Sandling.

Capt. A. J. G. Davidson (2nd Field Co., C.E., Toronto), late Paymaster, 1st Divisional Engineers, has been appointed Pay-

master of the 35th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, in place of Capt. F. F. M. Brown (12th Regt., Toronto), 35th Res. Batt. transferred to other duties.

Major G. W. Nelson (32nd Regt., Walkerton, Ont.), 18th Western Ontario Batt., who was wounded late February, and on recovery was attached to the 39th Res. Batt., West Sandling, has recently rejoined his battalion overseas, of which he is the Adjutant.

Certificates for Officers.

As a result of the examination at the close of the 6th Officers' Course at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, certificates were awarded to the following:—Lieut.-Col. A. E. Inge (O.C. 36th Light Horse, Charlottetown), Cavalry Depot, late 6th C.M.R.; Lieut.-Col. A. L. Young (O.C. 12th Dragoons, Brandon), Can. Cav. Depot, late H.Q., 1st C.M.R. Brigade; Major R. F. Stockwell (11th Hussars, Richmond, P.Q.), Cavalry Depot, late 5th C.M.R.; Major H. J. Woodside (R.O., 12th Dragoons, Brandon), 23rd Res. Batt., late 14th Montreal Batt.; Capt. A. Turner (88th Fusiliers, Victoria), 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Lieut. C. S. Walley, Engineers' Training Depot, late 44th Winnipeg Batt.; Lieut. J. R. B. Graham (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw), 32nd Res. Batt., late 28th North-West Batt.; Lieut. N. L. Wells (95th Rifles, Regina), Pioneer Training Depot, late 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt.; Lieut. M. L. Boyle (15th Light Horse, Calgary), 50th Calgary Batt.; Lieut. A. W. Haigh (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw), 46th South Sask. Batt.; Lieut. F. Thornley, 44th Winnipeg Batt.; Lieut. P. S. Hunter (74th Regt., Sussex, N.B.), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt.; Lieut. C. E. B. Corbould (104th Fusiliers, New Westminster), 47th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. D. W. Davis (12th Dragoons, Minnedosa), 46th S. Sask. Batt.; Lieut. A. R. Mackenzie (6th Rifles, Vancouver), 47th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. A. E. Keen (29th Highland Light Infantry, Galt), 34th Ontario Res. Batt.; Lieut. P. B. D'Estiere, 39th Ontario Res. Batt.; Lieut. A. G. Forster (68th Rifles, Prince Rupert), 54th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. D. S. Bowen, 34th Ontario Res. Batt.; Lieut. H. H. Bourne (107th Regt., Cranbrook), 54th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. W. Jull (15th Light Horse, Calgary), 50th Calgary Batt.; Lieut. J. C. Hogg, 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Lieut. G. H. Scharschmidt (104th Fusiliers, New Westminster), Pioneer Training Depot; Lieut. A. S. Allan (81st Regt., Windsor), 40th N.S. Res. Batt.; Lieut. H. B. Sinclair, 11th Res. Batt.; Lieut. A. L. Rise (67th Light Infantry, Woodstock), 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt.

Signalling and Field Telephony.

In the examination at the end of the 30th Course in Signalling and Field Telephony at the Canadian School of Signalling, Shorncliffe, in charge of Capt. H. H. Van Wart, the following officers qualified as 1st Class Instructors:—Lieut. A. R. Leggo (43rd Rifles, Ottawa), 58th Ontario Batt.; Lieut. W. B. Andrews, 33rd Ontario Res. Batt.; Lieut. J. H. Fache (35th Horse, Red Deer, Alberta), Cavalry Depot, late 12th C.M.R. Lieut. R. A. Fraser (20th Rifles, Georgetown, Ont.), 12th Res. Batt., qualified as a 2nd Class Instructor. Of the N.C.O.s and privates who took the course, 24 qualified as 1st Class and 49 as 2nd Class Instructors.

Commissions in the C.E.F.

The following warrant officers, N.C.O.s, and privates have recently been appointed to commissions in the C.E.F., promoted from the ranks to be Temp. Lieutenants:—Pte. F. M. Tordiffe (1st Motor M.G. Batty.), attached to 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Sergt. J. H. Budd (30th B.C. Res. Batt., attached to 31st G. School), attached to 30th B.C. Res. Batt.; Sergt. C. Cowper (P.P.C.L.I.), attached to 11th Res. Batt.; Gnr. J. A. Gordon (H.Q. Sub. Staff, 1st Brigade, 1st Divl. Art.), attached to Res. Brig., C.F.A.; Aotg. Bombr. H. G. Campbell (1st Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), attached to Res. Brig., C.F.A.; Pte. W. D.

Nelson (24th Montreal Batt.), attached to Res. Brig., C.F.A.; Sergt.-Major (W.O.) W. Gordon (C.A.P.C.), to be Hon. Lieut., and posted to the Divl. Pay Office, Shorncliffe; Pte. A. Shortt (59th Ontario Batt.), attached to 59th Batt.; St. Sergt. A. Cox (H.Q. Sub. Staff, C.T.D.), attached to H.Q. C.T.D.; Cpl. M. A. Jaques (5th C.M.R.), attached to 40th N.S. Res. Batt.; Cpl. J. F. Fitzpatrick (23rd Res. Batt.), attached to 23rd Res. Batt.; Sergt. J. McGregor (28th North-West Batt.), attached to 32nd Res. Batt.; Aotg. Sergt. W. Bilsland (H.Q. Sub. Staff, C.T.D.), attached to H.Q. C.T.D.; Spr. F. H. Allwood (1st Divl. Signal Co.), attached to the Res. Brig., C.F.A.; St. Sergt.-Major A. F. George (C.A.S.C.), attached to C.A.S.C. Training Depot; Pte. L. S. Yuill (P.P.C.L.I.), attached to 11th Res. Batt.; Cpl. C. S. Martin (5th C.M.R.), attached to 40th N.S. Res. Batt.; Acting Bombr. L. G. McNab (7th Batty., 2nd Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), attached to Res. Brigade, C.F.A.; Sergt. A. C. Goodeve (P.P.C.L.I.), attached to 11th Res. Batt.; Cpl. E. M. Grant (C.A.M.C.), attached to 40th N.S. Res. Batt.; L.-Cpl. H. A. Bray (R.C.D.), attached to Cavalry Depot; Sergt. E. J. Henderson (1st Divl. Cyclist Co.), attached to Res. Cyclist Co.

Returning to Canada.

During the past fortnight the following officers of the C.E.F. have returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave:—

Col. S. M. Rogers (9th Batt., lately commanding the 6th Training Brigade), to Staff duty in Canada; Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigle (O.C. 18th Western Ontario Batt.), Senior Conducting Officer, and on leave until June 8; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Kirkpatrick (O.C. 55th N.B. and P.E.I. Res. Batt.), to report at Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Allen (O.C. 106th Overseas Batt.), to report at Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Harkom (Special Duty under General Carson); Lieut.-Col. A. Dulmage (11th Res. Batt., late H.Q. 3rd Can. Training Brigade), to Staff duty; Major R. Baikes (C.A.M.C., late M.O. 4th Batt.), M.O. in charge of party; Major H. C. Sheppard (4th C.M.R.), to a new battalion; Major R. C. Cooper (7th B.C. Batt., late Can. Mil. School), to Staff duty; Major W. Van Allen (C.A.V.C.), unit in England disbanded; Major H. T. Rance (33rd Ontario Res. Batt.), to duty in Canada; Major L. H. Dawson (31st Calgary Batt.); Major S. L. Thorne (Pay Office, London), officer in charge of party; Major G. W. Andrews, D.S.O. (8th Winnipeg Batt.), not returning; Capt. G. M. Ainslie (16th Canadian Scottish Batt.), to Staff duty; Capt. G. Barclay (P.P.C.L.I.), to Staff duty; Capt. R. T. M. Scott (21st Eastern Ontario Batt.), leave until July 2; Capt. H. G. Poston (R.C.R.), to Staff duty; Capt. A. McCully (21st Eastern Ontario Batt.), leave until June 12; Capt. A. D. Piggott (C.A.V.C.), unit in England disbanded; Capt. E. N. Gilliat (16th Canadian Scottish Batt.), to Staff duty; Capt. M. J. R. P. E. B. Le Blanc (R.C. Dragoons), Assistant Conducting Officer, and on leave until June 25; Capt. S. J. Anderson, D.S.O. (11th Res. Batt., late 7th B.C. Batt.), to Staff duty; Capt. R. H. Bonnycastle (C.A.M.C.), Medical Officer in charge of party; Capt. F. G. D. Quirk (28th North-West Batt.), not returning; Lieut. C. S. Major (Staff of D. of R. and O.), Permanent Conducting Officer; Lieut. A. J. Hoshal (4th Ontario Batt.), to 114th Ontario Batt.; Lieut. R. T. Byers (C.A.V.C.), to report at Ottawa; Lieut. H. J. Riley (27th Winnipeg Batt.), leave until July 24; Lieut. J. A. MacDonald (8th Winnipeg Batt.), Assistant Conducting Officer; Lieut. G. K. MacBeth (26th N.B. Batt., attached 12th Res. Batt.), leave until August 4; Lieut. E. C. Stovel (8th Winnipeg Batt.), to 96th Batt.; Lieut. R. B. Sutherland (Can. Eng. Training Depot, late 1st Divl. Eng.), leave until Aug. 6; Lieut. C. D. Boyce (19th Ontario Batt.), to post as Bombing Instructor; Lieut. E. S. Mitchell (23rd Res. Batt.), leave until August 2; Lieut. G. De Roaldes (C.A.S.C., late 12th C.M.R.), to 250th Batt.; Lieut. W. C. Bradburn (31st Calgary Batt., late 9th Res. Batt.), leave until August 9; Lieut. H. A. Hamilton (2nd Ontario Batt.), to instructional duties; Lieut. G. M. Boyd (39th Ontario Res. Batt.), leave until July 20; Lieut. E. B. Stewart (C.A.V.C.), to report at Ottawa; Lieut. W. R. Barlee (2nd C.M.R.), permanently unfit for further service; Lieut. H. G. Murray (7th B.C. Batt.), leave until June 27; Lieut. L. Howard (20th Ontario Batt.), to new battalion; Lieut. F. Waterbury (23rd Res. Batt., late 34th Res. Batt.), permanently unfit for further service.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

Canada's ability to obtain supplies of capital from the United States meanwhile financial relations with Great Britain are dislocated by the war is generally realised as a most satisfactory feature of the situation. There are, however, some who have viewed this development with some misgiving, perceiving in the growing importance of New York a rival to London as the principal money market of the world.

* * *

For these people there is reassurance in some recent statements by Mr. John E. Gardin, who, as Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, should be eminently able to appraise the situation. According to Mr. Gardin, the United States "is not going to supplant England as the financial centre of the world. Our opportunities will be enlarged, and our responsibilities proportionately increased. Our national horizon will be broadened, and our financial activities will become international in their scope. But London has been the money market of the world for centuries, and the pound sterling has been the common denominator of values during the period of modern history. We must not deceive ourselves with the idea that the dollar is henceforth to be the medium of international exchange. London, when the war is over, will continue to be the world's market."

* * *

It is of interest to note that a Bill, which ratifies an agreement between the City of Edmonton, Alberta, and the Edmonton Power Co., Ltd., has recently received its third reading in the Alberta Legislature. Under this agreement the company agrees to supply and the city to take for a term of 21 years a minimum annual supply of 35,000,000 kw. of electrical energy at one cent per k.w. hour, the price to decrease on a sliding scale until the city consumes 110,000,000 kw., when the price is to be ½ cent per kw. hour. The Power Company, which is understood to have both Canadian and British financial backing, purposes to develop power from the Saskatchewan River. It is stated that the feasibility of the project has been carefully investigated during the past two years by engineers on behalf of the well-known British firm of Sir John Jackson, Ltd. The report, being favourable, has been followed by extended negotiations, of which the long term and practically exclusive contract referred to above is the result.

* * *

Among the enterprises which are receiving considerable stimulus owing to the war is the Charcoal Iron Company of America, which, as readers of *Canada* are aware, is the company which took over the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Co. when the latter was reorganised in 1915. In the reorganisation the Preferred and Common shares of the original company were eliminated, but holders of the bonds received in exchange 75 per cent. in new Preferred shares and 37 per cent. in new Common shares, while holders of the 6 per Cent. Notes received 50 per cent. in new Preferred and 63 per cent. in new Common. There has recently been considerable trading in both the Preferred and Common shares of the Charcoal Co., which are now being dealt in at 5½-6½ and 6½-7½ respectively. We understand that the company's present activity is due considerably to causes arising from the war, but, doubtless, like other enterprises of which that is true, it will, as a result, be able considerably to strengthen its position.

—**—

CANADIANS' PATRIOTISM.

In the "Show" to the Last Man and the Last Dollar.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. McLeod, M.P., responding to the toast of "The Canadian Expeditionary Forces" at a luncheon on Saturday given to a contingent of Canadians spending the week-end at Worthing as guests of the Mayor and townspeople, spoke of Canada's part in the war.

They did not think, he said, they were a military people, but on August 4, 1914, the Minister of Militia and Defence called for one division of 21,000 men, and in seven days he had 35,000 men and 500 more officers than he wanted. That proved that on their seaboard and their inland stump-dotted hillsides and farm and meadow lands there were boys and men going their peaceful ways and not looking very much like heroes, who only needed the whisper of bullets to prove that they, too, were of the lion's breed and were ready to die, if need be, for that mysterious love of homeland which was called patriotism. Canada, without boasting, would be in this show to her last man and her last dollar, because it was her show as well as the Mother Country's, and no man could take that from them.

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Minister of Agriculture and Mines, St. John's, N.F.; and otherwise to—**J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland****THE FIRST "SHELL COMMITTEE."**Hitherto everybody has been under the impression that the
first "Shell Committee" was appointed by the Minister of
Militia at Ottawa, with the concurrence of the British War
Office, to give out and supervise contracts for war munitions
both for the Canadian and the British Governments. We are
now informed by the *Ottawa Journal* that this is not the case,
and that the committee was simply a syndicate of munition
contractors who entered into an agreement with the Minister
of Militia as agent of the British War Office.This *Ottawa Journal* states that neither members of Parlia-
ment nor Cabinet Ministers—other than the Minister of Militia
—were aware until now of the status of this committee. The
Knighthood conferred on General Bertram, the Chairman of the
Committee, shows that the British War Office was satisfied
with the work of this contractors' syndicate, but when the title
was given the public not unnaturally thought that it was official
recognition for the head of a Government purchasing depart-
ment.These facts which have now transpired have, of course,
nothing to do with the matter of the fuse enquiry now being
prosecuted at Ottawa, but merely show how extraordinarily
misinformed everyone has been as to the real status of the
Bertram Shell Committee

**

CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.The following letter has been received by Mr. J. G. Colmer,
C.M.G., Hon. Secretary of the Canadian War Contingent
Association:—"Government House, Ottawa, April 19, 1916. - Dear Sir,
I am desired by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess
of Connaught to thank you for your kindness in sending them
copies of the report of the Canadian War Contingent Association.
Their Royal Highnesses have been much interested in
reading the same, and desire me to convey to you and the
members of your Association their congratulations on the
splendid work that has been done in helping Canadian soldiers
both in England and at the front. I am, dear Sir, yours
faithfully. (Signed) ARTHUR F. GAHIN, Private Secretary."

**

A riot of 1,210 interned aliens took place at the camp at
Kapuskasing, near Cochrane, one being fatally and nine being
badly injured. Three hundred guards were required to sup-
press the rioters.**OBITUARY.**The Hon. Joseph A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works in
the Dominion Cabinet 1892-96, and a Puisne Judge of the
Court of King's Bench, P.Q., 1896-1906, died in Montreal on
May 12 at the age of 68. He was keenly interested in the
Militia, and commanded the Canadian Wimbledon team in
1887, and was President of the Dominion Rifle Association in
1888.Capt. E. J. Kylie, Adjutant of the 147th Battalion, and
Associate Professor of History in Toronto University, died last
week in his 36th year. A native of Lindsay, Ontario, he
graduated from Toronto University in 1901, and, proceeding to
Oxford, took his degree two years later with first-class honours
in history. He was the first Overseas student to be elected
President of the Oxford Union Society.Mr. Samuel Armstrong, M.P.P. for Muskoka in the Ontario
Legislature, has died from heart failure.Mr. F. W. Avery, a well-known lumberman, and a member
of the Military Hospitals Commission, has died in Ottawa
aged 64.Mr. Kenneth R. Macpherson, K.C., of the firm of Murdoch,
Macpherson, Hague, Holden, Shaughnessy and Howard, died
at Montreal on April 26 in his 56th year.Lieut.-Col. James Ross, C.A.M.C., died suddenly at Halifax,
N.S., on May 8, aged 50. His father, the late Senator Wm.
Ross, was once Minister of Militia.His Honour Mr. E. T. C. Knowles, Probate Judge for the
city and county of St. John, died in that city on April 28,
aged 66.

—**—

In view of the requirements of the R.N.A.S., the Curtis
Aviation School at Toronto is to be reopened.The 164th Montreal Battalion is succeeding the 38th Battalion
in garrison duty at Bermuda, and the latter battalion will
proceed to England to train for France.The 213th American Battalion, C.E.F., will be commanded
by Major-General R. J. Bates, who is Canadian born, and who
was until recently Adjutant-General of the Michigan State
National Guard.The recommendations of the Pensions Committee have been
adopted by the Dominion Parliament. Privates totally dis-
abled will receive \$400 per annum, with other provisions more
adequate than the present scale. It is estimated that Canada's
pensions bill will not be far short of \$21,000,000.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Thursday, June 1.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Tickets Day.	Pay Day.
Mon., May 29.	Tues., May 30.	Wed., May 31

A general revival on the Stock Exchange set in last week and is still in full swing. The tone everywhere is confident and strong, and business is on a brisker scale than at any time since the early days of April.

Canadian securities have fully shared in the change for the better in sentiment and activity. Canada Pours have jumped $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $81\frac{1}{2}$, and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds have ruled steady. Colonial Government issues as a whole, however, have still been feeling the competition of home railway prior charge stocks, which continue to meet a good deal of attention from investors, now that artificial minimum quotations are no longer in force.

In the railroad group the spectacular rise has persisted in Canadian Pacifics, which at 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ are about 5 up after being over 190. Grand Trunk securities have also displayed outstanding buoyancy following the official announcement of the passage of the Dominion Government measure for lending \$8,000,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific. This loan is not a liability of the Grand Trunk Railway, and it is estimated that it will meet all the needs of the Grand Trunk Pacific until the Government has decided upon its general railroad policy. We refer to this subject on our Banking and Finance page. There are many gains of 1 to 4 points, while the 1st Pref. has risen $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 67, and the 2nd pref. at 54 is $5\frac{1}{2}$ up. Canadian Northern 5 per cent. income bonds have fallen 3 to 52.

As regards land shares, Hudson's Bays have been bid up rather sharply to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, but lower-priced descriptions continue to mark time.

City Services have jumped to around 225, and this was one of the sensational movements of the week, being based on the excellent progress made by the earnings.

In the industrial group Canadian Cars have been quiet, with the Preference rather more in favour. Dominion Steels have risen over 2 to 58. Steel of Canada at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ is a dollar up.

Brazilian Tractions displayed pronounced strength, partly in sympathy with other Brazilian securities, which have again been helped by a further recovery in the Brazilian exchange, and partly on buying attributed to New York. The quotation at 64 is $6\frac{1}{2}$ up.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, May 12.

During the past few days the Montreal and Toronto stock markets have given another remarkable demonstration of their ability to ignore the influence of New York. The strength and activity of local markets have been in very marked contrast with the weakness and hesitation displayed in New York. Trading has again broadened and, as a result of a stronger demand for securities than has occurred since the height of the activity in April, there has been a very general appreciation in prices. Scotia has made a new high record for recent times, and there has been a continued strong demand for Dominion Steel Corporation shares.

A good deal of optimistic talk is current about the latter big company. The forthcoming annual report will, it is believed, show the company to be in the best position it has ever occupied, and it is suggested that a resumption of the 4 per cent. Common stock dividend may be found possible before the end of the year. Canada Cement has been in good demand. It is said that the company has already been able to put aside sufficient money to provide for another Common stock dividend. Montreal Power has been freely bought, and other stocks—as, for instance, Ontario Steel and Carriage Factories—have shared in the general activity. In Toronto a fresh rise in Russell Motor Preferred has revived talk of an early resumption of the Preferred dividend.

The new list of minimum prices in Toronto has had little or no effect upon actual trading. Many of the stocks affected are selling well above the minimum. For instance, the former minimum of 59 in the case of Canada Steamships Preferred has been reduced to 49, while the stock is selling at well over 80. Similarly, the Canadian General Electric minimum has been reduced from 91 to 81, while the stock is selling around 110. There are, of course, some exceptions, notable among which are Toronto Railway and Winnipeg Railway, which are left at their former minima of 111 and 180 respectively. In quite a large number of cases the minima have been removed altogether.

A meeting of shareholders of Toronto Railway is called for May 29 to ratify a proposal to increase the company's capital by \$3,000,000.

Among current prices Dominion Steel is 54, Scotia 117 $\frac{1}{2}$, Steel Company of Canada 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ontario Steel 41, Dominion Bridge 214, Canada Cement 65, Canadian Locomotive 61, Canadian General Electric 110, Montreal Power 245, Laurentide 185, Shawinigan 132 $\frac{1}{2}$, Dominion Textile 85, Canadian Cottons 48, Quebec Railway 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ames-Holden 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Preferred 73, Canada Steamship Lines Common 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, Preferred 82; Russell Motor Common 56, Preferred 91. Formal notice has been given of the long-discussed measure to provide for Government purchase of the Quebec and Saguenay line from Quebec Railway, but there is no indication of what the latter will receive for the line. The sum of \$4,000,000, which is to be set aside, provides for both the purchase and the completion of the line.

It is reported that the Vickers-Maxim group has bought out the interest hitherto held in Canada Steamships by Furness-Withy, who are said to have been opposed to the Atlantic extension of Canada Steamship activities.

Mosses, Wood, Gundy, and Co. have bought \$2,000,000 Province of Alberta Five per Cent. Bonds at 95.63, with a proviso that the Alberta Government will have to take back any unsold portion of the bonds in the event of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany being broken off. It is noteworthy that bids were received for the bonds from firms in New

York, Cleveland, Boston, and Toledo, United States.

Mining shares have continued strong, interest being shown in both Cobalt and Porcupine groups. Among the former, Temiskaming is 73, McKinley-Darragh 68, Coniagas \$5.50, Nipissing \$8.10, Chambers-Ferland 31, Peterson Lake 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. Among the Porcupines, Hollinger is \$80, Dome Mines \$27.75, Jupiter 24 $\frac{1}{2}$, McIntyre has advanced to \$1.35, and West Dome Consolidated has been very active, closing at 27. Dome Extension and Apex have also been traded in heavily at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. The regular four-weekly dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared by Hollinger, payable May 19.

—★—

FARTHEST NORTH G.T.P. OFFICE.

At the Grand Trunk Railway offices photographs have been received of their "farthest north" office, just opened at Skagway, Alaska. It is a handsome building in the main street, which indicates the growth of the town since it sprang into existence during the goldmining boom of '97-'98.

Not far from the new Grand Trunk office "Soapy" Smith and his gang of outlaws made their headquarters, robbing the gold seekers starting upon their journey up the White Pass of their all-too-meagre bank rolls, and the returning miners of their gold dust. The White Pass, the perils of which struck terror into the hearts of even the hardest adventurers, is now negotiated by a short but picturesque line of railway. Skagway is the "flower city" of Alaska, and is the northern terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamships on their Alaskan run.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON.—

P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building. Box 846.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John P. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building 48, Spadina Avenue, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Bischoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Hal-dane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, (Incorporated 1884.)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,575,000
PAID UP	399,800
RESERVE FUND	39,750
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	1,175,850

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

	Funding Srip. Certs.	51
Canada Steel Bonds	5% G. Notes	91
Dominion Coal 5% 1st Bonds	...	96
Dominion Steel Corp.	...	96
	Preference	97
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	6% Notes	97
Lake Superior	...	74
	Bonds	...
	Income Bonds	30
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Common	...	130
Quebec Steel Bonds	...	97
Phoenix Bridge and Steel, Del.	...	97
Steel Co. of Canada Bonds	...	97
	Pref.	91
	Common	91
	Telegraph and Telephone.	...
Bell Telephone of Canada Bonds	...	101
	Common	101
B.C. Telephone Debentures	...	100
	Pref.	100
Marconi of Canada	...	71
	Miscellaneous.	...
Ames-Holden-McCandy Pref.	...	74
Asbestos Corporation of Canada 5% Bonds	...	74
	Pref.	...
	Common	...
Canada Cement Bonds	...	95
	Pref.	95
	Common	67
Canada Trust and Loan Bonds	...	97
Canada Steamship Lines Debentures	...	97
	Pref.	86
Canadian Car Bonds	...	79
	Preference	...
	Common	79
Canadian Cottons Bonds	...	79
	Preferred	...
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse 6% Preferred	...	93
Canadian Locomotive Common	...	93
Canadian Western Lumber Debentures	...	37
	5% 1st Debentures	...
	5% Income Del.	16
Canadian Western Natural Gas Debentures	...	16
Cockshutt Pulp Preference	...	90
Dominion Bridge	...	73
Dominion Canada 6% 1st Bonds	...	90
Dominion Dominion Mortgage	...	90
Dominion Glass Preference	...	83
Dominion Textile	...	90
Forest Mills of B.C. Debentures	...	48
Furness Waby	...	48
	Pref.	...
Imperial Tobacco of Canada Preferred	...	18
	Ordinary	...
Lake Superior Paper Bonds	...	74
Lake of Woods Milling Preference	...	111
Montreal Water and Power Bonds	...	99
National Car Debentures	...	99
National Dry, etc. of Canada 1st Pref.	...	184
Ocean Falls Bonds	...	133
Ogden Flour Mills Common	...	100
	5% G. Debentures	100
	7% Pref.	101
Pennam's	...	81
	Preferred	...
	Bonds	...
Pine Hts. Bonds	...	81
Riddison Pulp Pref.	...	81
Robt. & Stuart Pref	...	81
	Bonds	...

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

General Manager—JOHN AIRD.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilwack	Jennie	Ketemes	New West	Princeton	Vancouver
Courtenay	Golden	Ladysmith	Minster	Revelstoke	(9 offices)
Cranbrook	Grand Forks	Mission City	Parksville	Rock Creek	Verdon
Creston	Greenwood	Nakusp	Penikese	Salmon Arm	Victoria
Cumbeiland	Kamloops	Nanaimo	Phoenix	South Hill	(3 offices)
Dawson	Kelowna	Nelson	Prince Rupert	Sumnerland	White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral	Dauphin	Humboldt	Melfort	Prince Albert	Tugaskie
Althabaska	Delia	Innisfail	Melville	Provost	Veggieville
Hassano	Delia	Innisfree	Milestone	Radisson	Vermilion
Bawlf	Drinkwater	Kamsack	Milk River	Radville	Virgin
Bengough	Edam	Kerobert	Monitor	Red Deer	Vonda
Bigger	Edmonton	Kindersley	Mouse Jaw	Regina	Vulcan
Blaine Lake	Elbow	Kincaid	Moosomin	Retlaw	Wadena
Brandon	Elfron	Kindersley	Morse	Rivers	Warner
Briercrest	Elgin	Kitscoty	Nanton	Rocky Fort	Watons
Broderick	Elkhorn	Lake Saskatchewan	Neepawa	Saskatoon	Watson
Calgary	Gilbert Plains	Langham	Nokomis	Shanawson	Wetaskiwin
(4 offices)	Gilroy	Langham	N. Battleford	Staveland	Weyburn
Canora	Gleichen	Lashburn	Nutana	Stony Plain	Wilcox
Carman	Grandview	Le Pas	Olds	Strathcona	Willow Bunch
Carmanagay	Granum	Lebridge	Outlook	Strathmore	Winnipeg
Central Butte	Hafford	Lewvan	Peace River	Swan River	(3 offices)
Champion	Hanna	Lloydminster	Crossing	Swift Current	Wiseton
Clareholm	Hardisty	Loughdale	Pincher Creek	Taber	Yellowgrass
Coleman	Hawarden	Macleod	Ponoka	Transcona	Yorkton
Crossfield	Herbert	Marcelin	Portage la	Treherne	Youngstown
Cudworth	High River	Medicine Hat	Prairie		

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale	Bellefleur	Blenheim	Chambly	Collingwood	Danville
Asbestos	Bellefleur	Brantford	Chatham	Compton	Dieville
Ayer's Cliff	Berlin	Brookville	Chicoutimi	Cookshire	Dresden
Ayr Barrie	Bic	Brome	Clarenceville	Cornwall	Dundas
Bedford	Bishop's	Cambridge	Custicook	Cornwall	Dunham
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LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

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A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

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IN GREAT BRITAIN

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TORONTO.

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WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$6,000,000 — Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets \$87,475,126

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Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND ... £600,000
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J. H. BRODIE.	F. LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.	C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE.	G. D. WHITMAN.

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Drafts, Letters of Credit, Telegraphic Transfers, are issued by the London Office upon the Chief Cities and Towns throughout Canada and the United States.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$18,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$18,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,882.

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C. E. BOSMER, Esq.
E. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

(Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland, Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee: Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

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MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF
MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.,
and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.,
for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

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R. B. ANGUS. C. B. GORDON. Sir W. C. MACDONALD.
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R. J. CHAMBERLIN. E. B. GREENSHIELDS. Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
H. R. DRUMMOND. C. E. BOSMER. Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
A. E. HOLT, Manager LL.D.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid .. \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of Securities—collection
of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,580,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

Sir HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: St. John's. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica:

ROSEAU. Grenada: St. George's. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETTERR. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO.

BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, AND ROSE HALL (CORENTYN).

LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings, Prince's Street, E.O.
T. B. WHEATLEY, Manager; Jas. Mackie, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,488,350).

Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,488,727).

Sir H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

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IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Canadian Government and the Railways.

Whether or no the outcome of the present railway developments in the Dominion will be the nationalisation of the Canadian railways is a question which must be left for after the war solution. The point which deserves emphasis at the present moment is that by the passing of the Loan Bills in the Ottawa House of Commons both the C.N.R. and the G.T. Pacific are relieved of their immediate financial difficulties. This knowledge has resulted in a sharp recovery in the issues of the Grand Trunk Railway, which had been unduly depressed by the frank statements made in the correspondence between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Dominion Government. That the cabled summary of Mr. A. W. Smithers' letter was bound to cause misgivings in the minds of the holders of Grand Trunk Railway issues were obvious, for his (Mr. Smithers') endeavour to convince the Government of the urgency of the need for assistance, so far as the Pacific subsidiary was concerned, in view of the present abnormal situation in the financial world, was magnified into an adverse factor, affecting the Grand Trunk itself, whilst as a matter of fact, as the *Times* appropriately points out, "Grand Trunk finances are now in a better condition than they have been for a long time past, and its stocks are regarded as well secured." It is hardly necessary to remind readers of *Canada* that for 1915 there was a substantial revenue surplus over and above the amounts required for the service of the prior charges, quite apart from the satisfactory improvement in the position of the Grand Trunk Western Company. We have quite recently published the figures dealing with the results achieved in the first three months of the current year, with which no fault can certainly be found. It might be a hard wrench to part with the splendid Pacific subsidiary, which was to prove such a valuable feeder later on, but the stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway itself, in parting with this, would also be relieved of financial obligations, which at the present moment, as the Chairman of the company pointed out to the Canadian Government, involved the accumulation of further liabilities against that company's revenue. The burden of financing the G.T.P. was bad enough before the war; it has been rendered unbearable by the financial disorganisation which has prevailed since July, 1914.

A Decidedly Better Feeling.

We notice that one of our evening contemporaries attributes to Sir William White the statement that "the Government will probably take over at least one of the railway systems," and argues therefrom that this implies a conditional acceptance of Mr. Smithers' proposal that the Grand Trunk Pacific should be taken over by the Government. In justification of this view, the writer of the article in question suggests that this statement cannot, of course, refer to the C.P.R., nor to the C.N.R., seeing that the Government already controls the latter through its holding of Common stock in that company. But according to our reading of the cable in question, Sir William White said something quite different. It was in effect that "the solution of the railway problem would probably mean that the Government would take over one or more of the systems, with the possibility of taking all." This would indicate the possibility—if the Commission which has been set up to investigate the Canadian railway question generally recommend such action—of the Government taking over the whole of the railway systems, and in fact introducing a measure of nationalisation. But as we have already said, such a momentous decision, even if it should be recommended in the near future, could not be carried out until the end of the war, for obvious financial reasons, and is a contingency which holds out no terrors to the holders of the Canadian railway stocks, and especially to those who hold the various Debenture and Bond issues of the companies affected. Certainly, the present position and the outlook do not afford justification for the anxiety which has been aroused by recent events, and the market has shown its appreciation of the latest developments by a complete abandonment of the spirit of depression which has recently characterised this section of the Stock Exchange.

Canadian Crops and the Security Markets.

In recently discussing the Canadian financial situation, our esteemed Montreal contemporary, the *Financial Times*, reminds its readers that all the factors that influence a normal spring rise in Canadian securities have been pretty well discounted. After a period of extremely heavy trading, it considers it but natural that the volume of

trading should show contraction. Indeed, it looks for a quiet market, and says that a "resting period" is needed. "The bulk of Canadian securities are at their record levels at current market prices, and these appear to discount the favourable earning position of our industrials for the immediate future. Traders will await some new development in the Canadian financial and commercial position before committing themselves to any definite new movement." As to the future, our contemporary points out that under normal conditions at this season of the year the speculative element would wait for some indication of the Canadian crop situation. The factors that revolve around the Western wheat crop "will take on an increasing interest daily. Given another big crop—though it is generally admitted thus early that the production of the West this year cannot reach the proportions of last year—and it is reasonable to expect that Canada will enjoy a summer and autumn of something like old-time commercial activity." An optimistic view which is in harmony with the cheerful note that characterises the London market at the present moment.

* * *

British and Colonial v. American Securities.

The annual report of the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation, which, as its name implies, devotes its attention chiefly to British and American securities, shows a revenue for the year, after providing for income tax and expenses amounting to £15,561, of £63,114, which, after allowing for interest on Debenture stock and Preference stock dividends, allows a total dividend for the year on the Ordinary stock of six per cent., leaving a balance to be carried forward of £6,171. The General Reserve Account is increased to £113,750, by the sum of £6,015, representing the balance on change of investments, and the Special Reserve Account stands at £61,250. The continuance of abnormal conditions renders it impracticable, in the opinion of the Directors, to make a valuation of the company's investments on this occasion, which, if regrettable, is none the less a reasonable decision. The Directors set out the securities held in tabular form under three groups—Great Britain and the Colonies, United States of America, and South America and other foreign countries. The total holdings of bonds amount to £1,120,110, Preference shares £309,200, and Ordinary shares £195,258. These are again sub-divided into their classifications. We think it would be a distinct improvement if the Directors stated how much of the company's funds was invested in Colonial investments. As it is, it is impossible to form any idea as to the proportion of investments that come under this heading. We are told that the company has £225,215 invested in Four and a Half per Cent. War Loan, Treasury Bills, and Exchequer bonds, whilst the only information afforded as to the appropriation under this heading is that £281,746 is invested in the bonds, Preference and Ordinary shares of "Industrial and other companies." The amount invested in the United States is £791,260, and in South America and other foreign countries £326,347, or altogether £1,117,607, equal to, say, 67 per cent. of the total investments. We notice that as much as £351,943 is invested in Tramway, Light, and Power enterprises in U.S.A. and South American and other foreign countries, an amount equal to, say, 21 per cent. of the company's total investments. No doubt in view of the high yields now obtainable on British and Colonial securities, the Directors of this company will take advantage of the present opportunity to effect changes in their investments which will reduce the proportion of the American holding, and correspondingly increase that of the British and Colonial securities.

—**—

There will be a Canadian booth at the Fair for Wounded Allies to be held at the Caledonian Market, Islington, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 6 and 7. Will Canadians and others interested please send their contributions to Lady Perley, Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster, S.W.? Canadian curios and handiwork are particularly desired, as well as books, pictures, china, glass, silver, clothes, jewellery, etc. Gifts of money are equally acceptable.

Pte. Stuart Homer Scobie, who was partner in a firm of horse dealers in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and who came to England with the First Contingent, being wounded at St. Julian, was last week awarded £500 damages for injuries sustained through being knocked down by a L.C.C. tramcar in Kennington Road. The front wheel of the tramcar passed over Scobie's right arm, necessitating the amputation of the limb to the shoulder joint, and he received injuries to his head, seven of his teeth being knocked out.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

INVESTOR.—The company's net profits for the period covered by the last balance-sheet equalled over 7½ per cent. on the capital stock. The Common stock is not yet on a dividend basis, but the company is evidently in a strong position, and in view of the prosperous general conditions of the trade its prospects should be very bright.

CANADIANS (Folkestone).—Eastern Cafeterias was organised some three years ago to conduct cafés or restaurants at various places. We are informed that the company has paid dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum ever since it has been in business (viz., three years), and that the dividends are now paid to April 30 of this year.

S. A. M. (Leeds).—The proposal is to increase the capital by \$3,000,000, which will bring the capital of the company to a total of \$15,000,000. We are not aware of any official statement having been made yet as to the purposes for which the increase is necessary, but no doubt these will be referred to at the meeting of shareholders, called for May 29, to ratify the increase. The last increase in the company's capital was made in June, 1914, when \$1,000,000 of new stock was issued at par.

W. P. (Norwood).—The continued rise in the market value of the shares probably reflects the general realisation that as a result of its operations the company is steadily strengthening its position. No doubt the movement is also, to some extent, an expression of hopefulness as regards a resumption of dividend payments. As to this latter point, there has as yet been no official statement, and we think it probable that the Directors will adopt a conservative policy as regards dividends, and will not authorise any such disbursements until it is tolerably certain that they can be continued regularly.

GENERAL.

S. J. G.—Photograph received. Hope to publish it next week. You have omitted to send address for its return.

J. M. A. (Hampstead).—A "chee-chako" is a new-come, as opposed to a "sourdough," or "old-timer"—a veteran.

C.G.C. (Princes Gate).—The telephone toll charges over the coast-to-coast line between Vancouver, B.C., and Eastern cities in Canada and the United States are as follows, the rates being for the first three minutes, and additional minutes:—Vancouver to Montreal (over 2,900 miles), \$22.15 and \$6.45; Vancouver to Toronto, \$21.15 and \$6.30; Vancouver to New York, \$22.65 and \$7.15; Vancouver to Chicago, \$16.40 and \$5.05.

ANGLER (Buxton).—The close season for salmon is Sept. 15 to Feb. 28 in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in Nova Scotia Aug. 15 to Jan. 31; for speckled trout in all three Provinces, Oct. 1 to March 31; in Quebec for salmon Sept. 16 to April 30; for speckled trout Oct. 1 to April 30. Mr. S. Y. Wilson, of Halifax, N.S., is the Vice President of the

Canadian Fisheries Association; the Secretary is Mr. F. Wallace, Room 600, Reid Buildings, Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICKER (Bramshott).—The Bill as passed by the Legislature provides that the Valley Railway will run from Centreville to Gagetown, thence to Westfield, whence running rights are secured over the Canadian Pacific into St. John; also a line from Andover to Centreville. Originally it had been intended to construct from Grand Falls to Gagetown and thence to the Intercolonial Railway; now there will be connection between the Intercolonial and the Transcontinental at McGivney Junction.

THE CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION.

The Commission of business men who will visit the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium in the interest of Canadian trade about midsummer will consist of Messrs. Jas. W. Woods, Toronto; Theo. H. Wardlaw and Frank Pauze, Montreal; H. Edmund Dupré, Quebec; Frank H. Hathaway, St. John; and Geo. W. Allen, of Winnipeg. The Commissioners, who will act in an honorary capacity, are now on their way to Europe.

The Secretary is Mr. F. D. Tolcher, Toronto. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, May 26.—R.M.S. *Sicilian*, Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, May 27.—R.M.S. *Tuscania*, Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Pannonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to Halifax and New York.
Wednesday, May 31.—S.S. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, June 2.—R.M.S. *Musancie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Saturday, June 3.—R.M.S. *California* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to Montreal.
Wednesday, June 7.—R.M.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, June 9.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
S.S. *Albatross* (Cunard), London to New York.
Saturday, June 10.—R.M.S. *Carpathia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Acania* (Cunard), London to Montreal.
Tuesday, June 13.—S.S. *Nordland* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
Wednesday, June 14.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, June 16.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, June 17.—R.M.S. *Cameronian* (Cunard), Liverpool to St. John.
S.S. *Atlanta* (Cunard), London to New York.
S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, June 21.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, June 23.—R.M.S. *Grampian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, June 24.—S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
The Cunard Company is operating the direct service between Bristol (Avonmouth) and Canadian

ports heretofore conducted by the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The s.s. *Principello* was the first sailing.

The popular Allan R.M.S. *Grampian* has been released by the Admiralty, and will resume sailings with passengers and mails to Quebec and Montreal on June 23, taking the place of the s.s. *Pretorian*, transferred to the Glasgow-Montreal passenger service.

THEATRE TICKETS FOR CONVALESCENT CANADIANS.

The management of the Adelphi Theatre very generously placed a dozen seats at a matinee performance of "Tina" on Wednesday at the disposal of Canadian wounded soldiers in the London hospitals.

ÆOLIAN HALL.

Messrs. Mitchell and Ashbrooke announce a Chopin recital by Mark Ham-bour on Saturday, June 3, at 3 p.m., and a song recital by Boris Lensky (with Mr. George Reeves and Miss Maude Valerie White at the piano), on Monday, June 5, at 3.30 p.m.

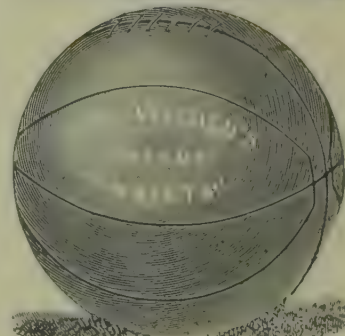
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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 542. May 27, 1916.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

STAFF. A.D.C.: Lt. H. F. Bray; Lt. H. S. Parker, Can. Art., vice Lt. A. E. Jarvis; Lt. W. F. Bradie, 3rd (Res.) Batt., to be staff lt.; Capt. S. J. Anderson, D.S.O., and Lt. O. Berry, from A.D.C. to be staff capt.
1st C.M.R. Sergt.-Maj. C. B. Gault to be temp. lt.
2nd C.M.R. Lt. P. G. Heath to be temp. capt. To be temp. lts.: Co. Sergt.-Maj. J. J. Wormald, Sergt. G. P. Heinicke, Sergt. W. B. Joyce, Sergt. G. R. Peark.
DIVL. CAVES. Cos.—Lt. C. E. Hush to be temp. capt.
CAN. ART. Capt. to be temp. majs.: C. V. Stockwell, J. M. Lakin, Lts. to be temp. capt.: R. G. Thackray, W. H. McTaggart, H. T. C. Whitley, A. O. Murray, Lt. P. G. Heath to be temp. capt., C.A.P.C., to be temp. lt.
CAN. ENGRS.—Sergt. C. N. Mitchell to be temp. lt.
DIVL. SIG. Cos. Co. Sergt.-Maj. H. T. May to be temp. lt.
P.P.C.L.I.—Temp. Sec. Lt. Gordon Bond Glasco, from R. Fus., to be temp. lt.
13th RES. BATT.—Sergt. A. E. Goodey, from P.P.C.L.I., to be temp. lt.
14th RES. BATT.—H. R. Hill to be temp. lt.
14th BATT.—Capt. F. W. Utton, from 15th Batt., to be temp. capt.
15th BATT.—Capt. H. H. Fuller, from 29th Batt., to be temp. lt.
16th BATT.—Sergt. J. Henderson, from Trench Mortar Batts., to be temp. lt.
17th BATT.—Sergt.-Maj. T. S. Aikman to be temp. lt.
22nd BATT.—To be temp. lts.: Sergt.-Maj. D. Lecompte, Co. Sergt.-Maj. J. Bourque, Sergt. H. E. Legare, Sergt. A. E. L. Shand, from R.C.D.
25th BATT.—To be temp. lts.: Corp. J. Alexander, from 2nd C.M.R.; Pte. J. S. Turkington, from R.C.D.
26th BATT.—Sergt. A. S. Boas, from 24th Batt., to be temp. lt.
27th BATT.—Maj. P. J. Daly, D.S.O., from 31st Batt., to comd. the Batt., and to be temp. lt.-col., vice I. R. Snider, vacated. Lts. to be temp. capt.: H. S. Edwards, S. H. Wilson. To be temp. lts.: Sergt. C. B. Johnston, Sergt. R. Palmer, Sergt. A. E. McElliot, Sergt. R. O. Wheatley, from 1st C.P.L.R.; L-Sergt. J. Adams, C. G. Clarkson, Cpl. J. D. McClintock, Corp. W. R. Nich.
28th BATT.—To be temp. lts.: Co. Sergt.-Maj. L. Torrie, Sergt. H. S. Eastman, L.-Cpl. J. F. Macintosh.
29th BATT.—Lt. C. R. Pooley to be temp. qmr. To be temp. lts.: Co. Sergt.-Maj. C. E. Reynolds, Sergt. R. M. Custance, Sergt. A. M. Grimmer, Sergt. H. R. N. Glynne.
30th RES. BATT.—To be temp. lts.: Sergt. J. H. Budd; Pte. F. M. Tordiffe, from Can. M.M.G.S.
31st BATT.—Lt. W. F. Seaton to be temp. capt.
32nd RES. BATT.—To be temp. lts.: Sergt. J. MacGregor, from 28th Batt.; L.-Corp. F. B. McCulloch, from P.P.C.L.I.
47th BATT.—L. V. Cooke to be temp. capt.
C.A.S.C.—Lt. L. Priker to be temp. capt. To be temp. lts.: Staff Sergt.-Maj. Joseph Beasley Boardman; Sec. Lt. J. E. Elkins, from A.S.C. (T.F.).
C.A.M.C.—Lt.-Col. Wallace A. Scott to be temp. col. Majs. to be temp. lt.-cols.: E. G. Davis, E. Williams. To be temp. lt.-cols.: A. W. Tanner, C. L. Peters, S. W. Hewitt. To be temp. majs.: T. McLeak, A. T. Bazin, F. H. Mayhoad. To be temp. capt.: C. H. C. Bell, C. D. Hewitt, H. W. Wadge, C. W. Johnston, A. A. Drinnan, J. T. Mulvey, H. H. Eyles, J. C. Tull, F. J. Tees, D. Waterston, A. Ross, G. O. Wood, C. G. Gunn, J. A. Reid, R. T. Washburn, H. G. Chisholm, A. W. Park, R. Sanson, J. J. Jamieson, A. Lawther, E. P. Lewis, Sergt. C. K. Dowson, D. B. Lazier, Cpl. L. B. Graham, Lt. C. A. Langmaid, Lt. L. L. Stanfer, To be temp. qmrs., with the hon. rank of capt.: J. E. Tulloch, J. C. Pratt.
CHIEFS. DEPT.—Rev. G. S. Mitchell to be temp. chapin, with hon. rank of capt.
MEMORANDA.—Bt. Col. F. S. Meighen to be temp. col. whilst comdg. Inf. Brig. (Temp.). Lt. J. R. Burdon-Baldry, I.R. Res., to be temp. capt. whilst comdg. as recruiting officer; Lt. J. R. Ryan, Can. Art. A.D.C., to Comdr., Can. Troops, to be temp. capt.; Sergt.-Maj. W. Gordon, from C.A.P.C., to be temp. hon. lt.; Hon. Lt. (in Army) H. F. J. B. Bray (attd. Can. Record Office) to be temp. lt.

Imperial Forces.

R.P.C.—Flight Comdr. Capt. K. E. Kennedy, from flying off. Sec. lts., to be temp. col. L. P. Watkins, F. H. Whitman, and J. E. Bellie. Sec. lt. (on prob.) H. A. Wood, comd. in rank. To be temp. sec. lts.: Sergt. W. G. Clifford, 15th Batt.; Cpl. J. G. Robertson, 1st C.M.R.; Cpl. S. Wilkins, 1st Divl. Sig. Co.; Staff-Sergt. E. M. Roberts, 2nd Divl. Supp. Co.; Staff Sergt. J. Mitchell, H.Q., 5th Can. Inf. Brig.
E. YORKS R.—Appt. as sec. lt. of Lt. (temp. capt.) D. J. Leonard from Lond. T.F. is—
LONDON R.—A.M. Sergt. J. Gill, C.E.F., to be amr. and hon. lt.
C. Gds.—Pte. C. E. Curwen L.S.H. to be temp. sec. lt. (on prob.).
LAN. FCS.—Temp. Maj. A. E. Brown-Hovell relinq. commn.
INDIAN ARMY.—To be sec. lts. (from Unattached List): S. A. Matthewman, attd. 54th Russell's Inf.; G. B. Matthewman, attd. 133th Inf.
RESERVE.—To be sec. lt.: Sec. Lt. H. S. McEntire, from 2nd/5th Hamps R.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION. The "Davyon" Micro-Telescope.

The siege station into which the war has for so long entered has brought into prominence a variety of devices contrived for the most part to lessen the risk of undue exposure on the part of those whose duty it is to observe the battle-swept space between the opposing trenches. The value of the ordinary periscope has been so amply demonstrated, that were it not for the limited field of vision which it provided it would seem that ingenuity had exhausted itself in the immense number of patterns, each with its own special qualification at present on the market or in actual use at the front.

The latest, and certainly one of the most important, developments in the direction of complete efficiency is to be found in a remarkable invention manufactured by Messrs. F. Davidson and Co., of 29, Great Portland Street, London, W. This is a micro-telescope, small and light, being, in fact, under thirteen inches in length and weighing eighteen ounces, with a very large field, and a range of from six feet to infinity. It is, in brief, the power of the microscope applied to the telescope, and when used in conjunction with an ordinary prismatic periscope it has been described as the very last word. To the artillery officer, particularly to the man occupying the difficult position of F.O.O., no more valuable instrument than this micro-telescope can be named; and the remarkable stereoscopic effect obtained, in combination with fine definition and large field (something more than two degrees at a distance of twelve feet), makes it, among the innumerable scientific instruments now being employed, one singularly fruitful in a number of useful possibilities.

APPEALS FOR SUPPORT. Warm Tributes to the R.S.P.C.A.

In connection with the appeal to our readers to contribute towards the £25,000 to £30,000 required by the R.S.P.C.A. for its War Fund, two remarkable tributes from prominent soldiers are worth quoting.

Col. Henry Fludger, C.V.O., commanding officer of the Scots Guards, says:—"I have occasion to see very many equine wrecks, poor, worn-out Army horses, and I can say from an Army point of view that almost untold good has been wrought in this war by the work done in the utmost harmony by the R.S.P.C.A. together. No combination could have better served the national purpose. If the kind-hearted British public, who all love horses and rejoice to see them well treated, would allow me to appeal to them, I can assure them that the system whereby the public, through the R.S.P.C.A., supply the money for building shelters, hospitals, and ambulances, and the War Office staff them and keep them up, is the best, cheapest, and most effective that we can adopt at this time, in the interests both of humaneness and economy."

Major the Hon. A. C. Murray, D.S.O., M.P., says:—"If any words of mine had weight, I would with all my heart commend to generous and patriotic members of the public the appeal to enable the R.S.P.C.A. to extend its work to the new war-zones. Most of my time in France has been spent in the trenches, but I have seen enough of what goes on behind the lines to testify that the work done by the R.S.P.C.A. in conjunction with the Army Veterinary Corps is nothing less than magnificent. I know, absolutely, that but for the voluntary work of the R.S.P.C.A. an enormous amount of good has been done which otherwise would not have been done, and I commend this fact to all who are able to help in the present extension of the work. If the public only knew the value and the need of the work the R.S.P.C.A. would get all and more than all it needs."

Contributions may be sent either through the Editor of *Canada* or direct to the Hon. Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jernyn Street, London, S.W.

Lady Roberts's Fund.

Countess Roberts makes a fresh appeal for the loan of field-glasses and telescopes for the forces in the field. They may also be sent for valuation and purchase by the Ministry of Munitions. Donations to enable the work to be carried on will also be gratefully accepted. Address: The Manager, Lady Roberts's Field Glass Fund, National Service League, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s. or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

FOWLER.—At Folkestone, on May 10, to Mr. (Lieut., 36th Canadians) and Mrs. D. R. Fowler—a son.
MILLER.—On April 23, in London, the wife of A. Ames Miller, Regt. Q.M.S., 3rd Batt. C.E.F., of a daughter.
REID.—On May 22, at Great Street Farm, Trimley, Suffolk, to Lieut.-Col. Richard Reid, Agent-General for Ontario, and Mrs. Reid—a son.
SHAUGHNESSY.—On May 10, at Buckland's Brook Station, London, W., the wife of the late Capt. the Hon. Alfred Shaughnessy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALFORD.—DOBLE.—On May 9, by the Rev. H. G. Le Neveu, Bertram Pring Alford, of the Canadian Army, son of the late Rev. D. P. Alford, Vicar of Tavistock, to Ethelwynne Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Tregellas Doble and Mrs. Doble, of "Goon Vrea," Whitchurch, Devon.
DYRE.—SKINNER.—On May 18, at the Parish Church, Sutton, by the Rev. W. H. Turner, John Milton Dyre, of Saskatchewan, 5th Canadian Western Cavalry, son of the late Rev. W. R. Dyre, D.D., of De Witt, Iowa, U.S.A., to Clara Edith, daughter of the late W. G. Skinner, of Fulbrook, Worcester Park.
LOGAN.—MURRAY.—On May 18, at St. Andrew's Church, Oxford, by the Rev. J. A. Harris, Lieut. Harry T. Logan, 72nd Canadian Infantry Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, younger son of the Rev. John A. Logan, D.D., of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, to Gwyneth, youngest daughter of the late Sir James A. H. Murray, Editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, and Lady Murray, Sunnyside, Banbury Road, Oxford.
MANN.—ARGUE.—On May 19, at Stockton-on-Tees, by the Rev. William Kedward, Captain Wm. L. Mann, No. 3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, to Amy Argue, Stittville, Ontario.
WELLS.—WYNNE-EYTON.—On May 18, at Holy Trinity, Bessborough Gardens, London, S.W., very quietly, by the Rev. J. Merrick, Godfrey Wells, Canadian Seaforth Highlanders, to Joan, second daughter of Charles Wynne-Eyton, of Plas Issa, Mold, N. Wales.

DEATHS.

DE LORIMIER.—At No. 226, Parc Lafontaine, Montreal, on May 9, Madame de Lorimier, wife of Hon. Charles Chamilly de Lorimier, retired Justice of the Superior Court.
LLOYD GRANT.—On May 11, at Regina, Sask., Arthur, dearly loved husband of Enid Lloyd Grant. Aged 38 years.
STUBBS.—On May 20, at Hastings, after a very long illness, Carlton Stubbs, son of the Rev. J. Stubbs, Huish Episcopi, Somerset, formerly of Bombay, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. Aged 34 years.

ON SERVICE.

ROWLEY.—On March 17, on active service, from supposed cerebro-spinal meningitis, Lieut. Harold George Rowley, R.E. (S.R.), A.M.I.C.E., third son of John and Harriet Augusta Rowley, 1289, Dual Street, Victoria, B.C., late of Beverley, Leighton Court Road, Streatham, S.W. Aged 31.
VANSITTART.—Killed in action, on May 14, Major George Edward Vansittart, Canadian Field Artillery, dearly loved and only son of Mrs. Vansittart, 13, Clifton Crescent, Folkestone, and the late John Pennecfether Vansittart, C.E., India. Aged 31.

CROP OUTLOOK PROMISING.

Business on a Satisfactory Basis.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., has received the following information by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa:—

The crop outlook in Western Canada is encouraging. The reports from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta speak of splendid progress in seeding operations, and there is promise of an even greater crop area than was believed possible earlier in the season.

Trade reports indicate that business throughout Canada is on an eminently satisfactory basis.

From ten to twenty vessels have been leaving Thunder Bay, on the west of Lake Superior, every day since the opening of navigation, and the movement of grain from West to East may be said to be in full swing.

The largest seaport grain elevator yet constructed was opened at Montreal on May 15 by Lady Borden. A new addition, costing \$800,000, has just been completed.

A start in shipbuilding has been made in Quebec by the construction of several large ferry steamers, and a large train-ferry for Vancouver is also under construction.

During the week ended May 11, Canadian bank clearings increased by 49 per cent. The increase was 50 per cent at Eastern and 44 per cent at Western points. For the year to date, the gain in Canada over 1915 is 32.5 per cent. The cities of Lethbridge, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Calgary show the largest gains.

The first steel sleeping cars ever built in Canada arrived at Moncton, N.B., on May 13, being the first portion of a supply ordered for the Canadian Government Railways from Hamilton, Ontario. A Kingston firm has secured an order for thirty locomotives for use on the same systems. These are of an exceptionally large type, and will be over a million dollars in value.

Steel-laying on the Hudson Bay Railway was resumed on May 15 between Manitou Rapids and Kettle Rapids. The contractors expect to have the track laid to Port Nelson by next summer.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending May 14.

Canadian Northern, \$748,300; increase, \$383,500.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,592,000; increase, \$988,000.

Grand Trunk, \$168,145; increase, \$14,835. G.T. Western, \$37,911; increase, \$11,548. Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee, \$15,129; increase, \$5,328. Total, \$221,185; increase, \$31,711.

G.T.P., Prairie Section, \$20,933; increase, \$12,053.

Dominion Bank.—The London office is advised by cable that the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. is declared and payable on July 1.

Lake Superior Corporation.—The Bank of Montreal announces that the interest coupons of the Lake Superior Corporation First Mortgage Collateral Trust 5 per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing June 1, may be presented for payment at the rate of 4.86 2/3 at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C., or at its branches in Montreal or New York.

Among the businesses ordered by the Board of Trade to be wound up in the British Phosphate Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter St., London, E.C., owners of phosphate bearing lands in Canada.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Union Bank of Canada.—A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. payable June 1, is announced. The London office announces that a branch has been opened at Clairmont, Alberta.

Saskatchewan Stock.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces that the transfer books of the Province of Saskatchewan 4 per Cent. Registered stock, 1951, and 4½ per Cent. Registered stock, 1954, will be closed from June 10 to 30, inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.—With regard to the Dominion Government's loan of \$8,000,000, Mr. H. H. Norman, Secretary, states that this loan is an obligation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and no liability attaches to the Grand Trunk Railway Company in connection therewith. It is estimated that the loan will enable the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to meet all its obligations until the Government's railway policy is determined.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—A cable states that on May 17 the Directors authorised the issue of \$1,361,250 of Common stock on basis one in ten to holders of record May 25, 1916, at \$115 per share, payable 20 per cent. July 15, 20 per cent. August 15, 20 per cent. September 15, 40 per cent. October 2, 1916, payments at Quebec Bank, Montreal. Shareholders have privilege, on or before July 15, to exchange warrant for option certificate, entitling holder to subscribe at \$120 on or before April 2, 1917, making full payment then.

Price Brothers and Co.—The report for fifteen months to Feb. 29 states that the profits amount to \$1,032,186, less interest on bank loans, \$119,73—\$913,013. Bond interest \$362,804; amount of sinking fund requirements for period, \$156,671—\$519,475; net balance, \$393,538 and \$1,010,031 was brought in, making a total to be carried forward of \$1,403,569. During the three months added, Dec., Jan., and Feb. no profits accrue in the lumber department; but the overhead charges and salaries have to be met, the result being that the books do not show any increase in net profits for these months, so that the figures shown in the profit and loss account—viz., a profit of practically 8 p.c. on Common stock—are really the result of less than twelve months' operations.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED
STOCK, 1951, and
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN FOUR
AND A HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED
STOCK, 1954.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of these Stocks will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 30th June, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest Warrants. C. CAMBIE, Manager.
2, Lombard Street, E.C., 18th May, 1916.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION
FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL
TRUST FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Lake Superior Corporation announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Bonds maturing 1st June, 1916, may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT at the rate of 4.86 2/3 at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., or at its branches in Montreal or New York; three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

THE CUNARD CO. AND BRISTOL.

Several leading representatives of the Cunard Company visited Bristol last week, and opportunity was taken of their presence to express the satisfaction felt in the city that this important shipping concern has become identified with the port. At the office of Mr. H. L. Riseley the Cunard representatives were met by the Lord Mayor (Dr. Barclay Baron), the Sheriff (Mr. H. E. Chattock), the Chairman of the Docks Committee (Alderman Twigg), the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. J. H. Budgett), the Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers (Mr. H. Vincent Barnard), the Chairman of the Provision Merchants' Association (Mr. G. H. Wicks), and Mr. J. Holman, a prominent member of the grain trade, and others.

The Lord Mayor welcomed the Cunard Company, who have taken over the shipping business of the Canadian Northern Co., and a number of short speeches were made, Mr. Phillips, of the Canadian Northern, saying a good word of Bristol's treatment of that company.

A provisional agreement has been made for an amalgamation of the interests of the Cunard Steamship Company and the Commonwealth and Dominion Line. By this arrangement the business of the Cunard Company, which has in the past mainly been in the North Atlantic and India, will be extended to Australia and New Zealand. The shareholders will be asked to sanction an increase of capital.

SULPHITE PULP FROM CANADA.

It is understood that considerable progress has been made with arrangements for the establishment in Canada of a mill for the production of sulphite pulp on a large scale, and it is expected that it will be necessary in future to import very little wood pulp to the United Kingdom from Sweden.

North-West Land.—The sales of farm lands in April amounted to 2,303 acres for \$34,445, as compared with 2,276 acres for \$33,055 in that month last year. For the four months to April 30 the sales were 6,054 acres for \$87,045, as compared with 8,249 acres for \$820,854.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The report for 1915 states that the sales and leases made by the company during the year were: Land sales, 4,934 acres; amount realised, \$49,713; average price per acre, \$10.07. Petroleum leases, 3.815 acres; period, 10 years; annual rent, \$1 per acre plus 12½ per cent. royalty. The accounts show a loss on the year's operations of £2,581, as compared with a loss of £2,149 for 1914. This result is due to the continued effects of the war and to the increased Canadian taxes, which amounted to £6,023, as against £4,554 for previous year.

Manufacturers' Directory
and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—
"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Filles and Tool Steel.—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.
German Silver and Brass Mills.—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.
German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers.
Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.
Weldless Steel Tubes.—
TUBBS, Ltd., Kocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.
Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers.—
ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire.
England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

COMPANY MEETINGS.

LAND CORPORATION OF CANADA.

Prospects after the War.

Mr. J. R. Tennant presided at the meeting of the Land Corporation of Canada, Ltd., held in London on Thursday, May 18.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, he said that Lord Shaughnessy had emphasised the fact that Canada was preparing for an enormous immigration after the war, and that the Canadian Pacific Railway, in particular, was preparing 1,000 ready-made farms for soldiers. All that must affect their own interests in the various land companies, as the filling up of the country was what they wanted more than anything. Lord Shaughnessy was of opinion that Canada was going to become a great manufacturing and also a great exporting country. If that proved to be the case, Canada would become, in a very short time, one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

With regard to the last year's crop, which was put at 376,000,000 bushels, the quality was 2 per cent. better than the crop of 1914, which, of course, made an enormous difference in the value. There remained in the farmers' hands at the end of March this year 23 per cent. of the crop harvested, as against 124 per cent. in 1914. At March 31, 1916, there were 196,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour in hand, as against 80,000,000 in 1915. These were large figures, and, with the good prices prevailing, meant large profits for the farmer. It was very satisfactory to hear, from the Government reports, that there was no shortage of labour as yet, and that there was every hope that such a state of things would continue. Canada had built in the last five years 10,852 miles of railway, which, of course, was an enormous help, not only in moving the crop, but in bringing in settlers and their effects. Another notable point of the year was that the bank clearings in Canada had increased over 30 per cent. beyond those of last year, and that there had also been a very large increase in savings bank deposits.

The report was adopted.

BRITISH BANK OF NORTHERN COMMERCE.

Earl Grey on its Position.

At the annual meeting, held on Wednesday, May 24, the Chairman, the Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.B., in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

"I pointed out in my speech at our last year's meeting that, believing it would be preferable that the trade between this country and the Northern States of Europe should be transacted through a bank owned and controlled by shareholders of the United Kingdom and the Northern Countries, this English bank was established for the purpose of promoting close and direct financial relations between this country, Scandinavia, and Russia. From the figures of the balance-sheet I think you will realise that our object has been more fully attained than we anticipated at the outset would be possible in so short a time.

"Passing our last year's working under review, I have great pleasure in informing you that a large number of new accounts have been opened, and it is especially gratifying to note from this practical proof of the utility of our bank that it is becoming more and more recognised as an effective instrument for facilitating the interchange of merchandise between England and Scandinavia.

Russian Developments.

"In Russia, where enormous fields of trade will be thrown open to the competition of the world so soon as the war is over, we are making arrangements to meet the developments that will take place. The extent to which this country may be able to secure for British trade the advantages resulting from the prompt and vigorous use of exceptional opportunities, will primarily depend upon the energy and enterprise of our manufacturers and merchants, and it is the hope of our bank that we may be able to support with our help their enterprising efforts.

"The conditions in Scandinavian countries have largely changed during the war. Being neutrals they have been able to devote the whole of their energies to the successful development of their respective industries. The enormous freights now being earned by shipping have so influenced trade figures that the balance against this country cannot be adjusted by our present exports. The result is that the value of the sovereign expressed in kroner has declined from, say, 18.25 to 15.50, representing a discount of 15 per cent. We are unable at present to see how the exchanges can right themselves so long as the war continues. Under existing conditions we shall no doubt buy less from Scandinavian countries, and their exports including sterling freights, as I have said, amounting to so much more than present circumstances allow them to export, those concerned can only get results in kroner at a heavy loss, showing that a so-called favourable exchange may by no means be an unmixed blessing, and that it is highly desirable some means of adjusting such a position should be found.

Financing Scandinavian Trade.

"It is natural that this situation, and our increased share of the financing of trade to and from Scandinavia, should recently have greatly increased our deposits. Scandinavian shipowners, industrial firms, etc., who are paid in London in sterling, and who have not been in immediate need of such moneys, have preferred to leave such sums over here rather than to have them remitted home with a loss of 15 per cent., particularly as it is realised that the rate will right itself after the war. The more optimistic their view as to an early end to the war the more would they feel inclined to leave their money on this side. Our increasing deposit figures show that we are getting our share of such sums. We do not forget that some part of the large increase in our deposits is due to this temporary cause, and although we may lose some of the money when the exchanges right themselves, the liquid nature of our assets is such that we can view this possibility with equanimity, and meanwhile we are confident that, thanks to the steady growth of our business in general, our figures will continue to show a good permanent increase.

Increasing the Bank's Resources.

"With largely increasing deposits, we have, however, come to the conclusion that it is desirable that our paid-up funds should represent a larger proportion to our total liabilities than they now do. It is, in our opinion, also desirable to strengthen our position for the time after the war, when we foresee a greater demand for banking facilities and capital than has perhaps ever been known. We have therefore decided—and we trust that you agree with us—to increase our resources by calling up now the remaining premium of £2 10s. per share. We have deferred taking this step until we were fully satis-

fied that the earning capacity of the bank would enable us to pay a commensurate dividend. We feel confident that when we meet you again a year hence the results will have fully justified this step.

"Our whole position justifies you in congratulating yourselves, not only on the considerable development of the bank's business during the past year, but also on its great—I may even say exceptional—liquid strength and on its satisfactory prospects."

The report was adopted.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A firm in Lausanne, Switzerland, desire the addresses of Canadian manufacturers of hard brass wire and phosphorus bronze brass wire for the manufacture of springs, and also of hard brass sheets for the manufacture of mouth organs, of which they seek supplies.

A Newcastle firm specialising in engineering manufactures and stores are desirous of obtaining the district representation of Canadian manufacturers.

A London company desire the addresses of Canadian sellers of new and secondhand empty jute bags and cloth.

A Canadian manufacturing company wish to get into touch with United Kingdom firms who can supply logwood extract in quantity.

An Eastern Canadian company, in a position to export large quantities of dry salted codfish, etc., invite enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A Toronto enterprise whose travellers call upon all classes of business would be glad to undertake the sole agency of United Kingdom firms seeking Canadian representation. London references available.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
North British Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

ANDREW CARMICHAEL

MILITARY TAILOR

TO ALL
Canadian Regiments.

KILT MAKER TO THE OFFICERS OF

16th Canadian Seaforth's,
13th " Black Watch,
48th " Highlanders,
30th B. Columbia Regiment,
etc., etc.

61, CONDUIT STREET,
REGENCY STREET, W.

Telephone: 1239 Mayfair.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office—19, Victoria Street.
S. W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir
GEOFFREY H. PARLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary,
MA. W. L. CHAPMAN.
Emigration Office—Assistant Superintending,
LIEUT.-COL. J. OGDEN SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General—MA. JOHN A. REID, Tifalgar
Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General—SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, K.C.M.G.,
British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General—MA. F. W. SCHNEER, Dudley House,
37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General—MA. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General—LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD REID, 163,
Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General—MA. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basing-
hall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLERIN, King's
House, 36 and 38, Kingway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians
who have registered during the week ending
May 23 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the
Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross,
S.W., at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cock-
spur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cock-
spur Street, S.W.

Appleton, Capt. A. W., Ottawa—Brit. Empire Club.
A. & W. with Mrs. T. and Miss A., Ottawa—Kenilworth
Hotel.

Bostman, A., Owen Sound—18, Lincoln Mews, Kil-
burn.

Bowdson, E. W., Edmonton—Ritz Hotel.

Brenan, E., Winnipeg—51, Norfolk Square.

Brown, Mrs. I. G., Montreal—4 and 5, Montague
Street, W.C.

Calder, Mr. A. M., Edmonton—13, Clifton Cres-
cent, Fokstone.

Chilwell, Mrs. W. R., Ontario—Royal Palace
Hotel.

Campbell, A. O., Vancouver—care of B.C. Office, 2,
Regent Street, S.W.

Cardwell, Lt. W. A., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Carlyle, Mrs. T., Winnipeg—10, Stanley Gardens,
N.W.

Clifton, E. W. V., Kingston—16, Alleen Park, W.
Dulwich, S.E.

Capot, E. C., Toronto—205, New King's Road,
Croydon-Turnbull, T. G., Montreal—6, Torrington
Square, W.C.

Crow, W. D., Prince Rupert—Oldham House, Tel-
bury.

Crothers, W. G., Ottawa—9th Queen's, Shoreham,
Sussex.

Dall, Prof. and Mrs. J., Kingston—Faulkner's
Dept. T. J., St. Johns, P.Q.—38, Bedford Street,
W.C.

Durrant, Mrs. G., Edmonton—Palace Hotel.

Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. and Miss B., Winni-
peg—Buckingham Palace Hotel.

Franklyn, Mrs. G. C., Kingston—care of Bank of
Commerce.

Fraser, D. T., Toronto—Grand Hotel.

Fraser, Lt. C. L., Picton—British Empire Club.

Gardner, J., Montreal—care of F. Grundy, Edge
Hill, Wilmow, Cheshire.

Gilles, Major and Mrs. A. B., Ontario—Milford,
Sussex.

Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. D., Ontario—Royal Palace
Hotel.

Gilmour, J., Felton, Ottawa—3rd Beds, Felixstowe.

Godfrey, Ernest H., Ottawa—40, Chancery Road,
Bedford.

Goodland, Capt. H. T., (Staff Capt.), Edmonton
26, Westminster Mansions, S.W.

Gregoire, J. E., Quebec—52, Belsize Park Gardens,
W.W.

Hall, W. T., Toronto—134, George Street, W.

Harvey, Mrs. Olive, Vancouver—Arundel Hotel,
W.C.

Holland, J., Victoria—Strand Palace Hotel.

Hornby, Miss D. H., Victoria—Hotel Cecil.

Jeffrey, T. L. S., Toronto—24, Chandos Road, N.W.

Johnston, Capt. S. C., Victoria—Uplands, Belve-
de Drive, Wimbledon.

Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W., Montreal—Ivy Dene
(Norbiton), Chatham Street.

Kirke, C. E., Winnipeg—51, Norfolk Square.

Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. and J. B., Toronto—
Victoria Hotel.

Lynch, Capt. G. D., Winnipeg—care of Dominion
Bank.

Mansfield, Mrs., Winnipeg—30, Throgmorton
Street, E.C.

McKinery, Mrs. J., Edmonton—Palace Hotel.

McPhatter, Capt. M., Vancouver—care of Holt and
Co.

Moffat, A. B., Toronto—Grand Hotel.

Nicholl, C. A., Saskatoon—129, New Kent Road,
S.E.

Nichols, T. M., Paris—13, Cheyne Place, S.W.

Petrie, H. V., Winnipeg—Hollymoor, Northfields.

Ramsdale, Lt. C., Montreal—125, Varbourne Cres-
cent, Clapham, S.W.

Rankin, Miss N., Hamilton—38, Canfield Gardens,
N.W.

Rhem, H., Toronto—56, Portland Road.

Ridout-Evans, Lt. G., Quebec, 55th Field Co., R.E.

Rownen, St. Margarets-on-Thames.

Ridout, Mrs. L., Toronto—9, Westmoreland Road.

Robertson, Mr. and Mrs., Quebec—care of High
Commissioner's Office.

Robinson, Miss K. I., Winnipeg—Buckingham
Palace Hotel.

Russell, A., Montreal—56, Maltravers Park, Shef-
field.

Scott, A., St. Armand, P.Q.—125, Tiverton Road,
St. Julien.

Simonds, Col. C. B., R.F.A., Victoria—Army and
Navy Club.

Smith, E. H., Moose Jaw—3, Upper Bedford Place,
Tattersfield, A., Usk, B.C.—26, Regent Street,
Leamington.

Thomson, Mrs. J. H., Montreal—care of F. Grundy,
Edge Hill, Wilmow, Cheshire.

Tofin, J. W., Montreal—Ritz Hotel.

Turner, Capt. J. A. (Royal Scots)—Junior Army
and Navy Club.

Twedy, Major, Tront Creek, B.C.—Junior Army
and Navy Club.

Vallance, Lt. A. B., Hamilton—Savoy Hotel.

Van der Smitten, Professor and Mrs. and Capt.
V., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.

Walker, M. O., Kingston—Craven Hotel.

Wallace, Lt. W. C., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Waterston, J. J., Montreal—Waverley Hotel.

Waver, Major and Mrs. C. Y., Edmonton—Mor-
ley's Hotel.

Williams, Mrs. K., Montreal—23, Bouverie Road,
Wilmow Hill.

Wilson, Major J. D., Edmonton—Morley's Hotel.

Young, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. V. D., Kingston—2, Rad-
nor Cliff, Sandgate.

★ ★ ★

The windows of the Dominion Government
Emigration Office, 11-13, Charing
Cross, and of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way Company, 62-65, Charing Cross, con-
tinue to be a great attraction to passers-by,
with their exhibition of relics and trophies
brought home from the battlefields in which
Canadians have distinguished themselves,
in some cases by members of their respec-
tive staffs.

London's Latest

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Bloomsbury Street,
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Proprietor:
H. E. HOW.



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From 4s. per day. THE FINEST LOUNGE IN LONDON.
50 Bath Rooms. Private Suites with Bath. Beautifully
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Brochure. Telephone—Museum 374 and 375.

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DAILY, 9 till SUNSET.—Admission: Sundays, Yellows
and Fellows' Orders only; Mondays and Saturdays, 6d.;
other days, 1s. Children always 6d. The Band of the
Royal Horse Guards (Mice) every Saturday from 4 to
6 p.m.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

VISITORS from Canada wishing to receive
the paper regularly should fill in the
Subscription Form, thus ensuring the regular receipt
of "CANADA" for the next twelve months.
Subscription Rates are contained in the form on
front cover. A subscription carries with it the
privilege of receiving answers by letter to any
questions of Anglo-Canadian interest.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Scillan (to Quebec and Montreal) ... May 26

Scandinavian (to Quebec and Montreal) ... June 9

Orampian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 23

GLASGOW SERVICE.

Pomeranian (to Quebec and Montreal) ... May 27

Carthaginian (to Quebec and Montreal) ... June 10

LONDON SERVICE.

Corinthian (to Quebec and Montreal) ... June 3

CANADA for the INVESTOR; MANUFACTURER; TOURIST; SPORTSMAN; SETTLER and DOMESTIC.

For all information apply

ALLAN LINE

LIVERPOOL: 18, James Street.

LONDON: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

GLASGOW: 25, Bathwell Street.

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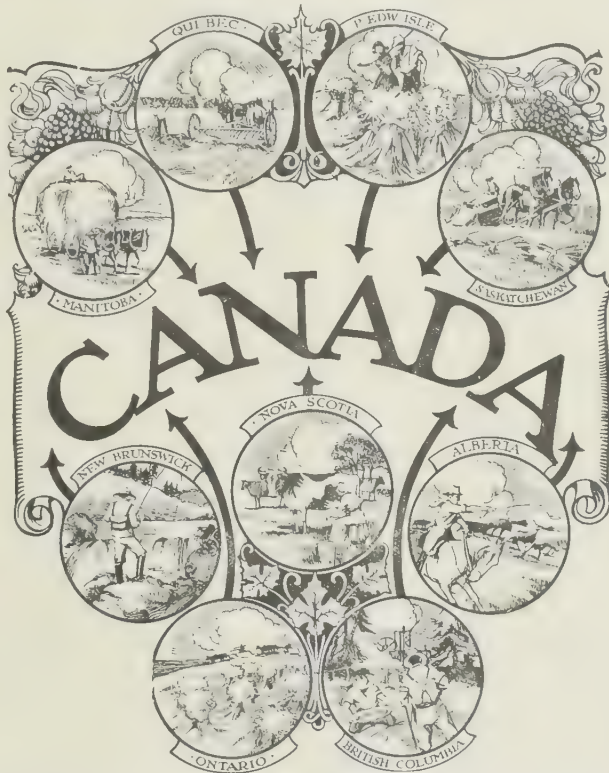
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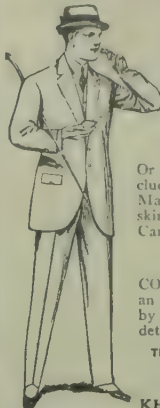
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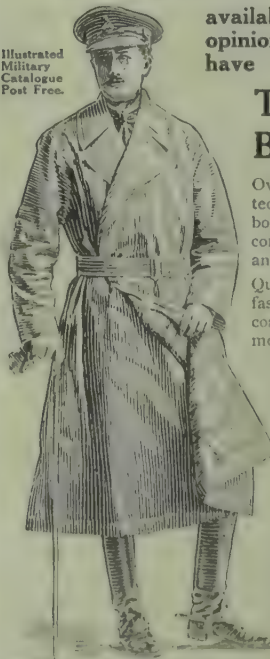
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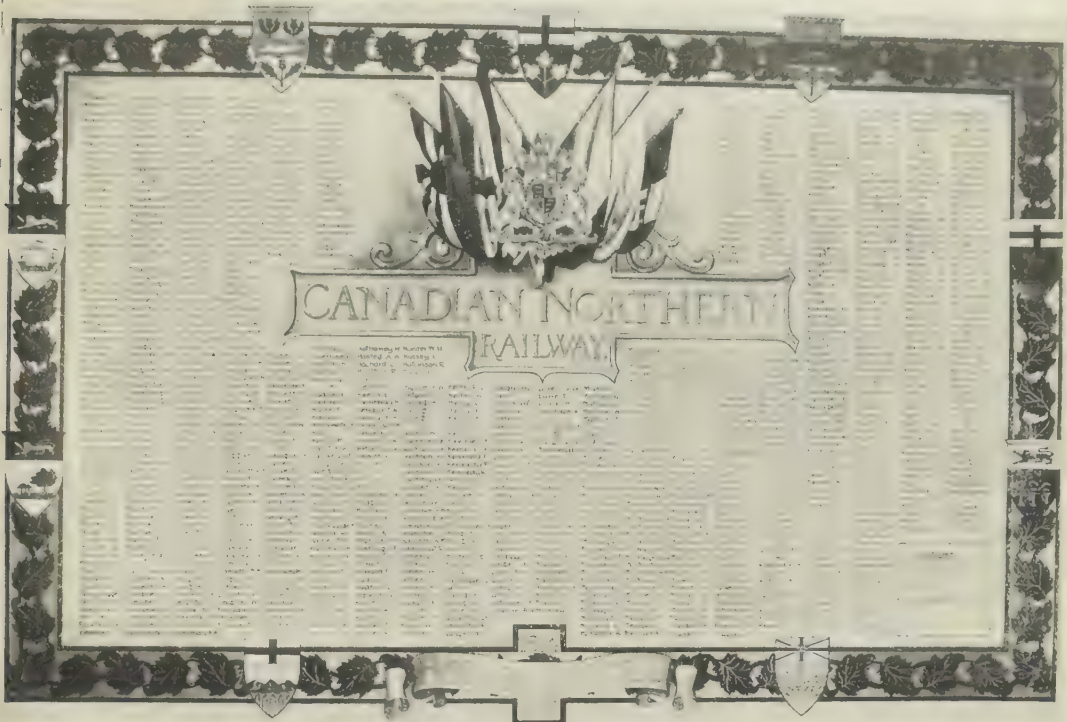
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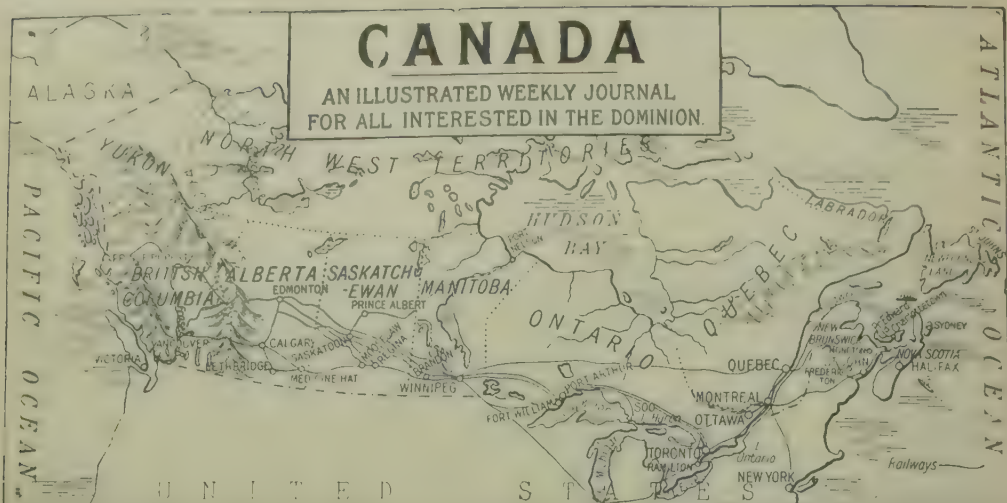
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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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TO OUR READERS.

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GETTING TOGETHER.

ANOTHER Empire Day has come and gone. This year for the first time since this movement was inaugurated the Mother Country has recognised on her official flagstaffs the strength and importance of the sentiment which has established this annual commemoration. This year there was a new tone in the leaders and articles dealing with Empire Day. The stimulus given to the arms of Britain by the ever-growing contributions in men and money made by the younger nations brings the closer federation of the Empire into the forefront of thought and discussion. Mr. Hughes, the eloquent Prime Minister of Australia, is continuing to stimulate audiences in our great commercial centres with his vision of the future grandeur of the British Empire and the urgent necessity for surrounding it to-day with a vermin-proof barricade against future commercial machinations of the Hun.

At Birmingham this week Mr. Hughes urged what we advocated in *Canada* many months ago, and exactly for the same reason. He pointed out that "if the Empire equips itself now to meet after-war problems—if we let Germany

see that at the end of the war she can achieve at the best but a barren victory, we should break the bubble of her confidence." This journal has since the early days of the war strongly urged that nothing will so surely bring about that disorganisation within the German Empire which must take place before the rule of the Hohenzollerns and its military tyranny is destroyed, as the exhibition to commercial Germany, while the armies are still in the field, that the markets of the whole British Empire have been surrounded by a protective barrier which must shatter their dreams of future penetration by commercial intrigue. This warning has not to be preached to Canada or Australia, as both of them previously possessed or have created tariff weapons necessary for their protection. The Mother Country alone has to be brought to a realisation of the urgent necessity for self-protection, and Overseas statesmen clearly see that, however securely their own barriers may be safeguarded, if the heart of the Empire is again riddled and permeated by German infection their individual defences must be impaired.

Sir George Foster, another eloquent exponent of Imperial aspirations, arrives in London next week, and his voice, too, will be raised in warning and

exhortation. Speaking at Ottawa last February, he told the House of Commons that "there was an economic war going on which would continue when that of armies and fleets ended, and this economic warfare must be finished as well as that of land and sea." Action must not be delayed until the dangerous times which will occur during the negotiations of peace. The trade defences of the Empire must be fixed and cemented before those days arrive. While the more far-seeing and courageous of those who think Imperially are urging discussion and consideration of Imperial problems upon their fellow-citizens, there are others who still urge that nothing be done. The views, for instance, of the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who for many years was Minister of Finance in the Laurier Cabinet, as expressed in the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*, of which he is now editor, are in favour of a policy of "laissez faire," and we referred last week to similar opinions which are held in Australia.

On the other hand, there are those Overseas who ask for action and speak or write apparently as if the Mother Country were withholding from the younger nations something they wish to have. This seemed to be the feeling expressed by Sir Richard McBride at the Canadian dinner at the Lyceum Club on Monday. For our own part, we believe this to be an inaccurate description of the Imperial position. The Home Government is not deliberately holding back anything which the self-governing Dominions have asked to have, for the simple reason that public opinion Overseas has not hitherto crystallised into any definite conception of what it does want from the Mother Country in the form of greater Imperial responsibilities. It might almost be said that up to the outbreak of war there had been no strongly expressed desire for Imperial responsibility, although there was a generally expressed desire for some form of trade preference in the Old Country markets. Any desire to share the worries and responsibilities of the British Foreign Office would hardly have appealed to any Overseas statesmen, and it is this natural desire to avoid troublesome responsibilities, and yet at the same time to benefit through some advantageous inter-Empire trade compact that has hitherto prevented any practical step being taken towards closer Imperial federation. The old adage that you must take the rough with the smooth must always be borne in mind.

There is practically unanimous agreement on one point, and that is that after this great world war the position of the self-governing portions of the Empire cannot be again quite what it was. It is recognised even in Manchester that the fiscal policy of the Mother Country must undergo some change. It is agreed that change is in the air and must come about, and the best solution of the problem is occupying the thoughts of many minds. One of the many wise declarations on this topic made by Sir Charles Lucas at the Lyceum Club on Monday was that under no circumstances must the Mother Country commit the folly of endeavouring to impress any scheme of Imperial Federation on the younger nations. The initiative must come from them, and in his opinion it would best come from Canada. Sir George Perley, who is one of the most cautious of Overseas Ministers, in an interview which he gave to *Land and Water* last week, was pressed to say something on this very important question. He acknowledged that Canada, "of course, wanted a say in matters of life and death, as we have had in lesser matters," but when asked "how to set about getting it?" he naturally excused himself from discussing so intricate a subject, but he did suggest what many other Imperialists have advocated, namely, a meeting of delegates from all parts of the Empire to discuss everything fully and to record their conclusions in the form of a draft which can be submitted to the Five Nations.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Comradeship of the Battlefield. In his latest despatch, Sir Douglas Haig furnished by Canada and the other Dominions for the Western Front. Their presence has not only a high military, but a high Imperial, significance. They present the plainest possible contradiction of the

Kaiser's conception of British impotence and his dreams of world-wide domination. This Imperial aspect was fittingly and strikingly emphasised on Empire Day in the exchange of telegrams between the Commander-in-Chief and the King on the one hand and the Overseas Dominions on the other. "May the comradeship of the battlefield," was his Majesty's noble aspiration, "knit still closer together the peoples of the Dominions and Mother Country in the age of Peace which, please God, will be the fruit of this long and arduous war."

In Ottawa the feature of the celebration was the tribute paid by the Duke of Connaught to the memory and influence of his mother, the late Queen Victoria. "It was," he pointed out, "through her far-seeing judgment that the various Dominions and Colonies of this great Empire were brought together and are to-day united in one common cause, and to this was due the great wave of patriotism and loyalty to King and Empire which spontaneously moved its citizens throughout the world."

War Measures.

The adoption of the Military Service Bill by Great Britain has caused some of our Canadian contemporaries to urge that steps be at once taken in Canada for systematic recruiting, and some Canadian journals are advocating a national register. The aim which the Dominion has set before herself of raising half a million men is a prodigious task, and the last hundred thousand will so tax the efforts of the recruiting offices that it may be found desirable to follow the experience of the Mother Country by taking a national register. Another example from the Old Country which may be considered useful in Canada is the formation of War Loan Clubs in the chief cities. The utmost economy and self-denial are necessary throughout the whole Empire in order to crush once and for all this embodiment of Evil in the guise of Teutonic militarism.

Canada's Soldier Lumbermen.

Canada has given a practical example to the Empire of the manner in which military needs and labour requirements can be linked. Her railwaymen's corps and her lumbermen's battalion have attracted much attention in the Mother Country, and practical results are being confidently looked for from both. The Forestry Battalion are now felling timber in the New Forest, Windsor Forest, and Devonshire, and will shortly begin operations in other parts of England, and also in Scotland. The time of year selected for the commencement of operations has evoked not a little criticism, especially in view of the fact that so much blown timber is lying about the country, but the urgent need for pit props, etc., is being put forward in extenuation. The fact that recruiting has begun in Canada for other 2,000 lumbermen shows that the value of their services is being appreciated.

In France as well as England Overseas lumbermen are well to the fore. The correspondents at the British Headquarters give a picturesque description of a wood-cutting contest between Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Maoris and Frenchmen. The tree-felling competition was won by New Zealand, Australia being second, and Canada third; the Canadians were first at cross-cut sawing, New Zealand being second; for his axemanship a Maori was placed first, a French-Canadian being second; and for log chopping the prize went to the Australians, the New Zealanders being close behind. The spectators at this trial of Imperial woodcraft were enthusiastic over both the skill and the physique of the men from Overseas.

This Year's Crop.

The remarks we made recently concerning the prospects of the harvest in Western Canada this year are endorsed by the well-known agricultural statistician, Miss Cora Hind, whose articles in the *Winnipeg Free Press* always merit careful consideration. This authority admits that there will be a considerable decrease in the acreage under crop, but points out that the farmers have wisely preferred "a reasonable acreage well put in and a good area of summer fallow ready for 1917" instead of a lot of land carrying a light crop, and observes that "a twenty-five bushel crop off 150 acres is a much more profitable invest-

ment than a twelve-bushel crop off 200 acres stubbled in. This writer also reminds the public that what two men can seed it takes five men to harvest, and in view of scarcity of labour and high wages it would be foolish to seed wheat on third-year stubble.

* * *

Opportunities in Northern Ontario. In order that the great resources of Northern Ontario may be developed upon consistent lines, it is appropriate that members of both political parties are to serve on the Commission which, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, includes the Prime Minister (the Hon. W. H. Hearst), the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. N. W. Rowell), and several members of the Legislature. If satisfactory results can be effected by the co-operation of parties, it ought to be accomplished by such a Commission upon such a matter.

It is well to remind British readers once more that the Province of Ontario is considerably larger than France and Germany combined, and that only a small portion of it—mainly the peninsula bordering on Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario—is as yet developed in any proportion to its resources. Over two millions of the total inhabitants of the Province are located in this southern area, while to the west, towards Manitoba, and to the north, towards Hudson Bay, there are potential homes for millions, amid cultivable land, forests, water powers and minerals, awaiting their skill and labour. In the last few years railway and road transportation facilities towards these areas from the marketing and industrial centres and lake and ocean ports have been greatly increased. Naturally, the Commission is to pay special attention to the question of the organised settlement in Northern Ontario of a considerable portion of the immigration which the war will undoubtedly create, while it is in this portion of the Province that Ontario is expected to offer considerable inducements to its own returning soldiers to make their permanent home.

* * *

Progressive Legislation. The turmoil of this devastating conflict has diverted attention from local happenings in Canada. But many notable movements have been inaugurated, and some completed during these months of war. Prohibition of the general sale of alcohol has now passed into law in most Provinces. Very important aids to agriculture have been voted by the legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which encourage the adoption of diversified farming by aiding in the importation of pedigree breeding stock, high-grade milk cows, etc. In this connection also the demonstration farms and the schools which have been established in Alberta, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture for the practical education of farmers' sons and daughters, should not be overlooked. British Columbia has recently raised a loan of \$1,000,000, which, under the supervision of a commission, is to be loaned to farmers to aid them in developing and stocking their farms. We understand that Ontario is about to adopt a similar policy of loans to settlers in the northern districts of the Province. The Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have for some time given practical financial aid to agriculture by advancing money to acceptable farmer settlers, either to buy or to stock their farms. These Government aids to agriculture will bear good fruit in the near future.

* * *

Women Legislators in Canada. Without any of the methods of propaganda or violence which have accompanied the agitation of women in England in pursuit of the franchise their sisters in the Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta have been given full political equality with men. In these Provinces not only may women vote, but they are eligible to sit in the Legislative Assembly. Saskatchewan will probably enact similar legislation very shortly, and the movement in British Columbia for the enfranchisement of women already assumes much importance. Thus it is seen that Western Canada has taken the lead in legislation affecting the rights of women.

The Married Women's Home Protection Act already in force in Alberta is due to feminine influence, and will no

doubt be accepted by the other Western Provinces. This Act provides that any married woman may file, free of charge, with the registrar a caveat against the registration of any transfer, mortgage, encumbrance, lease, or other instrument made by her husband affecting the homestead, which latter is defined by the Act as the house and buildings occupied by the married woman as her home. This caveat can only be set aside by a judge, so that the wife's interest in the home is given full protection—a useful and necessary protection on the prairies, but still a very pregnant sign of the progressive legislation of the West.

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THE FUSE CONTRACT ENQUIRY.

Position of Sir Sam Hughes and Col. Allison.

Before the Royal Commission, on Tuesday, Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, produced a twenty-page typewritten statement reviewing the whole history of the organisation of the Shell Committee and the awarding of the fuse contract (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Sir Sam Hughes said it was not part of the statutory duty of the Minister of Militia to make inquiries for the British War Office, arrange the supply of munitions for the War Office or conduct negotiations to that end. He was not responsible to Parliament as the Minister of Militia for what was done in connection with the Shell Committee nor accountable to the Canadian Parliament for the expenditure of the Committee. The money was not voted by the Canadian Parliament, and the Public Accounts Committee had not thought that it had any right to investigate the manner of the disbursements.

For two days Col. Allison, who had the confidence of the Minister of Militia, has been under examination. Col. Allison denies having received commissions on Canadian business, but states that he did receive a commission on contracts negotiated with the Canadian Shell Committee by American contractors, with whom he was financially interested. He admitted that he concealed this fact from Sir Sam Hughes, but claimed a right to commission on British and foreign business, even if the contracts were awarded by the Canadian Shell Committee. Apparently Col. Allison misled Sir Sam Hughes as to his actual relation with the New York contractors.

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Several Canadians were among the wounded soldiers received by Lord Kitchener at Broome Park last Saturday.

The total amount collected by the Montreal *Gazette* Tobacco Fund during the past year was \$53,878—approximately £10,700. The distribution list shows that 175,948 shilling packages and 6,687 dollar packages were sent to units in English camps and at the front. All Canadian units received a consignment, though naturally those in the Montreal area received the largest share. These figures amply refute any appeals made in the London Press which suggest that Canadians are liable to be neglected in this respect.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON.—On May 20, at Winnipeg, the wife of the Rev. W. Aldworth Ferguson, M.A., of a daughter.

HAMILTON-JACKSON.—On May 20, at 5, College Terrace, Brighton, the wife of Lieut. Eustace E. H. Hamilton-Jackson, 3rd Suffolk Regiment (née Constance Phibby), of a daughter.

STOCKS.—On May 20, at Kelowna, B.C., the wife of Lumb Stocks, of a son. (By cable.)

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE—FOOT.—On May 22, at Christ Church, Surbiton, by the Rev. A. H. Warner, Geoffrey Duckworth Armitage, of the H.Q. Staff, 1st Brigade, I.F.A., youngest son of the late Francis Armitage, Esq., of the County of Carleton, Ontario, to Joan Mrode, only daughter of the late Henry J. Maxwell Foot, Esq., and of Lady Drummond-Hay, of Sunderland House, Surbiton.

RAY.—RYVES.—On May 10 (by special licence whilst on leave), at Cork, Lieut. James Ray, C.M.R., only son of the late Frederick J. Ray, of Montreal, to Violet Gladys, elder daughter of the late William Ryves, of Rognor, and of Mrs. Ryves, of Kensington, W.

DEATHS.

ON SERVICE.

MARSHALL.—On May 20, while inspecting the trenches, William R. Marshall, D.S.O., of Hamilton, Canada, Lieut.-Col. Canadian Infantry. Truth—Duty—Valour.

FINNIE.—On May 16, accidentally killed, Second Lieut. Wilfred Peyton Finnie, Royal Irish Rifles (P.), dearly loved third son of the late Mr. George Finnie and of Mrs. Finnie, of Tavna House, Haslemere. Aged 39. (Colonial and Canadian papers, please copy.)

WILSON.—Died of wounds, in Canby Hospital, Flanders, on May 4, Thomas Russell Wilson, 1st Battalion Canadians, B.E.F., youngest son of the late Andrew Wilson, clerk of works, Glasgow. Much beloved and deeply mourned. (Toronto papers, please copy.)

CANADIAN UNITS COMMENDED

By General Sir Douglas Haig for Services at St. Eloi.

IN his despatch on the operations of the British Forces serving in France and Belgium since he assumed the Chief Command on December 19, 1915, General Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., describes the St. Eloi fighting, in which the Canadians took part, and mentions the following Canadian units as having been specially brought to his notice for good work in carrying out or repelling local attacks and raids:—1st Divisional Artillery, 22nd (Howitzer) Brigade, and the 5th, 7th, 29th, and 49th Infantry Battalions. As part of the Medical Services, he says, the Canadian Army Medical Corps has displayed marked efficiency and devotion to duty.

ON THE CANADIAN FRONT.

Considerable Artillery Activity.

The following cablegram, dated May 24, has been received by the Minister of Militia at Ottawa from Sir Max Aitken, M.P., the Canadian Representative at the Front:—

"During the past week there was considerable artillery activity on the Canadian front. On various occasions sections of our line were heavily bombarded. Retaliation by our mortars and batteries proved effective in checking the enemy's fire, and severely damaged his trenches. Sniping remained normal. Machine-gun and rifle fire was brisk on both sides, particularly at night. Good progress was made in the construction and improvement of our defensive works. Numerous hostile working parties were dispersed. Our patrols were consistently active, and gained much useful information. No enemy patrols were encountered. Bombs were dropped by German aviators in the vicinity of several camps and villages in our area. Their effect was insignificant."

GALLANT CANADIANS

Awarded Military Cross and D.C.M.

The Military Cross has been awarded to:—

Lieut. F. F. MINCHIN, Princess Patricia's Canadian L.I. (attd. R.F.C.).—For conspicuous gallantry and skill on many occasions, notably when leading a successful bomb and machine-gun raid on a force of the enemy which he had located overnight. Next day he took part in two other raids. During these operations he flew for thirteen hours over enemy country.

Lieut. G. C. WILLIS, 3rd Batt.—For conspicuous gallantry, when with a private he went out to search for and rescue a wounded man in front of the trenches under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. The wounded man was found and brought in.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal is awarded to:—

501281 Cpl. H. JOHNSTON, 1st Tunnelg. Coy., Canadian Engineers.—He was entombed with others in a sap by the enemy's bombardment. The whole party was in imminent danger of drowning owing to the rising water, when Corporal Johnston dived through 30 feet of water to another sap, reached a pump, and by pumping out the water saved the whole party after they had been 18 hours entombed.

CANADIANS BACK FROM GERMANY.

A Record Quick Exchange.

Among the 97 invalid prisoners who have arrived in England from Germany within the last few days are two Canadians—75572 Pte. C. D. Drew, 29th Batt., and 60006 Pte. P. Turcott, 21st Batt. They are pleased at having made a record quick exchange, having been captured in the St. Eloi fighting on April 19. Drew had his right arm shot off, but recovered in three weeks, and is otherwise in excellent health and spirits.

WESTERN CANADA'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

Two Oversea battalions from the Prairie Provinces were reviewed at Ottawa on May 29 (says Reuter) by the Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. His Royal Highness commented feelingly upon the splendid response which Western Canada was making to the Empire's call, and complimented the officers upon the fine physique and snap of the men of both battalions.

Edmonton's Remarkable Achievement.

The call for recruits in Canada has resulted in some remarkable achievements in enlistment. The record of Edmonton, with its population of 67,000, is particularly notable. An Edmonton correspondent who has gone carefully over the figures computes that, including reservists, over 17,000 men have left the city for the firing line.

At the time of writing, says the correspondent, the battalions and drafts recruited in Edmonton were as follows:—

In Europe, on the way, or ready to start, P.P.C.L.I., 325; 101st Batt. (now 9th), 1,350; 19th Alberta Dragoons, 207; 10th Batt. (Montreal), 100; 31st Batt. (Calgary), 450; 20th Battery (Lethbridge), 50; 49th Batt. (Edmonton Regt.), 1,123; 50th

Batt., 55; 51st Batt., 1,855; 13th M.R., 40; Universities Corps, 125; 12th M.R., 112; 3rd M.R., 200; 63rd Batt., 1,303; 66th Batt., 1,303.

In training—138th Batt., 1,075; 151st Batt., 1,125; 194th Batt. (started late in January), 875; 202nd Batt. (started middle of February), 550; 218th Batt. (started early in February), 650; 19th Dragoons, 200; Vancouver Bantam Regt., 107.

In addition, about 500 have gone in small drafts of from 10 to 50 for various specialties; while about 3,500 British, French, Belgian, Russian, Serbian and Italian reservists returned to the colours.

SOLDIERS' JOURNALS.

The latest soldiers' journal is the *Mail Slingers' Gazette*, the organ of the Canadian Post Office at Shorncliffe. It is a modest little paper, edited by Q.-M.-S. Freeman, and contains



CAPT. B. L. JOHNSTON, 3RD BATTALION,

Prisoner-of-war at Bischofswerda, Saxony. In order that his friends may not think he has grown bald or grey in captivity, it should be explained that he had his head shaved an hour before the photographer arrived.

gossip about men in the Postal Corps, as well as some original advertisements.

Another newcomer bears the mysterious title N.Y.D. Incorporating the *Iodine Chronicle*, *Splint Record*, and *Now and Then*—the journals of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Canadian Field Ambulances respectively—with their distinctive features, its ambition is to give "triple strength."

The third and fifteenth issues respectively of the *Brazier* (13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Battalions) and the *Listening Post* (5th, 7th, 8th, and 10th Battalions) prove that these trench journals are both going strong and fulfilling their functions with credit and acceptance.

The Lads of the Forty-ninth.

They shouldered their guns and they marched away
With blithesome hearts at the break of day,
All willing their part in the game to play,
The lads of the Forty-ninth.

Some left behind them a silvered head,
Others a sweetheart with heart of lead,
While others left nought but an empty bed,
The lads of the Forty-ninth.

Their arms are strong and their hearts are strong;
No faltering steps in their ranks are seen;
Bill Kaiser will certainly duck his bean
To the lads of the Forty-ninth.

—*The Forty-Niner* (49th Batt.).

Lady Stratheona and Lady Perley were present at the "Women's Tribute" meeting at the Mansion House on Tuesday.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

'Canadian Dinner at the Ladies' Lyceum Club.

The Ladies' Lyceum Club, which is the largest and most important literary and artistic women's club in London, gave a most interesting dinner on Monday night under the auspices of the United Empire Circle, in which Canadian interests are well looked after by Mrs. George McLaren Brown and Miss MacLeod Moore.

The hostesses were Mrs. George McLaren Brown, Mrs. Roy Batt, Mrs. Bainsmith, Miss Bowley, Mrs. Havelock Ellis, Mrs. Godman, Mrs. Goldberg, Miss Gilmore, Miss Gunning, Miss Agnes Herbert, Mrs. H. A. Massey, Miss MacLeod Moore, Miss Mary Moseley, Mrs. Parker, Miss Pullen-Burry, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., Miss R. Powell, Mrs. Ruffer, Miss Mary Stewart, Mrs. Yorke Trotter, Miss van Buskirk, Miss Wainwright, and Mrs. A. T. Watt. Among the guests present were the Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., and Lady Perley, the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie and Lady Mackenzie, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G., and Mrs. Schreiner, Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas, K.C.M.G., Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., Sir William Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G., Lady Grey Wilson, Lady Markham, Lady Haddon-Smith, Col. the Rev. R. W. Steacey, Col. G. P. Murphy, Lt.-Col. D. W. Macpherson, C.A.M.C., Lt.-Col. Adami, A.D.M.S., C.A.M.C., Lt.-Col. C. W. F. Gorrell, C.A.M.C., Lt.-Col. Peers Davidson, Major Alexander, Major E. S. Clifford, Major Haddon-Smith, Major Todd, Captain S. M. Fisher, Captain F. Sherman, Captain White, Hon. D. S. de Freitas, Mr. George McLaren Brown, Miss Legatt, Mrs. Wilgress, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, and Mrs. Murphy.

Women's War Work.

In the chair was Mrs. George McLaren Brown, who charmed everyone by the vivacious and thoughtful speech in which she introduced the toast of the guests, and also by her graceful introduction of the guests, who replied, viz., Sir George Perley, Sir Richard McBride, and Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas.

Sir George Perley briefly reviewed the part played by Canada in the war, paying an eloquent tribute to the unceasing endeavours of the women both in Canada and in the Mother Country to do everything possible not only to fill the places of men called to the front, but also to ensure the comfort of the troops in the field, and of the sick and wounded. He concluded by foreshadowing the time when the Overseas Dominions would possess population and wealth equal or greater than that of the Mother Country to-day, and urged that every effort should be made not only to maintain but to increase the solidarity of the Empire, in which case this great commonwealth of free peoples would control the world's destinies, not for the sake of aggression, but for the sake of peace and justice.

Sir Richard McBride bore similar testimony to the fine work done by women during the war both in British Columbia and in the Mother Country, and he also touched on the Imperial problem, urging that now was the time for closer federation, and expressed the opinion that if the Overseas Dominions did not receive that which they had a right to expect from the Mother Country the solidarity of the Empire might be impaired.

"The Princess Royal of the Dominions."

A thoughtful and able speech was made by Sir Charles Lucas, whose long connection with the Colonial Office and his well-known books on Canadian and Imperial subjects give weight to any statement by him on Imperial problems. His views did not quite coincide with those expressed by the Agent-General for British Columbia. Sir Charles Lucas referred to the proud history of Canada in the past, and the new and equally proud history which her sons are making on the fields of Flanders. He spoke of the great bridge which Canada forms between various parts of the Empire—its coasts washed by the two great oceans of the world—and it could be clearly seen that Sir Charles foresees the day when Canada must overshadow the British Isles and take its place as the predominant partner in the Empire. He urged strongly, and with much eloquence, the danger and unwisdom of any attempt on the part of the Mother Country to press on the daughter nations any scheme of closer federation. The advantage—nay, the necessity—of closer federation was apparent, but the speaker urged that the overtures must come from Overseas, and from its position as the Princess Royal of the Dominions, Canada is clearly indicated to originate such a movement.

The toast of "The Hostesses" was proposed by Lt.-Col. Adami, who referred to the wonderful success of medical science in this war in eliminating diseases which had in all previous wars killed more than the bullets of the enemy. He gave Canada credit for being the first to give full military rank to their nurses, to whose initiative, courage, and resources he gave a well-deserved tribute. This toast was replied to by Mrs. Parker, the sister of Lord Kitchener, and Miss MacLeod Moore, who returned thanks on behalf of the hostesses in a charming little speech.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

R. Can. Dns.—Lt. P. H. Wilkes to be temp. capt.
2nd BATT.—C.M.R.—Lt. H. V. Sifton to be temp. capt.
4th BATT.—M.R. Sergt. J. R. Hutchins to be temp. d.
5th BATT.—M.R. Lt. to be temp. capt. H. H. Pinner, E. G. H. Hewson, T. D. Sneath, Sergt. J. Adam to be temp. lt.
CAN. INF.—Capt. W. G. Beaman to be temp. maj., Lt. N. H. Macaulay to be temp. capt. To be temp. lts.: Spr. F. H. Allwood (from Can. Engrs.), Sergt. W. B. Woodhead, Bomb. W. J. Fitzpatrick.
CAN. ENGRS.—Maj. A. Macnab, I.R.O. to be temp. lt.-col. whilst comd. Divl. Engrs.—Capt. F. O. Hodgins to be temp. maj., Lt. A. G. Lawson to be temp. capt. whilst 2nd in comd. of a Divl. sig. Co. Spr. H. J. Jackson to be temp. lt.
R. CAN. INF.—Maj. C. H. Hill, from 24th BATT., to comd. the regt., and to temp. lt.-col.
P.B.C.L.I.—Lt. A. G. Martin to be temp. capt. Sergt. J. R. Macpherson to be temp. lt.
3rd BATT.—Capt. R. J. Brook to be temp. maj.
5th BATT.—To be temp. lts.: Staff Sergt.-Maj. J. S. McGlashan, Co. Q.M.S. G. L. Smith, Sergt. A. F. Mullins.
10th BATT.—Sergt. M. P. Kimball, from Can. A.S.C. to be temp. lt.
11th (Rts) BATT.—Capt. P. Walker to be temp. maj., Lt. R. R. Reid to be temp. capt. Pte. S. Yuill, from P.P.C.L.I., to be temp. lt.
12th (Rts) BATT.—Pte. E. A. Johnson, from C.A.M.C., to be temp. M.
17th (Rts) BATT.—Gnr. H. G. Irving to be temp. lt.
18th BATT.—Lt. W. J. Baxter to be adjt.
19th BATT.—Pte. H. E. Ball to be temp. lt.
2nd BATT.—Lt. W. St. G. Ingraham to be temp. capt. whilst comd. a Trench Mortar Bty. Co. Sergt.-Maj. J. Fos to be temp. lt.
23rd (Rts) BATT.—Lt. R. de V. Terroux to be temp. capt. Cpl. J. F. Fitzpatrick to be temp. lt.
25th BATT.—To be temp. lts.: G. McGlashan to be temp. qmr. Sergts. to be temp. lts.: A. R. Ledingham, G. McL. Matheson, C. J. Oram.
29th BATT.—Co. sergt.-maj. to be temp. lts.: R. L. Doige, F. W. Kirkland, Sergts. to be temp. lts.: G. W. Adams, E. R. Briggs, J. McC. Cunningham (from M.G. Co.), D. H. McLean, J. Waddington (from M.G. Co.) To be temp. lts.: D. J. McL. Campbell (from 31st BATT.), Pte. J. O. F. Orr.
31st BATT.—Sergts. to be temp. lts.: W. C. Bryan, H. N. Simpson. To be temp. lts.: L.-Sergt. J. N. Mee, Cpl. H. P. Morgan, Pte. J. T. L. Sara.
40th (Rts) BATT.—Temp. Sec. Lt. H. G. Lean, from Som. L.I., to be temp. lt.
60th BATT.—L.-Sergt. J. A. Lalanne, from P.P.C.L.I., to be temp. lt.
2nd Pz. Bn. BATT.—To be temp. lts.: Co. Q.M.S. W. T. Curtis, L.-Sergt. C. F. Szpawka.
106th (OVERSEAS) BATT.—Lt.-Col. W. H. Allen (late capt., 15th BATT.) is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial.
CAN. A.S.C.—J. F. H. Wallace to be temp. capt. To be temp. lts.: Sergt.-Maj. S. P. Hall, from Can. Inf., Cpl. H. J. Evans (from C.A.M.C.), Lt. J. R. C. Stanley to be adjt.
C.A.M.C.—Lts. to be temp. capt. H. G. Wood, A. J. Martin, H. C. Moses, D. G. Turnbull, M. R. Graham.
CAN. DRP. CORPS.—Lt. H. R. Poussette to be temp. capt.
C.A.V.C.—Capt. C. G. Saunders to be temp. maj.
MEMORANDA.—To be temp. lts. for serv. at Can. Pnr. Trg. Depot: Cpl. L. G. Warren, Pte. A. G. Sinclair, Pte. D. A. Smith.

Imperial Army.

R.F.C.—Asst. Equip. Off.—Temp. Sec. Lt. A. L. Wilson. To be temp. sec. lts. on prob. for duty with the R.F.C.: L.-Col. C. J. Beatty (2nd Can. Divl. Supp. Col.), Pte. R. F. Browne (2nd Can. Divl. H.Q. Sub. Staff), Cpl. C. P. Creighton (2nd Can. Divl. Sig. Co.), From Flying Officers (Obs.): Sec. Lt. A. D. Bell-Irving, Gord. Highrs, S.B.; Temp. Sec. Lt. H. C. Evans, Gen. List, to be flying officers.
Rtr. Brio.—Temp. Capt. W. R. McIlwaine, from a Serv. Bn. to be temp. capt.
R.A.M.C.—Temp. lts. to be temp. capt.: J. B. Woodrow, C. C. Cragg, R. Harvey, John V. Brown, A. F. Mavety, R. E. Horkins, R. L. Shields. Officers of C.A.M.C. to be temp. lts.: L. E. Bolster, W. G. Shaw, W. A. Cardwell.
L.N. LANC. (T.F.)—L.-Cpl. N. L. M. Sim (from C.E.F.) to be sec. lt.
MEMORANDA.—To be transferred to Gen. List for service with Trench Mortar Batteries: Sec. Lt. H. D. Addis, from Sea. Highlanders.

1st NEWFOUNDLAND RROT.—Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, Kt., to be temp. maj.

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NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE WAR.

The Newfoundland Legislature closed on May 4, after enacting the necessary measures to ensure an increased military and naval participation in the war.

Soldiers and sailors are now drilling here (says Reuter's St. John's correspondent), in addition to the combined total of 4,000 soldiers and sailors who have already been sent overseas.

A preliminary statement on the Colonial Budget indicates that Newfoundland is in the strongest financial position in the Colony's history. Officials estimate that there will be a surplus of \$60,000 for the fiscal year ending June next, and that the next year also will show a large surplus, notwithstanding the loss of \$250,000 in revenue which will follow the going into effect of the Prohibition Law next January.

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Toronto won the annual soccer match against Montreal by 2 goals to 1.

Toronto University will erect a monument or memorial building in honour of graduates and students who have fallen in the war.

The Canadian War Contingent Association continues, in conjunction with the Canadian Y.M.C.A., to despatch regularly to the Canadian troops at the front, in England, and in hospital large quantities of newspapers, magazines, writing-paper, envelopes, etc., in addition to the usual large quantities of comforts, etc., despatched daily.

A LADY who likes Canada would be glad to write cheerful letters to a Canadian Officer.—Write MYRTLE, Box No. 389, "CANADA," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Killed.

MacDonald, Lieut. N. M., Pilcher, Maj. M. C., Mtd.
Mtd. Rifles. Rifles.
Marshall, Lieut.-Col. W. R., Waterston, Capt. D.,
D.S.O. C.A.M.C., and Inf.

Died of Wounds.

Cockburn, Lieut. G. A.

**Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported
Died as a Prisoner of War.**

Douglass, Lieut. C. I.

Wounded.

Dawes, Lieut. A. S., Art. Parkes, Lieut. G. R., Mtd. Rifles.
Dolphin, Lieut. C. Stevenson, Lieut. R. W.
Duff, Lieut. P. J. A. Todd, Lieut. J. J.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Major Pilcher formerly belonged to the 53rd Sherbrooke Regt.; Lieut. Cockburn to the 1st Howitzer Brigade Ammunition Column, Guelph, Ont.; Capt. Waterston to No. 5 Field Ambulance, Montreal; Lieut. Douglass to the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax.

Lieut.-Col. William Roland Harris Dann, Bedfordshire Regiment (wounded), was born in 1876, and had his first experience of military life with the Canadian forces. During the South African War he came to England, and joined the Manchester Regiment, subsequently, in 1908, transferring to his present corps. He holds the Queen's medal with five clasps.

Capt. T. M. Foote, Loyal North Lancashire Regt. (wounded), received his commission a little over a year ago from the 50th Regt., of Victoria, B.C.

See Lieut. J. Gurney, London Regt. (missing), received his commission from the C.E.F. in September last.

See Lieut. A. S. Pirie, Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), reported wounded, received his commission from the Canadian Divisional Mounted Troops in July last.

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THE FAIR FOR WOUNDED ALLIES.**A Canadian Booth.**

Elaborate efforts are being made to ensure the success of the Fair to be held at the Caledonian Market, Islington, on Tuesday and Wednesday next on behalf of the wounded of our Allies.

Lady Perley is taking particular interest in the Canadian



[Photo] [Bassano].
THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN
ARMY CORPS.

Major-General the Hon. Sir Julian Byng, K.C.M.G.,
C.B., M.A., D.S.O.



[Photo] [Elliott & Fry].
THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. W. R. MARSHALL, D.S.O.



[Photo] [Bassano].
THE WIFE OF THE CANADIANS' NEW
COMMANDER,
Lady Byng.

Fl. Sub-Lt. A. J. Boddy (recently reported killed) was the son of Mr. W. Boddy, Sherbourne Street, Toronto, and was trained at the Canadian Aviation School.

Capt. H. Colin Clarke, Army Service Corps (killed), was the eldest son of Mr. H. C. Clarke, Clerk of the Peace, and formerly Town Clerk of Shrewsbury. Capt. Clarke, who was a solicitor, took at one time a prominent part in Shrewsbury politics, and was the prospective Liberal candidate. Afterwards he became a barrister, and practised in British Columbia. He joined the Colours soon after the outbreak of the war.

Capt. Conway Bennett Thompson, Middlesex Regiment, of Victoria, B.C., younger son of the late Bennett Thompson, of Dublin, died on May 23 at the Howard Home, Brighton.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Of the officers reported wounded this week, Lieut. Stevenson, of Haileybury, Ont., is back at duty; Lieut. Parkes (head and arm) is at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux; Lieut. Todd, Montreal (elbow, severe), at the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital, Etaples; and Lieuts. Dawes, of Montreal (shell wound, left arm), and Duff, of Welland (shell wound, slight), at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet. Lieut. Dolphin (shell shock and strained back) is at No. 4 London General Hospital, Denmark Hill.

Among officers previously reported wounded, Lieut. G. P. G. Dunlop and Capt. I. M. R. Sinclair have rejoined their units. The following are now in London hospitals:—Lieut. C. A. Bell and Lieut. O. T. Macklem, No. 1, Hyde Park Place, W.; Capt. F. J. Buchanan, 4th London General, Denmark Hill.

See Lieut. W. H. Cartwright, Coldstream Guards, reported wounded, received his commission from the Canadian Mtd. Rifles in April last.

booth, for which Canadian curios and handiwork are specially required, though gifts of pictures, china, glass, jewellery, books, or money contributions will also be acceptable, and should be sent to her at Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster. Lady Allan and Mrs. G. McL. Brown are among the many Canadian ladies who are assisting the work, and will have stalls or assist in the Canadian booth.

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It is understood that Lieut.-General Sir E. A. H. Alderson, K.C.B., will become Inspector-General of Canadian Forces, with headquarters in London.

In addition to sending many thousands of recruiting posters to Toronto, the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee recently despatched about a ton to Winnipeg for use in the West.

According to Senator Mason, British-born from the United Kingdom comprised 61 per cent. of the total Canadian enlistments; Canadian-born, English-speaking, 28½ per cent.; Canadian-born, French-speaking, 3½ per cent.; and foreign born, 6 per cent.

In appreciation of the part they are taking in the defence of the Empire there has been presented to the officers of the 1st Newfoundland Regiment by the inhabitants of Ayr and district a silver casket, mounted on an oak plinth made from a piece of the original foundations of the Auld Brig of Ayr.

The ceremony of naming and presenting to Canada an aeroplane, to be known as "The Leicester," will take place at Leicester to-day, and invitations have been issued for the occasion by the Imperial Air Fleet Committee to a number of distinguished persons. Lord Desborough will preside over a luncheon, at which the Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., and Lady Perley, together with the Agents-General of the Canadian Provinces, will be present.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

It is now regarded as exceedingly doubtful whether Sir Robert Borden will come to England this summer. The Hon. Sir G. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General, are, however, now on their way.

Lady Borden launched the Canadian Government ice-breaker *J. D. Hazen*, at the Canadian Vickers works in Montreal on May 15.

Sir George Perley and Lady Drummond were among those present at the very successful meeting of the Y.M.C.A. in the

Among the latest arrivals from Canada are Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, Messrs. Archer Lane, L. R. Sifton, Mrs. M. H. Sifton, Mrs. J. Strathy, and Mr. F. H. Marling.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Col. C. Greville-Harston, Quebec, announces the engagement of his niece, Dorothy Grenville, to Mr. W. Marler Bancroft, son of the late Rev. Charles Bancroft, of Montreal. The marriage is to take place on Monday next.

An engagement is announced between Capt. W. M. Hart, C.A.M.C., who was for some time a prisoner of war in Germany, and Miss Dorothy Pearson, daughter of Mr. E. W. Pearson, solicitor, formerly of Manitoba, now of Brook Green, W.

An engagement is announced between Lieut. Cyril Boyd Carter, Newfoundland Regiment, second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Carter, St. John's, Newfoundland, to Eva Constance, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mogg, Inglewood, Nicosia Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

The wedding took place quietly at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury Square, London, on May 12, of Capt. W. B. Medcalfe, 25th Batt., to Geraldine Leslie, daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Smith, Windsor, N.S.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Kenneth Stuart, Canadian Engineers, to Marguerite Dorothy (Rita) Bauld, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bauld, Halifax, N.S.

The engagement is announced between Capt. W. H. Ockleston, 5th Kings' (Liverpool) Regiment, son of the late John Ockleston and Mrs. Ockleston, of Frodsham, Cheshire, and Freda Marion, elder daughter of W. R. Nicholson and Mrs. Nicholson, Nelson's Croft, Bebington, Cheshire, and granddaughter of the late Pillam Scarth Stevenson, of Montreal.

The marriage arranged between Frank Laxon, 9th the Royal Scots, fourth son of the late Mr. A. S. Laxon and Mrs. Laxon, of Coventry, Warwickshire, and Anne Doratheia, eldest daughter of Capt. T. W. Stirling, R.N., and Mrs. Stirling, of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire, and Cadder, Kelowna, B.C., will take place very quietly at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, London, W., at 12 noon to-day.

Two well-known Toronto families were united by the marriage on May 23, at St. Ninian's Presbyterian Church, Golder's Green, London, of Lieut. Goodwin Gibson, jun., Staff Captain to Col. Vernon Eaton, commanding the 3rd Canadian Artillery Division, stationed at Witley Camp, Surrey, and Miss Ione Hunter Heintzman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Heintzman, of Toronto. The bridegroom is a member of the firm of Gibson Bros., real estate brokers, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin Gibson. The bride's father is a leading pianoforte manufac-

turer. The bridegroom's uncle, the Rev. Dr. J. Munro Gibson, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. J. M. E. Ross. The bride was attended by Miss Christian Hope, the bridegroom's young cousin, and Lieut. Munro M. Gibson, 3rd Canadian Pioneers, the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man, having obtained special leave from France for the occasion. The officers present representing the 3rd Canadian Brigade were Lieuts. Reginald Case, W. O. Gibson, and Cameron. After the ceremony a reception was held at Linnell Close, the residence of Mr. George Hope, cousin of the bridegroom.

Two days later, Lieut. Gibson took his bride down to Milford, the little village adjoining Witley Camp. At the station they found awaiting them a cavalcade of mounted officers and also an old English stage coach gaily decorated and drawn by six black gun horses, the riders and out-riders of which were Lieuts. Gordon Reece, Conn Smyth, Wylie Grier, Scott Robertson, Onestead, and McCaul, brother officers of the bridegroom in the 8th Brigade. At the officers' mess of the 8th Brigade a



LIEUT. GOODWIN GIBSON, JUN.

Tottenham Court Road headquarters on Friday of last week. Sir George Perley spoke of the good work done by the Canadian as well as the British Young Men's Christian Association, and described such bodies as links of Empire.

Lieut. Bertram Hooper, 19th Battalion was decorated with the Military Cross by the King at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, is staying at the Carlton Hotel. Mrs. Sifton and their family accompanied him from Edmonton.

Mr. P. G. Mahoney, M.L.A. for Westmorland County, has succeeded the Hon. John Morrissey (resigned) as Minister of Public Works in the New Brunswick Cabinet.

Mrs. W. E. Stavert has left Folkestone with her family to reside at Hurstfield, Wolsey Road, East Molesey.

Among the recently elected Canadian Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute are Lieut. Arthur Wyn-Williams, Lieut. F. L. Hybart, and Mr. Samuel Barraclough (Sutherland, Sask.)



MRS. GOODWIN GIBSON (MISS IONE HEINTZMAN).

guard of honour under Sergt.-Major Bodfish was drawn up. Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson were then received by Col. Vernon Eaton, the commanding officer, and Mrs. Eaton, and amongst those also present were Major Austin Gillies (commanding the 6th Brigade) and Mrs. Gillies, Major Carscallon (commanding the 9th Brigade), Major Ralston (commanding the 10th Brigade), Major McNaughton (commanding the 11th Brigade) and Mrs. McNaughton, Major and Mrs. Syre, Major and Mrs. (Gordon Southan, Lady Markham (wife of Admiral Markham) and Miss Markham, Capt. and Mrs. David Dick, Capt. and Mrs. Waddell, Capt. Bishop, of the Divisional Staff, in addition to many other officers of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Brigades and the 3rd Canadian Divl. Ammunition Column. Over 100 guests sat down to the wedding breakfast. Col. Vernon Eaton proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and made the presentation of a silver cigarette box on which the names of all the officers of the 8th Brigade were engraved.

The bridegroom's younger brother, Lieut. L. Percival A. Gibson, 19th Batt., C.E.F., and formerly of the 48th Highlanders, was killed in action on March 6. The bride's brother, Lieut. Howard C. Heintzman, is serving with the C.E.A.

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. J. Hill.

Mr. James Jerome Hill, whose death took place on Monday at St. Paul, Minnesota, in his 78th year, was a native of Guelph, Ontario, of Scottish-Irish parentage. After working in a country store, he migrated to St. Paul in his 18th year, and commenced a career which in 1893 culminated in his election to the Presidency of the Great Northern Railway, 5,441 miles long, a system which was gradually built up by his

personal energy and far-sightedness. Mr. Hill will be always remembered in Canada for his association with Lord Mount Stephen and the late Lord Strathcona in the syndicate which brought about the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was a strong advocate of improved railway facilities between Canada and the United States, and took great interest in the extension of the Great Northern Railway to Vancouver, and the establishment of fine terminals thereon. In later years Mr. Hill usually spent part of the summer in fishing and yachting in Canadian waters. Recently Mr. Hill's fame as a railway organiser was recalled by the invitation extended to him by the King of the Belgians to supervise the work of railway reconstruction in Belgium after the war, an invitation which on February 17 he cordially accepted. Like the late Sir William Van Horne, ex-President of the C.P.R., Mr. Hill was an enthusiastic art collector, and his private gallery contained some renowned paintings. Mr. Hill gave \$500,000 towards establishing a Roman Catholic Theological Seminary at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. William Angus died at Montreal on May 12 in his 82nd year. Ever since he came from Scotland in his 18th year he had been identified with the paper industry, and was General Manager of the Royal Pulp and Paper Co. when he retired from business.

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SAVING THE CANADIAN HORSES.

R.S.P.C.A. War Work.

A striking tribute to the war work of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is paid by no less an authority than the Inspector-General of Communications.

It opens with a reference to four motor horse ambulances (for conveyance of wounded horses from the battle lines to veterinary hospitals) which have been presented by the R.S.P.C.A. for use at veterinary hospitals in various centres. "I shall be glad," the Inspector-General continues, to the Hon. Secretary of the Society, "if you will inform the President of the committee how we appreciate this further help. These motor ambulances will greatly aid the work of the hospitals, and will prevent a large amount of suffering when sick and injured horses are conveyed from railway stations to hospitals."

In another part of the same report the Inspector-General shows the direct connection between prompt action by the Society in this country and the saving of horses' lives in the battle lines. Here is the passage:—"I take this opportunity of thanking your committee for the further gift of horse-drawn ambulances, which, together with those already given to veterinary hospitals and which can now be released by the motor ambulances, will be issued to the mobile veterinary sections at the front immediately. These also will be of very real assistance, as they will save many horses which would otherwise be lost to the Army. The help which the fund has given has been much appreciated by all concerned, not only as a means of preventing unnecessary suffering, but also in saving the lives of valuable animals."

Funds are urgently required to aid the horses employed in the war area. In particular, £8,000 is required for accommodation for the Canadian army horses now under treatment.

Contributions may be sent either through the Editor of Canada or direct to the Hon. Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.

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Pte. A. Bramley Moore, P.P.C.I.T. (died as wounded), was formerly M.P.P. for Lloydminster in the Alberta Legislature.

A VISITOR IN LONDON.

X.—Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The republication of these notes will be found useful by members of the Canadian Forces visiting London.

From our office windows we have been watching one of the great transformation scenes of London. The gradual growth of a great thoroughfare, springing up amongst the ruins of a vile slum—a thoroughfare of tall white buildings possessing some slight uniformity of architecture is an interesting sight, though not without its pathetic side. The clearance was sweeping, but it was not altogether complete. Newcastle House, scarcely a hundred yards from the offices of Canada and the offices of the Quebec Government, still remains intact. It is a tall, square, rather murky building at the north-west entrance to Lincoln's Inn Fields, formerly known as Powis House, having been built for the Marquis of Powis in 1686. It was afterwards the residence of that Duke of Newcastle of whom it was said that he went about like a man who was looking for ten minutes he had lost earlier in the day.

"The Ship" Tavern.

Lincoln's Inn Fields was at one time called Ficket's Fields and Whetstone's Park, being in Elizabethan days a cut-throat neighbourhood, into which no respectable person risked his neck. Whetstone Park is to this day the name of a narrow street of warehouses that leads off Little Turnstile at the Newcastle House extremity of the Fields. If you branch off at this point and follow the narrow alley which leads into Holborn, you will find yourself face to face with a small public-house called the Ship Tavern, an unromantic little building, once the scene of a characteristic phase of old London life. In a room at the back there used to gather a brave little congregation of Roman Catholics, who before the days of religious freedom had to hold their services with the utmost secrecy. With their pint pots before them and their clay pipes in their hands—to all appearances a convivial gathering—their priest would read the Mass, while one of the company guarded the door. A more aristocratic congregation of the same Church used to meet under the protection of the Sardinian Embassy, at the other end of the square, only recently razed to the ground. (The direct descendant of this chapel stands to-day opposite Kingsway House.) Little Turnstile, in which the Ship Tavern is, gains its name from the Turnstile which originally stood at this point to prevent cattle straying from the fields into the neighbouring roads.

The Old Houses.

Walking from Little Turnstile down to Portugal Street, one can still see some fine old houses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. No. 57 is one of the few remaining specimens of Inigo Jones's domestic architecture, and has fortunately been preserved by the London County Council. No. 58 is pointed out as the original of Mr. Tulkington's in "Bleak House," at one time the residence of John Forster, where Dickens first read "The Christmas Carol" to his friends. Inigo Jones originally planned the square under a commission from James I., which commanded him to reduce to uniformity a neighbourhood "much planted with the dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality," but also "deformed by cottages and mean buildings." Unfortunately, the private taste of the owners did not accord with that of the great architect, and though "Mr. Jones drew the ground plot, the work was unaccomplished." Lincoln's Inn Fields, however, remains to-day one of the most beautiful, as it is one of the most historic, squares in London. In the centre of the well-kept garden is a plate marking the place of execution of Lord William Russell and Algernon Sidney, the spot being chosen, it is said, from its proximity to Newgate. On the north side of the square is the house of Sir John Soane, now the charming little Soane Museum. The south side, formerly occupied by the houses of great lawyers, backs on to Portugal Street, where there was a famous theatre occupied by the "Duke's Players." In the same neighbourhood is the spurious Old Curiosity Shop, and what is left of Clare Market (held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, under the auspices of the Earl of Clare), and other "filthy and inconvenient alleys."

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USEFUL ADDRESSES.

Canadian Pay and Record Office—Westminster House, 7, Millbank, S.W.

Canadian Red Cross Society—14, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Canadian War Contingent Association—Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria Street, S.W.

Maple Leaf Club (11, Chancery Street, Berkeley Square, W.), and "Daughters of the Empire" Club—5, Connaught Place, Marble Arch, W.

Peel House Club—Regency Street, Westminster, S.W.

Victoria League Club—16, Regent Street, and Annexe, Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.

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Canada was represented by Sir George Perley and the Agents-General at the reception at the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday to meet the Prime Minister of Australia.



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Canadian trade for April reached a total of \$106,585,334, compared with \$65,221,031 for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

TORONTO.—Within ten years the officers and employees of the Ontario Civil Service have increased in numbers from 779 to 1,383, an increase of 594, or over 77 per cent. This information is contained in a return asked for in the closing hours of the Legislature.

The Provincial Legislature decided to appoint a Select Committee to consider an amendment to the Ontario Insurance Act to put fraternal insurance societies on an actuarial basis. The matter was introduced at the request of some 20 Canadian fraternal societies, who are licensed under the Insurance Department of Ontario, and have a total membership of 375,000 and insurance amounting to \$385,000,000. Their total income during 1914 was seven and a half millions, and their assets at the end of that year were something like \$60,000,000. The change proposed is intended to protect 1,750,000 persons by putting the funds of the societies on an actuarial basis.

HAMILTON.—At a congregational meeting of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church a purse of \$600 was presented to the retiring pastor, Rev. Capt. J. B. Paulin, Chaplain of the 86th Machine Gun Battalion, which, it is expected, will in the near future proceed overseas.

LONDON.—Mr. Justice Latchford, in the Thomas F. Kingsmill will case, gave judgment proving the document as entered for probate. Under the will \$225,000 of a \$241,000 estate is given to Thomas F. Kingsmill, son of the deceased by a wife who lived in this city. The remainder, including the testator's residence, is bequeathed to Mrs. Margaret Kingsmill, late of London, England, who entered suit to break the will.

—Mr. F. Landon, of the *Free Press*, has been appointed Librarian of the Public Library.

BRANTFORD.—*The Brant War-Whoop* is the name of the journal of the 125th Battalion, C.E.F. (Lieut.-Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe), published fortnightly.

Work on the L.E. and N. Railway between here and Port Dover is progressing favourably, and the company expects to have the line into Simcoe opened this month.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway has objected to the city's proposals in regard to the erection of a Lake Erie and Northern Railway station, holding that the claims are not justified.

SARNIA.—The Customs receipts for April show an increase over the same period last year of nearly 100 per cent. In 1916 the collections were \$80,110, while in 1915 they were \$43,365.

The first lot of Belgians bound for sugar beet centres in Western Ontario have passed through here. These men are admitted yearly under permit from the Dominion Government to work in the sugar beet industries.

The capital that is being furnished for the new Sarnia flax mill will come entirely from Canadian capitalists. Throughout the county of Lambton there are now over 12,000 acres set aside for the growing of flax. Sarnia has 270 acres, Petrolia 300, Alvinston 212, Forest 250, and Oil Springs has 200 acres.

ORILLIA.—The skating rink has been totally destroyed by fire. The rink had just been fitted as a motion-picture theatre by Mr. L. W. Robbins.

—The Assessor's roll shows the population to be now 8,057, an increase of 600 over last year.

BERLIN.—The electors decided, by a majority of 81, to change the name of this city. The small majority is due to the large number of residents of German ancestry. A committee of 99 citizens has been appointed to select a new name for the city.

INGERSOLL.—Mr. Charles Mabce, ex-Mayor, has been fatally injured on the race track.

PORT ARTHUR.—Work has commenced on the construction of three ocean freighters at the local shipyards.

—Seven returned soldiers have been recommended for various positions in the Customs and Post Office.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—The appeal from the award of the Exchequer Court fixing the amount to be paid for the Carslake Hotel property is still pending. The award called upon the Government to pay \$288,250 with interest on \$68,750 from October 15, 1914, and on \$45,000 from October 15 to December 3, 1914. Already \$220,000 has been paid upon the purchase price.

—At the meeting of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Canadian Curling Club the officers elected were:—President, Mr. H. E. Suckling, Montreal C.C.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. S. Stocking, Quebec C.C., and W. M. Kearns, St. Andrew's C.C.; Chaplain, Dr. James Barclay, Thistle C.C.; Secretary, Mr. J. Bruce Stewart, Heather C.C., Montreal.

—A site has been secured for a large theatre at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Timothée Streets.

SHERBROOKE.—It is understood that there is a strong possibility of the Shawinigan power being brought here from Windsor Falls this summer. Several local industries are interested in the matter, and for purposes of protection it is regarded as very desirable that a further power supply should be available. Mr. C. J. McCuaig, of Montreal, is said to be interested in the matter.

KNOWLTON.—The new officers of the Board of Trade are:—President, Mr. E. Fleury; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Bedee; Secretary, Mr. L. H. Pibus; Treasurer, Rev. E. M. Taylor.

THREE RIVERS.—Work on the traction extension to Cap à la Magdelein is about to be commenced. This, together with the erection of the St. Maurice Paper Company's new plant, will make work lively this summer.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—"The Intoxicating Liquor Act" will be effective on May 1, 1917. Later, probably after the war, there will be a referendum to determine whether the people wish or not to continue under prohibition. It is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall fix the percentage of alcohol allowed in so-called non-intoxicating beers. The present Act allows 2½ per cent. The Act does not prohibit the use of liquor in a man's own house or importation from any place outside the Province by any person for his own use.

ST. JOHN.—The winter port season practically closed on April 29, and from every standpoint an enviable record has been set. The total receipts from December 1 to April 29 amounted to \$81,319, an increase of about 30 per cent. over the year 1914-15, which brought in \$63,883, and was about 20 per cent. more than 1913-14. The sailings aggregated 206, or 53 over last season.

—The City Council has ratified the taxation agreement made with Messrs. T. McAvity and Sons in 1914, looking to the erection of a large iron and brass foundry on the Marsh Road, immediately adjacent to the I.C.R. tracks.

—It has been decided to rebuild the isolation hospital on Sandy Point Road, recently destroyed by fire. The new building will cost \$15,000.

—The Provincial Automobile Association has elected Mr. T. P. Regan, President; Messrs. R. Downing Paterson, G. A. Kimball, E. Hutchison, and C. F. Rogers, of Woodstock, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Harry Ervin, of this city, Secretary.

—Mr. H. O. McInerney, Registrar of Probate here, succeeds the late Judge Knowles as Judge of Probate. The new Judge is the son of the late George V. McInerney, M.P.

—Lady Tilley presided over the quarterly meeting of this Provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and reported \$2,368 received in subscriptions since February 1, besides large quantities of supplies sent to the headquarters in London.

NEWCASTLE.—The new Miramichi hospital will be opened this month. The President of the Board is Mr. W. A. Park.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—After the prorogation of the final Session of the Provincial Legislature the Hon. G. H. Murray was presented with a congratulatory address and a silver tea service and salver by members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly upon his completion of twenty years' continuous service as Premier of the Province.

The annual report of the Game Commissioners shows 1,095 moose killed, an increase of 387 over the previous year. Few caribou remain. Deer have been protected for 20 years and some think the time has come for an open season. The open season is now from October 21 to 31. The returns of fur skins exported during the year show most material decreases in the case of all kinds of animals. The fur skins exported during the year were: 27 otter, 182 mink, 596 weasel, 54 red fox, 3 cross fox, 43 wild cat, 49 raccoon, 54 house cat, 23 bear, 255 skunk, 1,262 muskrat, 2 squirrel.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. The Rev. J. W. MacLean, Secretary of the Social Service Council, has been appointed Prohibition Commissioner for the Province. Messrs. W. A. Henderson and Co., of this city, have been appointed auditors of the municipal accounts, their tender of \$3,600 being \$800 lower than that of Macintosh and Hyde, the auditors for several years.

Three new permanent buildings are being erected at the Sewell military camp, which is being organised by Inspector-General John Hughes.

—The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture states that the wool industry will probably increase by more than 100 per cent.

Mr. J. E. McFarlane, Eastern Manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Ltd., has been appointed General Manager, and arrived here to take up his new duties.

BRANDON.—Reports presented at the meeting of the Executive of the Patriotic Fund here show that during the month ending April 20 the sum of \$4,716 was received, and the disbursements amounted to \$4,704. The number of families receiving help from the Fund is now 300.

RESTON.—Fire has destroyed the business premises of the Bank of British North America. Rebuilding will take place as soon as arrangements can be made. The fire completely destroyed the east side of Main Street. Seven business places were burned.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

SASKATOON. Camp Hughes is now ready for the reception of troops, and will eventually have accommodation for 20,000. In Christ Church a brass lectern has been erected to the memory of Capt. Innes-Hopkins (killed in action) by his father, who resides in Yorkshire.

MOOSE JAW. The City Council will construct a dam across the valley at Sandy Creek, Caron. When completed the reservoir will hold 200,000,000 gallons of water, thus ensuring a permanent water supply.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—His Honour Dr. R. G. Brett, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, has been appointed Hon. Col. of the 82nd Overseas Battalion, Calgary.

Mr. J. D. McArthur has recently been in Ottawa in connection with the securing of a cash subsidy for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway now under construction through the valley of the Peace River. This railway has not so far secured any subsidy, though over 400 miles of the line have already been constructed.

Mr. W. P. Hutchison, until lately Manager of the G.T.P. Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, has been appointed Manager of the G.T.P. Hotel Macdonald, here.

CALGARY.—At a meeting of the Calgary Hospitals Board, presided over by Mayor M. C. Costello, it was decided to proceed immediately with the building of an extension to the hospital, to be used for a nurses' home. It will cost \$60,000, and will be located on the west side of the present General Hospital building, and will accommodate 100 nurses.

Mr. Pat Burns, the celebrated cattle dealer, says that the outlook in the live-stock business is now very good. Farmers are going in more for cattle-raising, and those forced out of the hog business a year ago are re-entering it.

LETHBRIDGE.—On April 26 six German prisoners, after tunnelling a passage four and a half feet under ground and 110 feet long, leading from the ground beneath their bunkhouse out under the compound fence in the city nurseries, adjacent to the Exhibition grounds, made their escape from the internment camp here.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Officers of the Alpine Club of Canada are preparing for the 11th annual camp, to be held in the Bow Valley, below the Massive Range, near Banff, from July 1 to 31.

—Major-General Otter has arrived here after inspecting the internment camps in the Province. There are now 17 internment camps in Canada, four of them in British Columbia. Altogether 7,000 alien enemies are in the various camps.

VANCOUVER.—The City Council has dispensed with the services of Mr. S. W. Jarrett, the City Building Inspector since 1907, and has placed Mr. R. A. McKenzie in charge of the department with a salary of \$125 per month. The work has fallen off greatly since 1913.

—The tax rate for the current year has been fixed by the City Council at 24.44 mills, with a rebate of 10 per cent., bringing the net rate to 22 mills, the same as last year.

—In April there were 452 applications for assistance to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the assistance rendered to these families totalling \$7,132. The total families on the books on April 30 were 3,562, of whom 2,539 had then received altogether \$52,324.

EDMONDS.—Burnaby's tax rate for 1916 has been fixed at 15 mills on improved and 34 mills on wild land.



THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Promotions and Appointments for Officers—Commissions for N.C.O.s and Men.

WEDNESDAY, May 24, "Empire Day," was observed as a holiday by the Canadian troops in the Shorncliffe Command, and was devoted to sports of all kinds, each brigade, battalion, and unit arranging its own programme.

Capt. J. N. Gillies, 15th Toronto Highland Batt., has been granted special leave of absence until July 1.

Capt. J. Sutherland, 4th Divisional Cavalry, has been transferred to the General List of Officers, Canadian Training Division, and detailed for duty with the Department of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone.

Major A. E. Bywater (49th Rifles, Belleville, Ont.), 39th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been appointed to the temporary command of the 33rd Ontario Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel A. Wilson on leave.

Lieut. R. M. Manahan (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw, Sask.), 11th Res. Batt., who, some little time ago, returned to Canada on special leave from the Canadian Base at Havre, has been retained there for duty.

Lieut. the Hon. B. W. Aymer, 7th B.C. Batt., attached to the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been granted special leave to return to Canada until July 24.

ferred to the Res. Brigade, C.E.A., Shorncliffe. Prior to receiving a commission in and appointment of Quartermaster to the 25th N.S. Batt., Lieut. Newnam was a Sergt.-Major (W.O.) in the R.C.H.A. He has had over 25 years' military service, and fought in the North West Rebellion, and through the South African War with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

Capt. M. W. Lawton (C.A.M.C., Winnipeg), late Quartermaster, 4th Field Ambulance, 2nd Canadian Division, invalided from overseas a few weeks ago to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to Bath for duty under the A.D.M.S. Embarkations, in connection with the Canadian Discharge Centre, Prior Park, Coombe Down.

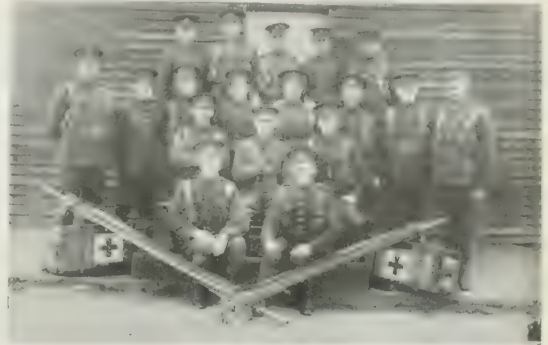
Lieut. G. W. Jupp (29th Highland Light Infantry, Galt), 20th Ontario Batt., late 34th Ontario Res. Batt., has been posted to the General List, and attached to the 35th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling. Lieut. Jupp was invalided to England from overseas towards the end of April.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. Thurlow Fraser has been transferred overseas for duty with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Capt. W. L. Whitford (75th Regt., Lunenburg, N.S.), 25th N.S. Batt., who was invalided to England from overseas at the beginning of April, and posted to the General List of



MEN OF THE 46TH BATTALION OCCUPYING HUT C4, BRAMSHOTT.



CAPT. HAMILTON AND STRETCHER-BEARER SECTION, 54TH BATTALION, BRAMSHOTT.

Photos: H. Richards, Montreal and Liphook.

Major J. V. Begin (36th Battery, C.F.A., St. Boniface, Man.), Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe, late 2nd Divisional Ammunition Column, has been granted a month's leave terminating on June 15.

Lieut. W. D. Simpson, Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant of the Depot.

Sergt. R. C. M. Elliott, 28th North-West Batt., has received a commission in the Imperial Army.

Major H. Eden-Smith (2nd Q.O.R., Toronto), 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has returned to Canada to take up Staff duty at the Headquarters of the 2nd Divisional Area, Toronto.

Lieut. L. V. Drummond-Hay (106th Light Infantry, Winnipeg), 11th Res. Batt., has been appointed Adjutant of the R.C.R. and P.P.C.L.I. Depot, East Sandling.

The following officers have been transferred to the General List and attached to the Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. T. H. Murray, Lieut. E. W. H. Boyd, Lieut. W. E. Scudamore, and Lieut. A. B. Lukes, all of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Major A. A. S. Law, Royal Canadian Regt., has been attached to Headquarters, Canadian Training Division.

Lieut. P. E. Doncaster (104th Fusiliers, New Westminster, B.C.), 47th B.C. Batt., Bramshott, has vacated the appointment of Adjutant of the Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

The Forestry Battalion.

The Headquarters of the 224th Overseas (Forestry) Batt. have been established at No. 4, Sanctuary, Westminster, London, S.W., and the Battalion Training Base at Bramshott. This battalion, which has been raised in Canada for special forestry purposes in Britain, consists of six complete companies fully equipped for its special work.

Cpl. J. G. Robertson, Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut. R. Fleming (51st Rifles, Sault Ste. Marie), 37th Ontario Res. Batt., Lower Digby, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant.

Lieut. T. F. Newnam (R.C.H.A., Halifax), 17th N.S. Res. Batt., East Sandling, late 25th N.S. Batt., has been trans-

ferred to the 17th N.S. Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut.-Colonel C. N. Shanley, Canadian Army Pay Corps, has been invalided to England from overseas.

Regt. Sergt.-Major H. Hill, 45th Brandon Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed a Warrant Officer (1st Class).

Mr. Richard Coulson has been appointed to a commission in the C.E.F. with the rank of Temp. Lieut., posted to the General List of Officers, and attached to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, for duty.

Capt. H. B. Poston, Royal Canadian Regt., has returned to Canada to take up a Staff appointment at Valcartier Camp.

Capt. T. Domaille, General List of Officers, 68th South Sask. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the 32nd Res. Batt. Capt. Domaille was originally in the ranks of the 5th Western Cavalry Batt., and received his commission on the field early last summer. Returning to Canada on sick leave, later on, he was appointed to the 68th Overseas Batt., then in training at Regina, and promoted from Lieut. to Captain, coming to England again more recently with that battalion.

Capt. G. G. Corbet (28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.), C.A.M.C., formerly with No. 1 General Hospital, C.E.F., has been transferred from the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood, Wokingham, for duty.

Reinforcing the Canadian Scottish.

The 16th Canadian Scottish Batt., 1st Canadian Division, is now reinforced by the 30th B.C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. the Rev. R. Macnamara (Chaplain to the 77th Regt., Dundas, Ont.) has been transferred overseas to service with the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Sergt. G. L. Cassidy, employed under the A.D.M.S., C.E.F., has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Naval Motor Boat Reserve.

Pte. E. G. Clarke, Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been appointed to a commission in the Imperial Army and posted to the 9th Bucks Yeomanry.

The following officers have been attached to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe:—Major N. L. Robson (27th Light Horse,

Canadians
at
Shorncliffe
and
Bramshott.



THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, AND MEN OF THE



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THE 9TH FIELD COM



LANDING, STAFF, AND ATTACHED STAFF OF THE CENTRAL
MILITARY HOSPITAL, SHORNCLIFFE.

Front Row, left to right: Capt. F. V. Woodbury (No. 7 S. H.), Major S. Archambault (No. 64 S. H.), Major V. H. Reason, Lieut. Col. J. Head, Lieut. Col. J. Stewart (No. 7 S. H.), Officer in Charge, and the Chaplain.

Major J. A. Essler (No. 8 G.H.), Capt. V. S. Mackay (No. 7 S.H.), Capt. K. F. Woodbury (No. 7 S.H.), Capt. E. K. M. Macdonald (No. 8 H.), Capt. C. D. Campbell (No. 6 G.H.), Capt. C. G. Hall (No. 9 G.H.), Capt. A. Murray (No. 8 H.), Capt. J. Gordon (No. 6 G.H.), Capt. J. Rankine (No. 6 S.H.), Capt. J. B. Cunningham, Capt. H. Ralph, Capt. J. V. Galley (No. 6 G.H.), Lieut. S. R. Balcom (No. 7 S.H.), Capt. D. A. McLeod (No. 7 S.H.).



PAYMASTER

Capt. R. H.

The Canadian Military Choir, London.

(See page 284.)



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Moose Jaw), 5th Western Cavalry Batt.; Capt. C. K. L. Pyman (30th B.C. Horse, Kelowna), 5th Western Cavalry Batt.; Lieut. A. B. Smith (105th Fusiliers, Saskatoon), 28th North-West Batt.

Lieut. W. S. Fenton, Royal Canadian Regt., General List of Officers, has been attached to H.Q. Canadian Training Division.

Capt. P. R. White (59th Regt., Alexandria, Ont.), General List of Officers, has ceased to be attached to the 39th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, and has been attached to the Pay Office, London, for duty.

Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore (Commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade, Hamilton), Commanding the 9th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Acting Brigade Commander, 6th Canadian Training Brigade, Otterpool. This brigade consists of the 63rd, 64th, 66th, and 69th Overseas Battalions, C.E.F.

Major H. E. Daniel (Adj't., 19th Dragoons, Edmonton), 49th Edmonton Batt., has been declared permanently unfit for further military service.

Lieut. H. L. Plummer (9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto), 4th C.M.R., General List of Officers, has been appointed Acting Orderly Officer, H.Q. Staff, Col. Smart's 1st Canadian Training Brigade, Digate.

Major A. G. T. Le Fevre (58th Rifles, Westmount, P.Q.), Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps, has returned to duty with his unit after being specially employed by the Ministry of Munitions, London.

Major G. R. Hall (O.C. 24th Battery, C.F.A., Peterborough), late 2nd Divisional Artillery, has ceased to be attached to the Canadian Pay Office, London, and is now attached to the Divisional Pay Office, Shorncliffe, for duty.

Pte. G. Sutherland, 16th Canadian Scottish Batt., attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Miss Flora Pyke, who has been at the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Beechborough Park, Shorncliffe, since it opened, has been appointed a Nursing Sister in the C.A.M.C.

Officers Transferred.

The following officers have recently been transferred from reserve battalions and units of the C.E.F. to active service battalions and units:—Capt. D. C. Jennings (8th Royal Rifles, Quebec), Adj't., 12th Res. Batt., to 25th N.S. Batt.; Lieut. A. G. Harrington (81st Regt., Windsor), 17th N.S. Res. Batt., to 1st Pioneer Batt.; Lieut. J. H. Douglas (109th Regt., Toronto), 35th Ontario Res. Batt., to 4th C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. H. G. Murray, Res. Brig., C.F.A., to 3rd Divl. M.T. Mortar Battery; Lieut. J. L. Mathewson, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., to 1st Divl. Trench Mortar Battery; Lieut. J. S. Brown (72nd Highlanders, Vancouver), 30th B.C. Res. Batt., to 2nd C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. E. L. O'Leary, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., to a H.T. Mortar Battery; Capt. W. H. Taylor (8th Battery, C.F.A., Gananoque), Res. Brig., C.F.A., late 1st Divl. Art., to 1st Divl. Ammn. Col.; Capt. R. Brault, C.A.M.C., to No. 1 General Hospital; Capt. W. F. Peterman (97th Rifles, Sudbury), 17th Res. Batt., rejoining 13th Montreal Highland Batt.; Lieut. H. H. Ellis, 12th Res. Batt., to 7th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. W. C. Ince (10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto), 4th Training Brigade M.G. Base, late 35th Ontario Res. Batt., to 8th Inf. Brig. M.G. Co.; Lieut. G. A. R. Ross (2nd Dragoons, Grimsby), 17th Res. Batt., to 15th Toronto Highland Batt.; Lieut. G. H. Davidson, Res. Brigade, C.F.A., to 3rd Divl. H.T. Mortar Battery.

Commissions from the Ranks.

The following warrant officers, N.C.O.s, and privates have recently been appointed to commissions in the C.E.F., and promoted from the ranks to be temp. Lieutenants:—Pte. E. A. Johnson (C.A.M.C.), attached to 12th Res. Batt., Digate; Q.M.-Sergt. T. Twist (12th Res. Batt.), to be Temp. Hon. Lieut., attached to 12th Res. Batt., and detailed for duty at Office of Minister of Munitions, London; Cpl. J. F. Cadenhead (16th Canadian Scottish Batt.), attached to Office of Canadian Representative at the Front, London; Sergt. W. H. Joliffe (H.Q. Sub-Staff, 3rd Division), attached to 12th Res. Batt., Digate; Q.M.-Sergt. A. R. Milburn (6th Battery, 2nd Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), posted to Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Pte. H. A. Johnston (C.A.M.C.), attached to 40th N.S. Res. Batt., Digate; S.-Sergt. H. A. McTaggart (C.A.M.C.), to be Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster, and posted to No. 4 General Hospital; Pte. E. Sutherland (P.P.C.L.I.), attached to 23rd Res. Batt., Digate; Sergt. C. H. Hopkins (Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe), attached to the Depot; L.-Cpl. F. B. McConnell (P.P.C.L.I.), attached to 32nd Winnipeg Res. Batt., Shorncliffe; Gnr. H. G. Irving (1st Divl. Ammn. Col.), attached to 17th N.S. Res. Batt., East Sandling; Bdr. L. St. J. Haskell (2nd Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), attached to Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Sergt. W. B. Monteith (1st Brig., 1st Divl. Art.), attached to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Sergt. C. N. Mitchell (Railway Construction Corps; employed under the D. of R. and O.), attached to Engineers' Training Depot, Shorncliffe; Cpl. F. S. Shannon (28th N.-W. Batt.), attached to

32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe; Bdr. J. Fitzpatrick (1st Brigade, 1st Divl. Art.), attached to Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorncliffe; Lt.-Sergt. R. B. Clark (C.A.M.C.), attached to 12th Res. Batt., Digate.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Carpenter, Royal Canadian Regt., lately in command of the 11th Res. Batt., has been transferred to Headquarters, 3rd Canadian Training Brigade, West Sandling.

Cpl. S. Wilkins, 1st Divisional Signal Company, C.E.F., has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut. W. H. Wardrope, R.C.D., attached to the Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to the General Staff, C.T.D.

Staff-Sergt. P. Steane, Headquarters Sub. Staff, Can. Training Div., Shorncliffe, has been promoted Superintending Clerk, Headquarters Sub. Staff, C.T.D., with the rank of Coy. Sergt.-Major, in the place of Staff-Sergt. A. Cox, promoted to commissioned rank.

Lieut. A. R. Leggo (43rd Rifles, Ottawa), 58th Ontario Batt., overseas, has been attached to the General Staff, C.T.D., as Assistant Instructor in Signalling.

Lieut. W. P. Eastwood (57th Peterborough Rangers, Ont.),



TROOPS LEAVING VICTORIA, B.C., EN ROUTE FOR ENGLAND.

39th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant of the 39th Res. Batt.

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Gordon, C.A.M.C., No. 4 General Hospital; Major G. Moberley (30th B.C. Horse, Vernon), 7th B.C. Batt., now of the C.A.S.C.; and Lieut. J. A. P. Crompton, (107th Regt., Attralmer), 30th B.C. Res. Batt., have been retained in Canada for duty.

The reinforcements which recently arrived at Folkestone for the Canadian Army Dental Corps have been partially drafted for duty as follows:—To the Canadian Training Centre, Bramshott: Capt. V. D. Westcott, Capt. C. E. Campbell, Capt. J. P. Gallagher, Capt. H. A. Simmons; to Monks Horton Physical Training Centre: Capt. R. V. Cashman; to West Sandling Camp: Capt. J. S. Girvin; to Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe: Capt. D. J. Bagshaw; to East Sandling Camp: Capt. J. T. Adams; to St. Martin's Plain; Capt. J. H. Duff.

Capt. C. W. Gaitskill (15th L.H., Calgary), who recently returned to Canada on special leave from the 50th Calgary Batt., Bramshott, has been retained there for duty with the 89th Southern Alberta Batt.

Lieut. G. C. Edridge, C.A.S.C., employed on the Staff of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Folkestone, has been appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant of the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone.

Sergt. C. K. Dowson, C.A.M.C., has been granted a commission in the C.A.M.C., C.E.F., and promoted to the rank of Captain.

Capt. H. H. Smith (1st Canadian Grenadier Guards), late Quartermaster of the 14th Montreal Batt., has been transferred from duty at the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bear Wood Park, Wokingham, to duty at Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe, to which he is now attached. Capt. Smith was wounded in the battle of Langemarck in April, 1915.

Capt. A. J. G. Davidson (Toronto), Paymaster, 1st Divl. Engrs., has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe, and attached to the 35th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Sergt.-Major C. A. Chew, C.A.P.C., has been promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer (First Class).

Lieut. N. W. F. Rant, 2nd C.M.R., in England on sick leave, is now attached to the 9th Res. Batt. at St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY CHOIR: A SUCCESSFUL ORGANISATION

THE Canadian Military Choir has by now quite captured the hearts of music-lovers in the Metropolis. Commencing a little over seven months ago with a membership of six, the choir can to-day boast of a membership of fifty excellent vocalists, the majority of whom have seen active service at the front. One of the members, Sergt.-Major (W.O.) S. V. Paterson, received the D.C.M. for conspicuous gallantry at St. Eloi.

That the London Press has taken kindly to the choir is amply evinced by the eulogistic reports that have appeared from time to time in the columns of such papers as the *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily Mail*. The former paper described the choir's performance at a leading West-End theatre as surpassing that of professional organisations, so clear and precise were the renditions.

Officers' Interest and Help.

The choir has been very fortunate in securing the help, financial and otherwise, of the officers at the Pay and Record Office, in London. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ross, Chief Paymaster, very kindly consented to become its Hon. President, at the same time contributing handsomely to the funds. Capt. A. M. Sanderson, of Toronto, is the President, and to him the members of the choir are greatly indebted for the valuable assistance he has given them. His cheery presence and kindly advice on "first nights" contribute greatly towards dispelling that nervous feeling which sometimes takes hold of even the most experienced professional performers. The conductor is Sergt. Lewis Roberts, of Vancouver, B.C., a well-known choir leader and organist on the Pacific Coast.

Quite recently the choir was commanded to appear before her Majesty the Queen, six selections being rendered. At the conclusion of the programme her Majesty conveyed to Capt. Sanderson and the conductor her appreciation and delight at the performance.

In addition to singing at various hospitals and convalescent homes, the choir has appeared with immense success at the principal London theatres, the proceeds of the engagements being devoted to charity.

A flying visit was made to the Queen's Hall on May 4, the occasion being a concert for the wounded soldiers, the great assembly according to the Canadian singers a veritable ovation.

Capt. Sanderson has been inundated with requests from all parts of the country for the services of the choir, but a deaf ear has had to be given to all such appeals, as the men's duties in London will not permit them getting away. A rule that is strictly adhered to is that their work is, of course, subservient to all other duties, the men neither claiming nor receiving any privileges.

Personnel of the Choir.

The following comprise the present personnel of the choir, which has greatly increased since its first formation:

2nd TENORS. Sergt. S. C. Nicholls, P.P.C.L.I. (Saskatoon); Staff Sergt. R. H. Sanderson, 1st M.G.B. (Winnipeg); Pte. Wm. Moore, 58th Batt. (Toronto); Sergt. J. Hollingshead, 1st D.S.C. (M.T.) (Vancouver); Pte. J. Kenworthy, 60th Batt. (Kingston); Sergt. L. H. Skirshire, 1st Batt. (Windsor, Ont.); Sergt. J. P. Evans, 49th Batt. (Edmonton); Sergt. Hoar, C.F.A. (Kingston); Pte. J. E. De Longchamps, 14th Batt. (Montreal); S.Q.M.S. H. Painter, 3rd Batt. (Toronto); Sergt. C. R. Mundy, 16th Batt. (Victoria); Sergt. A. Marchant, 3rd C.M.R. (Medicine Hat).

2nd TENORS. Staff Sergt. Osborn, 15th Batt. (Swift Current, Sask.); Pte. J. T. Davies, 5th Batt. (Moosajaw); Pte. J. W. Foster, 5th C.M.R. (Montreal); Sergt. "Casey" Jones, 16th Batt. (Vancouver); S.Q.M.S. A. J. Bushell, 3rd Batt. (Toronto); Pte. Little, Sergt. W. R. Smaile, Fort Garry Horse (Winnipeg); Pte. E. Bohler, 7th Batt. (Victoria); Pte. L. A. Palmer, 2nd Div Cyclist

(Toronto); Sergt. French, 1st Div. Cyclist Coy. (Peterboro', Ont.); 1st Bass—Sergt. F. N. Crawford, Strathcona's Horse (Hamilton, N.B.); Pte. S. G. Fleming, P.P.C.L.I. (Hamilton, Ont.); 1st F. G. Cairns, 3rd Field Amb. (Vancouver, B.C.); Sergt. Moran, 10th Batt. (Calgary, Alta.); Pte. D. O. Richards, 1st Engineers (Regina); Pte. J. T. Atkinson, 2nd Field Coy. Engineers (Regina); Sergt. F. J. Waters, 3rd Batt. (Toronto); Sergt. H. I. Bates, 1st F.A. (Kingston, Ont.); Sergt. J. H. F. La Rose, 2nd Batt. (Montreal); Pte. F. W. Gardiner, 32nd Res. Batt. (Toronto).

2nd BASS. Sergt. Chas. Day, 16th Batt. (Victoria, B.C.); Sergt. J. Rowe, 5th Batt. (New York); S.-Sergt. J. P. Berrell, P.P.C.L.I. (Regina); Sergt. J. Mackle, 2nd Pioneers (Toronto); Bugler W. Cullum, C.M.R. (Toronto); Pte. W. P. Jones, 5th Batt. (Abhey, Sask.); Sergt. N. R. Evans, 8th Field Ambulance (Calgary); S.-M. W. O. S. V. Paterson (D.C.M.), P.P.C.L.I. (Calgary); S.-M. J. H. Midward, 61st Batt. (Winnipeg); Pte. W. Black, 3rd Field Ambulance (Vancouver); Pte. T. J. Allison, 1st Pioneers (Vancouver); Sergt. E. G. B. Rehl, 9th Battery C.F.A. (Toronto).

President: Capt. A. M. Sanderson (Toronto).

Conductor: Sergt. Lewis Roberts, 3rd Field Ambulance (Vancouver).

Accompanists: Sergt. A. A. Andrews, 8th Batt. (Winnipeg), Cpl. F. H. Little, 3rd Batt. (Montreal).

Sergt. Chas. Day is at present a patient at No. 2 London General Hospital, having undergone a serious operation.

Old Members.

In addition to the above it is only fair to append the names of old members, who through being transferred from London are no longer able to take an active part in the work of the choir:—

Lieut. R. W. Atkinson, Assist. Paymaster, C.C.A.C., Shorncliffe, to whom the choir is much indebted for his zeal and interest whilst acting as Secretary. Lieut. Evans, now at Liphook, was also a valued member as a baritone. S.Q.M.S. Matthews, C.C.D., and E.D. Bath, was an excellent 1st tenor, and his many friends are glad to understand that he has recovered from his recent indisposition. Staff Sergt. Houston's transfer to Shorncliffe was another distinct loss. "Stuffy," as he was popularly called, being quite a basso. S.Q.M.S. Rothery has long since gone to France, and in addition to being a useful chorister was a valued committee man. Lieut. McMullen, of the cashier's branch, London, although no longer able to sing with the "boys," nevertheless takes the keenest interest in the doings of the choir. His genial presence is always discernible wherever the choir appears. Lieut. G. D. Patterson, Assist. Officer i/c Details, is another ardent "first night" who is popular with the men. Sergt.-Major (W.O.) Affleck finds that his multifarious duties do not at present permit his taking an active part in the choir, but it is hoped that in the near future he will be able to resume choral duties again. Sergt. Billings and Sergt. Berian are now in Canada, the former having happily recovered from a very dangerous illness.

A Spirit of Camaraderie.

The choir has indeed been singularly fortunate, inasmuch as it has been able to foster a spirit of camaraderie amongst the staff at the Pay and Record Office. At the very inception of the movement some months ago, Col. W. R. Ward (at that time Chief Paymaster) wrote to Lieut. Atkinson, the Secretary, stating that "the idea was an excellent one, and that it received his wholehearted support." Col. Ward's kindly sentiments have been re-echoed by the officers since then, who undoubtedly realise that much public good will accrue to the Canadians in general by the work that is being done by their Military Choir.

This week the choir is singing in aid of charity at Golder's Green, and on Thursday evening, June 7, the members will sing to over 800 old people at the St. John's Institute, Holloway.

A photograph of the Choir appears on our centre double page.

A NEW CANADIAN COLONY.

Few people realise that the war, in addition to bringing already upwards of 200,000 Canadians in khaki to the shores of the Mother Land, has also brought a colony of Canadian women. In a very interesting article contributed to the *Empire* Day issue of *Land and Water* Miss MacLeod Moore tells us that, exclusive of the Canadian nurses, there are now about 2,000 Canadian women living temporarily in England. "Folkestone, Hythe, Sandgate, and the small places close by are now the homes of Canadian women, often closely linked together by old ties, always by a common birthplace, and above all, by a common anxiety. They talk of the same places and people; they share solicitude for the 'boys' from their own towns; they mourn together over the list of killed and wounded, and they offer the sympathy and affection of sisters to the bereaved, knowing always that they themselves may be the next to require compassion."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Particulars are given in another column of the merger which is proposed of the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Co. and Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.

The Treasury decision to impose now an additional tax of 2s. in the £ on income derived from dollar securities which it desires either to purchase or borrow for the purpose of maintaining the American exchange, makes it necessary for every one who owns any such securities to ascertain without delay whether their holdings are among those which the Treasury desires to acquire. Even those people who are not moved by patriotic motives, or who prefer to submit to the tax now imposed rather than part with their dollar investments, will probably note Mr. McKenna's suggestion that if this extra 2s. tax does not bring out a sufficient amount of suitable securities he will ask for power to increase the tax, even up to 20s. in the £ if necessary.

It would be a great convenience to the public, and would therefore conduce greatly toward the easy attainment of the Treasury's object, if a complete list was issued of all the securities the submission of which is desired. A list is issued, but it is expressly stated that it must not be considered exhaustive; and people who desire a decision in respect of securities not included in the list are instructed to make enquiries at the National Debt Office, 19, Old Jewry, London E.C. The list now published, although described as one of American dollar securities, includes several Canadian issues which again reminds one that Government Departments seem even yet to be unable to distinguish between Canada and the United States—these being:

Bell Telephone of Canada Five per Cent. bonds, 1925.
Canadian Pacific Railway Common stock and Six per Cent. Ten year notes, 1924.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie, and Cent. Terminals Railway First Mortgage Chicago Terminals Four per Cent., 1941; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Common stock, Seven per Cent. Non-Cum. Preferred, and First Cons. Mortgage Four per Cent. 1938; and Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway First Mortgage Four per Cent., 1926.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power First Mortgage, and Coll. Trust Four and a Half per Cent., 1932, and Montreal Light, Heat and Power Lachine Div. Five per Cent. S.F. 1933.

Montreal Tramways First and Reg. Mortgage Five per Cent., 1941, series "A."

Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls First Mortgage Five per Cent., 1943, and Ontario Transmission Co. First Mortgage Guaranteed Five per Cent., 1945.

Some surprise has been occasioned by the inclusion of C.P.R. Common shares in the list, as it was understood that these had been specially excluded from the mobilisation plan owing to a fear on the part of the Canadian Government that otherwise control of the C.P.R. might pass into United States hands. We understand that the Treasury only propose to borrow, not to purchase, C.P.R. Common stock.

Hollinger is one of the few mines which have been mentioned in this column. The management both of the mine and the company has been consistently wise and straightforward, and there have been no stock market manipulations or scandals. The par value of the shares is \$5, and they have been over \$30. We recommended them in this column when they could be obtained at \$8-\$10, and anyone who acted on our hint has good cause to be grateful, as, in addition to the big rise in capital value, regular monthly dividends have been paid, and latterly at the rate of 52 per cent. per annum. A merger of the Hollinger with other mines adjoining is now under formation. This will include three other properties—the Acme, Middleton, and Claim 13,147—which have been acquired and developed by the same management which has brought the Hollinger to its present state of financial prosperity and success. Hollinger, which was capitalised at \$3,000,000 in \$5 shares, is capitalised in the merger at \$12,000,000. The other three properties are capitalised at the same amount, and \$1,000,000 is reserved in the Treasury, so that the new company is capitalised at \$25,000,000 in 5,000,000 shares. Although the recent market price of Hollinger would seem to justify a larger value in the merger than \$20 a share, there is good reason to believe that the new properties brought in are of proved value, and it is stated that Hollinger shareholders will enjoy from the commencement of the new arrangement the same rate of dividend as they have been getting, with the probability of substantial increases from time to time.

Referring again to our recent notes in this column in respect to the attraction possessed by many Canadian municipal issues, it is of interest to note the strong rise which has occurred in some of these stocks during the past week or two. For instance, last week Calgary Five per Cents. rose 6 points, from 86½ to 92½, and Vancouver 4½ per Cents. rose 6½ points, from 86½ to 92½.



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THE ONLY FUND
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FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
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Cheques should be crossed Coutts & Co., and forwarded
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Paid up Capital \$5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits \$3,600,000.
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The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and
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Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fjords of Norway.

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Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes
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sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a license fee of
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Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

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Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with
generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the
way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in
establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

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Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.**PROPRIETORS OF THE DRY DOCK, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.**

One of the best equipped dry docks in America. Steamships docked and repaired at the lowest rates. Well equipped and thoroughly
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OWNERS OF TEN CLYDE-BUILT STEAMSHIPS.

Royal Mail Steamers Operating on the Bay and the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Lessees and Operators of the Newfoundland Railway, 726 Miles.

FOR SALE. 2,500,000 Acres of Mineral, Timber and Farming Lands, Prices according to Location and Quantity required.
The Newfoundland Express Company, carrying on Express Business with all Express Companies of the world and money orders issued to all parts.

The railway and steamship systems give the best connection between Newfoundland, Canada and the United States, and the best freight
line between Canada and Newfoundland. Steamship "KYLE" connects at North Sydney with the Intercolonial Railway, Tuesdays,
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Newfoundland offers to the Tourist, Sportsman, and Health-seeker the grandest scenery in the Western Hemisphere. A most beautiful
climate in the summer months; cool, even, and invigorating. Finest caribou hunting grounds in the world. Best salmon and trout streams
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comfort of the Tourist is provided. All information in regard to Newfoundland or Labrador will be given on application to

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ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.**LIVERPOOL SERVICE.**

Scandinavian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 9
Gramplan (to Quebec and Montreal) June 23

GLASGOW SERVICE.

Carthaginian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 10
Pretorian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 24

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Corinthian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 3
" " " July 11

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LONDON DERRY: 50, Foyle Street.
PLYMOUTH: 10, Millway Road.

PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon.
" Currie's, 10, Rue Auber; and
" Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Wednesday, July 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues.. June 13.	Wed., June 14.	Thurs., June 15.

The recent revival on the Stock Exchange has waned during the past week. Prices, however, in most departments have not reacted materially, and some specialities remain good.

In the Canadian section business has only been on a light scale. In the gilt-edged group Canada Fours have been good, advancing sharply to 83½. There is no net change in the 4½ per Cents.

Canadian Pacifics among railroad stocks have been moderately brisk, but the stock at 183½ is about 3½ lower after allowing for the deduction of the quarterly dividend. The Treasury reiterates that it is not prepared to buy this stock outright for exchange purposes. Grand Trunk stocks have reacted moderately after the sharp advance recorded on the removal of anxieties regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific. The 1st Preferred has fallen 1½ and the 2nd Preferred a point. Junior issues are fractionally lower. Canadian Northern issues have marked time.

In the land group Hudson's Bays have eased to 6½. Lower-priced shares have been idle. The Western Canada Land Company Debenture holders have decided upon a further sale of assets.

Dominion Steels have been good among industrials, rising 3½ to 61½. Canadian Cars and Steel Co. of Canada shares have held their ground. Shawinigan Water Common is quoted ex the rights relative to the new issue, but has not met much attention. City Services spurted violently again on the dividend announcement and the favourable reports as to the oil properties, but are rather under their best at 283. Trust and Loan of Canada, £5 paid, hardened slightly on the increased dividend for the year. Brazilian Tractions, after early strength, have weakened to 62½.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, May 17.

Business in the Stock Exchanges, both in Toronto and Montreal, has continued to be very active. Markets have been characterised by breadth as well as strength and, although interspersed with the waves of buying activity there has been a good deal of profit taking, a good many stocks rose to new high levels, the advance in some instances being very marked.

As usual, a good deal of the interest has centred upon the steel stocks. Dividend prospects and large current earnings have been mainly responsible for a strong demand for Scotia and Steel of Canada. Cement has been very active on news that the company has secured another large order for shells. This order is said to be of greater amount than the former one, the value of which was \$7,000,000. Scotia is also affected favourably by the discussion of shipbuilding prospects. It is known that the company has largely developed its manufacture of marine forgings, which has been a contributing factor in the company's large earnings during the war; and the company will thus be in a strong position should anything definite develop from the present

discussion of shipbuilding possibilities in Canada. A good deal of notice is being taken of some remarks of Sir Robert Borden at a launching ceremony held at the Canadian Vickers plant last Monday. The Premier looked forward to "the day when Canada would have a shipbuilding industry equally as great as that of Great Britain," and remarked that he believed that both political parties would be willing to give all reasonable assistance to help bring about that end.

Canadian Locomotives came in for a good deal of enquiry on the announcement that the company has secured from the Canadian Government an order for 30 locomotives, the total value being about \$1,000,000. It is also announced that the Government has placed orders for \$2,000,000 worth of freight cars. This latter order is equally shared between the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. and the Eastern Car Co. The former company, by the way, is stated to have orders for 5,000 cars on hand, which ensure its car plants of activity for at least some months.

In Montreal the Power group has been strong, and Canadian Cottons has been noticeable. In Toronto Canadian General Electric has been active; Russell Motors have been strong, and there has been some trading in Maple Leaf. To-day markets have been somewhat quieter, the absorption of profit-taking sales being somewhat less ready, owing to the weaker tone in New York.

Among current prices, Scotia is 130, Dominion Steel Corporation 53½, Steel Co. of Canada 63, Ontario Steel 37, Canadian Car 73, Canadian General Electric 112, Canadian Cement 65, Canadian Locomotive 64½, Montreal Power 247½, Shawinigan 133, Canadian Cottons Preferred 78½, Common 48, Dominion Textile 84½, Ames-Holden Preferred 74½, Common 27½, Canada S.S. Lines 24½, Quebec Railway 30, Russell Motor Preferred 90, Common 65, Maple Leaf 90. Toronto Railway is quoted at 101, though the Toronto minimum price is 111. Dominion War Loan bonds have been very strong. They are now quoted at 98½, but a few days ago they were dealt in above par in New York. The Shawinigan Directors have approved the sale of \$1,361,250 new Common stock to stock holders, at 115, in the ratio of one new share to each ten of old. British shareholders who subscribe are given the right to defer payment for the new stock until May 1, 1917, when the price per share will be 120.

After a period of intense activity the mining markets are now quieter. Both the silver and gold groups shared in the activity. McIntyre and West Dome, among the latter, being spectacular, while Jupiter and West Dome Extension were also very active. Among the silver stocks Temiskaming has been heavily traded in. Temiskaming is said to be shipping a record car of silver ore, worth, at the present price of silver, between \$150,000 and \$160,000. The effect of the high price of silver is shown by the statement that Nipissing is now earning \$159,000 monthly as compared with earnings of \$313,775 for

the first quarter of 1915, although the number of ounces produced is considerably less this year. Kerr Lake produced in April 225,423 oz., the estimated profit on which is \$98,000. Among the Cobalts Nipissing is \$7.85, Temiskaming 73, Peterson Lake 31½, Comiagas \$5.35, Chambers-Ferland 28½. Among the Porcupines Hollinger is \$30, and Dome Mines \$28, McIntyre \$1.64, Jupiter 29, Dome Extension 35½. Dome Mines' report for 1915 shows net earnings of \$912,379. At the meeting on May 15 the shareholders of Hollinger approved the merger proposals.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.

April earnings:—Gross, milreis 6,678,000; increase, milreis 344,500; net, milreis 3,705,770; increase, milreis 68,230.

Western Canada Land.—At a meeting of debenture holders on Monday at Winchester House, London, E.C., the receiver (Mr. A. O. Miles) having reported as to the present position of affairs, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"That the receiver be authorised to concur in the sale of the assets of the Pembina Coal Company, Ltd.—except cash and book debts—for the sum of \$95,000, payable \$20,000 forthwith; \$15,000 on July 1, 1917; \$30,000 on July 1, 1918, and \$30,000 on July 1, 1919, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum," and "That Viscount Gort, J. R. Hook, T. Smith, F. W. Yates, H. J. Gardiner, T. McRylees, H. Carlisle, A. H. Powell and Mr. Paxton be appointed as a committee to act with the receiver and manager in all matters appertaining to the realisation of the assets of the Western Canada Land Company comprised in the Debenture stock without the necessity for further reference to the Debenture holders in general meeting."

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company.—Messrs. Kitcat and Aitken announce that the Directors of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company have passed a proposition, subject to the approval of their respective shareholders at meetings to be held on June 7 next, whereby a new company is to purchase the shares of these companies on the basis of the issue of three shares of the new company in exchange for one share of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and one share of the new company in exchange for one share of the Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company. The new company will pay at the outset 4 per cent. from July 31. It will make operating agreements with the old companies guaranteeing 3 per cent. on Cedars Rapids shares and 8 per cent. on Montreal Light, Heat and Power shares not exchanged. The new company will have cash exceeding \$2,000,000 with no debts, and will have an earning capacity of 6 per cent. on its capital stock.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending May 21.

Canadian Northern, \$693,100; increase, \$305,600.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,610,000; increase, \$1,035,000.

Grand Trunk, £169,017; increase, £13,595. G. T. Western, £39,144; £11,754. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, £15,540; increase, £5,535.

Total, £223,701; increase, £30,882.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, £18,920; increase, £8,859.

April increases (net): C.N.R. >5,500. C.P.R. >1,046,000; G.T.R. £15,050; G.T.W.R., £47,550; D.G.H. and M.R., £7,300.

TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (Incorporated 1885.)

PAY-UP CAPITAL £205,470
RESERVE FUND 184,331
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This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINDLAYSON, AULD & MACFARLANE, Writers,
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144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3 1/2, 1914-19	90
" C.P.R. 3 1/2, 1908	91
" 4 1/2, 1920-30	92
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1909-34	93
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1930-50	94
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	95
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	96
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	97
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	98
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	99
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	100
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	101
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" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	197
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	198
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	199
" 5 1/2, 1920-30, 1940-60	200

Municipal.

Calgary 4 1/2, 1902-42	81
" 4 1/2, 1928-37	82
" 5 1/2, 1934-1944	83
Edmonton 5 1/2, 1915-18	91
" 5 1/2, 1928-38	92
" 5 1/2, 1938-50	93
" 5 1/2, 1938-50	94
" 5 1/2, 1938-50	95
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British Canadian and Gen. Invest.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

General Manager JOHN AIKID.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

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Chilliwack Fernie Kereanos New West- Princeton Vancouver
Courtenay Golden Ladysmith minster Revelstoke (9 offices)
Cranbrook Grand Forks Mission City Parkerville Rock Creek Vernon
Creston Greenwood Nakusp Pentleton Salmon Arm Victoria
Cumberland Kamloops Nanaimo Phoenix South Hill (3 offices)
Duncan Kelowna Nelson Prince Rupert Summerland White Horse

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral Dauphin Humboldt Melfort Prince Albert Tuzaske
Athabaska Delia Innisfail Melville Provost Vegreville
Bassano Delisle Innisfree Milestone Radville Vermilion
Bawlf Drinkwater Innisfree Milk River Virden
Benzough Edmon Edmon Kamback Monitor Red Deer Vonda
Bismarck Elbow Kerrobert Moose Jaw Regina Vulcan
Brandon Eufros Kincaid Moosemin Wadena
Bricecrest Elgin Kilscoy Nanton Rivers Warner
Broderick Elkhorn Lke. Saskatoon Neepaw Saskatoon Watson
Calgary Gilbert Plains Langham Nokomis Shaunavon Wetaakiwin
Canora Gilroy Langham N. Battleford Stavelly Weyburn
Carmar Glenelg Lashburn Nukana Stoney Plain Wilcox
Carmang Grandview Le Pas Olds Strathcona Willow Bunch
Central Butte Grannum Lethbridge Outlook Peace River Swan River
Champion Hanna Lloydminster Crossing Swift Current Wileton
Charesholm Hardisty Louches Pincher Creek Taber Yellowgrass
Coleman Macleod Ponoka Transcona Yorkton
Crossfield Herbert Marcell Portage la Prairie Treherne Youngstown
Cudworth High River Medicine Hat Prairie

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Aberstone Beloeil Brantford Chatham Compton Dixville
Ayer's Cliff Berlin Brockville Chicoutimi Cookshire Dresden
Ayr (Barrie Brome Clarendville Cornwall Dundas
Bedford Blahop's Camlachie Cobden Cosbucow Dunham
Beesee Crossing Cayuga Cobalt Crediton Dunnville

ONTARIO

East Angus Lenoille Lenoille Point aux St. George, Sutton
East Hadye Lenoille Trembles Beauve Thedford
Eastman Lindsay Port Arthur St. Hyacinthe Thetford
Emo London Port Colborne St. Johns Mines
Exeter Madoc Port Perry St. Joseph de Thetford
Farnham Port Stanley Leacock St. Remi Mines West
Ford Mansonville Quebec St. Remi Three Rivers
Forest Marletton (2 offices) St. Thomas Tillsonburg
Fort Frances Marleville Rainy River Sarnia Timmins
Fort William Megantic Richmond Sault Ste. Toronto
Freelghsburg Montreal Manouk Mari (19 offices)
Galt (7 offices) Rock Island Valcourt
Goderich (2 offices) Roxton Falls Scottstown
Granby Niagara Falls St. Armand Seaforth Walkerton
Grimsby North Hatley St. Catharines Sherbrooke Walkerville
Guelph Orangeville (2 offices) Waterloo, Ont.
Hamilton Ormstown St. Chrysos Simcoe Waterville
Hemmingford Oshawa St. Chrysos Smith's Falls Weedon
Howick Ottawa St. Felix de S. Porcupine West Shefford
Huntingdon (2 offices) Valois Stratford Windsor (Que.)
Ingersoll Parkhill St. Ferdinand Stratford
Joliette Parry Sound d. Halifax Winifred
Kingston Peterboro' St. Gabriel de Sudbury
Knowlton Phillipsburg Brandon

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton Campbellton Middleton St. John Summerside
Amherst Charlottetown Moncton Shelburne Sydney, C.B.
Antigonish Fredericton Montague Souris Truro
Barrington Halifax New Glasgow Springhill Windsor
Bridgewater Hantsport Parraboro

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

New York, N.Y. Portland, Ore. San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash.
IN THE UNITED STATES
IN MEXICO Mexico City, D.F.

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

A. C. CAMBIE, Manager,
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$6,000,000 — Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets \$87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00

Head Office - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.

127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND ... \$620,000

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J. H. BRODIE. F. L. LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL. C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE. G. D. WHATMAN.

Special Facilities for COLLECTION OF BILLS, &c.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.
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C. B. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM MCMASTER, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. HOMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

(SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
J. A. D. GRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland, Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee:—SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CARSELA, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States.

Head Office:

107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF
MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C.,
and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.,
for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq. C. R. HOMER, Esq. A. E. HOLT, Manager.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid .. \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and
Attorney for clients residing in
Europe—in the investment of Monies
and care of Securities—collection
of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.

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Rosau. Grenada: St. George's. Jamaica: Kingston. St. Kitts: Basseterre. Trinidad: Port of Spain; San Fernando.

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LONDON OFFICE:

Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C.
T. B. WHITLEY, Manager; JAR. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:

Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & O. E. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (\$1,438,356). Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, \$7,245,140 (\$1,438,727).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President. K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, larch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent-General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Bank of Montreal's Position of Exceptional Strength.

Nothing has better exemplified the soundness of the Canadian banking system than the way in which it has withstood the financial dislocation arising out of the European War. With a praiseworthy disregard of self-interest the Canadian banks have set before them the necessity of achieving a position of unassailable financial strength. The half-yearly figures of that important financial institution, the Bank of Montreal, deserve, as they will receive, the keenest scrutiny of the London Money Market, for they are regarded as a reliable indication of the financial position in the Dominion, and as such they will afford unqualified satisfaction in this country, for they are unique in the history of an institution which is within a year of a most eventful centenary. It will best illustrate the remarkable changes in the various items in the bank's principal accounts between now and a year ago if we set these out in tabular form:—

	At April 20, 1916.	At April 20, 1915.	Change.
	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	390,421,701	289,562,678	100,859,023 inc.
Liquid assets	272,093,194	183,358,439	108,734,755 inc.
Deposits—non-interest bearing ...	134,601,102	63,901,200	70,699,902 inc.
Deposits—interest bearing	194,006,551	104,790,455	27,015,986 inc.
Call and short loans	18,027,446	76,773,182	13,483,084 inc.
Current loans	92,377,873	100,391,317	8,013,444 dec.
Loans to cities and towns	12,761,460	7,213,855	5,547,605 inc.
Deposits in central gold reserve ...	3,000,000	nil	3,000,000 inc.
Net profits for half year	1,067,240	1,630,194	57,040 inc.
Surplus forward	1,321,193	1,252,364	68,829 inc.

These figures reveal the remarkable increase in the strength of the Bank of Montreal as compared with the corresponding period of 1915. The total assets, it will be seen, are up by more than \$100,000,000, whilst the liquid assets are now equivalent to no less than 76.9 per cent. of the liabilities to the public, as against 64.6 per cent. a year ago, and 64.2 per cent. at the end of the bank's last fiscal year. The exceptional expansion in both demand and notice deposits—\$70,000,000 and \$27,000,000—call for comment as indicative of the materially increased funds at the disposal of the management for dealing with the large additional business that will develop in the Dominion.

* * *

Trust and Loan of Canada again on a 10 per cent. Basis.

Another satisfactory indication of the way in which Canadian enterprises are holding their own during the present troublous times is afforded by the decision of the Directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ending with March 31 last, which makes the total distribution for the year 10 per cent., as compared with 9 per cent. for 1914-15 for the previous twelve months. The net profits for the six months under review amounted to £58,803, and after carrying, as usual, to the Statutory Reserve Fund the moiety of profits in excess of 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, viz., £20,401, the amount at the credit of revenue, including the £3,005 brought forward, is £41,406. From this £625 has been added to the Special Reserve Fund account, which is thereby increased to the substantial round total of £130,000. For income tax £6,733 has been set apart, and the balance left for distribution is £34,048, which has been dealt with by the dividend distribution referred to above, and the carrying forward of the balance of £4,048 to next year's accounts. On the present dividend basis, and on the last markings, the yields on the company's shares are as follows:—£5 paid, 9.3 per cent.; £3 paid, 10.1 per cent.; £1 paid, 10.5 per cent. These high yields are, of course, due to the heavy uncalled liability on the shares, which are of the nominal amount of £20 each. The increased dividend is paid less income-tax, whereas the dividend of 9 per cent. was paid free of tax.

* * *

A Successful Investment Trust Corporation.

At last week's meeting the shareholders of the Investment Trust Corporation—of which Mr. Robert Fleming is the Chairman—accepted the recommendation of the Directors that the Articles of Association should be amended in so far as the limitation of any one investment is concerned by excluding from the operation of the article in question the public stocks, funds, securities, and obligations of the United Kingdom. This is a wise, as well as a patriotic, decision, for the Corporation in question should have many opportunities of making profitable changes from American and foreign securities to British Government stocks during the next few years. Everyone will be glad to learn that the holdings of United States securities have been considerably reduced during the period covered by the

accounts, and that sales of these continue to be made. The Directors have also offered to lend to the Government, in accordance with the terms of the Treasury offer, a large part of the Corporation's United States investments still in hand. The investments held number 327, and amount in the aggregate to £4,699,600. Of this total £1,878,884 are in United States railroads and street railways, and the total in railways, including street railways, is £2,778,503, leaving roughly a balance of £2,000,000 distributed over other investment fields, of which £381,378 is in British Government securities. Whilst we have no doubt that a substantial proportion of this well-managed Corporation's funds is invested in Canadian enterprises, it would be interesting to know how much has been allocated by the Directors to the Dominion. How successful has been the operations of this company, even in such disorganised times as those we are now passing through, may be gauged from the fact that the Directors are able to pay a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. on the Deferred stock for the past half-year, making with the interim dividend 12½ per cent. for the year.

* * *

Calgary and Edmonton Land Report.

The experience of the Calgary and Edmonton Land Company during 1915 was on a par with that of the preceding year, when only 1,700 acres of land were disposed of at an average of \$9.36 per acre, and a net loss of £2,200 was recorded. In 1915 nearly five times as large an acreage—4,934—as in 1914 was disposed of or leased for the better average price of \$10.07, but instead of a profit a small loss—£2,581—was again shown, and the debit balance consequently increased to £3,900. This company is one of the oldest and most reputable of the Canadian land companies, and its dividend record has been an excellent one. From 1906 to 1913 it paid its shareholders as much as 1,015 per cent., and 19s. of the original £1 nominal amount of the shares has been returned, so that at the present time the denomination is only 1s. per share. The last "marking" in the shares was at the end of March, when they fetched 8s. 3d., as against an end of July, 1914, war crisis quotation of 13/16. In view of the company's large unsold acreage—105,922 acres—its petroleum deposits and comfortable financial position 8s. does not seem an extravagant price for the reversionary benefits attaching to proprietorship, but the company's Directors call attention to the recent heavy increase in taxation—£6,023 for 1915, against £4,553 in 1914—and it is obvious that this concern, like other Canadian land companies, must continue to extend forbearance to those of its purchasers who are unable to carry out their engagements owing to the war and the financial embarrassment it has caused. Evidence of the situation generally in the Dominion is disclosed by the statement of the company's agents at Winnipeg that, although the demand for farm lands in Alberta has been fair considering the times, there is, at the present time, an entire absence of demand for townsite properties.

* * *

A fourth pamphlet issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce contains interesting excerpts from letters written by some of the 1,025 officers of the bank, who have taken up military service, including Lieut. R. E. N. Jones, formerly manager of the Alexander Avenue Branch, Winnipeg (killed), and Lieut. James H. Lovett, formerly accountant at the same branch (wounded).

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Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the columns headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

DIVIDEND.—The stock is on a 4 per cent. per annum dividend basis. Dividends are paid quarterly—July, October, January, and April. Present price of stock is about 77, on which the yield is about 5.19 per cent. The company is under sound management, and seems likely to do well.

J. A. B. (Bradford).—The subject is dealt with in Investment Notes column in this issue. Only very few Canadian securities are actually mentioned in the published list, but it is probable that others would be acceptable, though not any which are in sterling. For information you should apply to the National Debt Office, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

INQUISITIVE.—(1) We think that the price is likely to improve. (2) Very much depends upon the success of this year's crop. If the harvest is really good the company's business should continue the improvement which has been in progress for some months past. A full resumption of the company's former activity can hardly be expected until the war is over. It is not probable that much official information will be forthcoming until the company's report is issued, which will not be for some weeks yet.

CALGARIAN.—When he introduced the Budget, the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, in speaking of the liabilities of the Province of Alberta, said the public debt was \$26,733,178 at the end of 1915, with total interest amounting to \$1,398,000. Of this liability almost one-half was invested in the telephone system and other remunerative public services, and these carry their own interest charges without being a tax on any portion of the general revenue. Mr. Mitchell said there would be no new taxation in 1916, but it would probably be necessary to impose new taxes next year.

G. M. (Dunfermline).—Current reports with regard to the company are of a decidedly encouraging nature. It is understood that the company's domestic business has steadily improved, and that, with the addition of its war orders, its plants have been working at capacity for many months past, and are likely to continue doing so. Despite the increased cost of raw material, the margin of profit is said to be good, and there are persistent rumours that something will be done towards paying off accumulated arrears of dividends before very long. No official statement has, however, as yet been made in regard to this point. We think that you would be well advised to exercise patience a little longer, in view of the probability that the stock will rise considerably directly a dividend payment is definitely in sight.

GENERAL.

KANDUCK. The British North America Bill, which passed through the House of Commons last week, extends the term of the Dominion Parliament until October 7, 1917.

V. C. (St John, N.B.). The man in question was never awarded the Victoria

Cross. Further, search has failed to trace his name in the records at the depot of the Black Watch.

PARLIAMENTARIAN (Hampstead).—In the first Dominion Parliament after Confederation (1867) the House of Commons at Ottawa consisted of 181 members, of whom Ontario returned 82, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 19, New Brunswick 11. During the session of 1914 the latest Redistribution Bill passed provides for an increase to 234 members—Ontario 82, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 16, New Brunswick 11, Manitoba 15, British Columbia 13, P.E.I. 3, Saskatchewan 16, Alberta 12, Yukon 1. The increase comes into effect with the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Mr. Allan Purvis has been appointed General Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the C.P.R.

The members of the Canadian Trade Commission (to which Mr. Roy Campbell is acting as secretary) have been promised every facility by the Board of Trade. They are now in London, and will leave for France on June 9.

In the windows of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W., a striking poster in colours is exhibited, the design of A. G. Racey, the *Montreal Star* cartoonist. On the top of a globe showing the map of the world are seen a cock and eagle in deadly combat, and the inscription reads: "Canadien Français, Venez avec nous dans le 150ième Bataillon, C.M.R. Aidez à la victoire du coq gaulois sur l'aigle prussien."

"The Stamp Collectors' Annual" (London: Aldine Publishing Co., Ltd. 1s. net) requires no recommendation to stamp collectors in any part of the world. Edited by Percy C. Bishop, this year's volume surveys a wide field of interest to stamp collectors. Among the many articles may be mentioned "The World's Uniquities," "The Catalogue Question," "How to Arrange a Collection of Great Britain," "The Collection of Locals," and notes on the stamps of Britain, Greece, Belgium, Hayti, Brazil, India, and Switzerland. Several plates are included.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., which has for many years operated a service of fine cargo steamships between Bristol (Avonmouth) and Canadian ports, is about to place the new steamer *Medora* on the Avonmouth-Montreal trade. The *Montfort*, which has a high reputation for carrying perishable cargo, is due to leave Montreal for Avonmouth on June 10, and will be followed by the *Medora*, regular sailings as far as possible being maintained afterwards. The s.s. *Hackness* is now loading at Avonmouth for Montreal. The *Medora* is a vessel of 5,135 tons, and the *Hackness* 4,928 tons. All the Canadian Pacific steamers connect with the company's railway in Canada.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—An interim dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared upon the issued Ordinary shares, payable June 20.

WOUNDED CANADIANS AT THE THEATRE.

Again this week Mr. Charlton Mann, of the Adelphi Theatre, very kindly invited a party of twelve convalescent Canadians to a matinee of "Tina." They came from No. 1 General Hospital at Camberwell, and greatly enjoyed this bright and popular musical comedy. "Tina," by the way, has now passed her 200th birthday, and it is certainly not a play to be missed by those up in London on leave.

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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 543. June 3, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

A SECOND MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

A Home from Home for Canadians in London.

WHEN the first Maple Leaf Club, for Canadian soldiers on furlough, was opened at 11, Charles Street, London, W., in June, 1915, it is scarcely probable that its organisers had any idea of the tremendous success which it would attain. All through the long winter its dormitories have been filled with our men from the camps at Shorncliffe or Bramshott or from the front. It was continually necessary to make up extra beds on the floor, for one could scarcely say "No" to the soldier arriving at the very door, eager to take up his quarters in this little bit of Canada near the heart of London. There was sometimes even a long queue of men, waiting to secure accommodation, and at the end of the line there were very disappointed faces indeed if the decree went forth, "Full up."

The demand for more space became more and more apparent. Lady Drummond spoke of this to Mrs. Gooderham, President of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire in Canada, who, after a visit in England, was on the eve of sailing for Canada. Shortly afterwards a cable was received from Mrs. Gooderham offering on behalf of the Order to send money sufficient for the entire equipment of a second club. This club, which has already proved a marked success, bears the name of the "I.O.D.E. Maple Leaf Club."

The house taken for the purpose—5, Connaught Place, Marble Arch—is one of those high, spacious old London houses, large enough to accommodate comfortably its household of about 150, with its ballroom turned into a dormitory of 30 beds, and most of its bedrooms easily accommodating 10 or 12.

Features of the Club.

One of the great charms of the new Club is the outlook from the deep-recessed French windows. Stretched out in the sunshine and gay with flowers lies London's dearest treasure—Hyde Park. Through the glass doors of the dining-room Tommy can step on the square verandah, with its caned deck chairs and its plants, and in comfortable leisure watch the panorama of London life which is enacted daily in the Park.

Two special points in connection with the second Maple Leaf Club are of particular interest—its furnishings, and the method by which it is worked. For the former, as before-mentioned, all thanks are due to the Daughters of the Empire in Canada. Comfortable sofas and easy chairs, ample piles of blankets, sheets, towels—everything required for a comfortable home—show with what generous goodwill their share has been done. In addition, at the foot of each of these 120 beds lie a cosy dressing-gown, a pair of bedroom slippers and pyjamas, all ready for the newcomer. These dressing-gowns are the source of much satisfaction to the soldiers, who assuredly have no space in their kits for such luxuries. Some of them, indeed, would fain carry off with them such sporting articles to the camp.

In the recreation-room the billiard-table proves the customary never-failing attraction, and seldom do the little white balls lie idle. In close rivalry, however, are the piano and the pianola, which turns every man into a musician. These last luxuries have been given by friends interested in the Club.

Voluntary Help.

It was decided by the committee that this second club should be run by voluntary help. Mrs. A. E. Shaw, of Winnipeg, wife of Col. Shaw, of the C.M.R., is matron; Miss Francis Macdonald, of Toronto, is housekeeper; and Miss Ribot, connected by marriage with the late Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Quebec, gives her valuable services as cook. These ladies are the organisers of the work, and have fitted up the top storey of the Club into a pretty little home for themselves.

Breakfast is served by different relays of eight ladies, from 8 to 10.30 a.m. Realising, however, that one of the best parts of the holiday is the morning "loaf," the 10.30 is not a stringent rule, and at 11 a.m., and sometimes even later, when a belated Tommy looks tentatively into the room with an apologetic smile, he usually finds some hot breakfast still ready for him. The new electric stove keeps the porridge and bacon and coffee hot to the last minute, although they are cooked in the basement kitchen and brought up by the lift. Breakfast at the Maple Leaf is really a delightful institution; there is such a holiday atmosphere about it, so much sunshine, and so many good appetites. Although the preparing and serving and clearing up for 130 men means quite a little work, the helpers undoubtedly find a great amount of pleasure in the doing of it.

No midday dinner is prepared here, the men going either to the Charles Street Club or to one of the many moderate restaurants near.

A hot canteen supper is served from 6 to 9 p.m. by the ladies of the British Columbia Society. One evening in the week, however, the members of the Daughters of the Empire who are in London take over the work and prepare and serve the meal.

Another staff of ladies assist Mrs. Shaw in making the beds and preparing the rooms. Each morning the dormitories are swept and dusted, and 130 beds are made before the blue overalls and white flowing caps are discarded. "Look what I have found," said one of these busy people, running down the stairs, with a broom and a duster in one hand and something held up in the other. "You see our men have minds as well as muscles," and she showed us a little volume of Tennyson that had been left below a soldier's pillow.

A Touch of Home.

The undoubted and splendid success that voluntary help has proved in all branches of the work of this war is very



CHILDREN AND EMPIRE DAY.

Mr. A. W. Lugg, headmaster of Worple Road School, Isleworth, writing on May 25 to Mr. J. Obel Smith, Assistant superintendent of Emigration for Canada, says: "Many thanks for your very interesting book, extracts from which I used in my lecture yesterday to the children on 'The Empire.' This photograph was taken after the lecture."

evident here. Not only has the Club been saved much money, but it has practically demonstrated to our men how gladly the women of their country give their time and their work to add the domestic touch to the Club. The necessity of this little touch of home surroundings can never be too much emphasised.

Travelling up from Bramshott a week or two ago, four of our youngest soldiers were in a compartment, on their way to London to enjoy the first holiday for three months. It happened that none of them had ever been there before, and as we were drawing in to the great dark city, which seemed buried in shadows, their excitement subsided a little, and they became rather quiet. Night, in these Zeppelin days, is not an exhilarating time to arrive in London. We had chatted about Brockville, and Sherbrooke, and Charlottetown, their various home towns, and I asked them where they meant to stay in London. "Don't know." "Why not try the Maple Leaf Club?" "So we will." And so they did.

It was very satisfying to think of these young boys, out of four nice Canadian homes and many hundreds of other boys like them, comfortable and cared for by their own people in the Maple Leaf Club, instead of aimlessly taking the first lodging that turned up. Even this second club is already overcrowded, and a third—again through the most generous help of the I.O.D.E.—will shortly be started.

The need is there. That is all that Canada wants to know. She is always ready to supply that need.

GERTRUDE ARNOLD.

The new Borden Camp, near Barrie, Ontario, will be the principal training ground this summer; 45,000 troops will be trained there.

The Dominion Government has requested Sir Douglas Haig to make a comparative test of the Ross and Lee-Enfield rifles under service conditions.

Major T. McKelvey Bell, of Ottawa, who has returned to Canada from the front, has been appointed Assistant Director-General of Medical Services.

Mr. E. H. Cooper, formerly Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and now Manager of the Autostrop Razor Co. in London (who has been acting as Assistant Secretary of the Canada Lodge), is leaving for Canada to take up the post of Paymaster of the 198th Toronto Battalion, of which his brother is Commanding Officer.

BANK OF MONTREAL**A Remarkably Prosperous Half-Year.**

The half-yearly report of the Bank of Montreal for the six months ended April 29 last shows an increase of over \$100,000,000 in the assets, bringing them up to \$390,000,000. The expansion thus shown is remarkable (says the Montreal financial correspondent of the Times). Both demand and notice deposits denote unusual strength, and the liquid position of the latter must be accepted as one of Canada's safeguards under the present exceptional conditions. The increase in deposits not bearing interest amounts to \$70,000,000. While this would indicate some special funds, it is also evidence that the bank is in a position to take care of the large additional business that will be carried out in the country. The gain in interest-bearing deposits is \$27,000,000 compared with a year ago, and \$33,000,000 since the beginning of the current fiscal year. The quick assets are equivalent to 76.92 per cent. of liabilities to the public, compared with 64.63 per cent. at the corresponding date last year, and 64.27 per cent. at the end of the last fiscal year. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance to the Dominion of having the Bank of Montreal and the leading banking institutions of the country present so strong a position under present conditions.

The principal accounts with the bank compared with the corresponding dates last year are as follows:—Assets, April 29, 1916, \$390,421,701; April 30, 1915, \$289,562,678; liquid assets, \$272,093,194, against \$163,358,439; deposits not bearing interest, \$134,601,102, against \$63,901,200; deposits bearing interest, \$194,006,551, against \$166,990,565; call and short loans, \$90,275,566, against \$76,792,482; current loans, \$92,377,873, against \$100,391,317; loans to cities and towns, \$12,761,460.

against \$7,213,855; deposits in central gold reserve, \$3,000,000, against nil; net profits for six months, \$1,067,240, against \$1,030,194; surplus carried forward, \$1,321,193, against \$1,252,864.

CANADIAN GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A strike of great value is reported in the Canadian Rice Lake gold mining district, 30 miles east of Lake Winnipeg, and 90 miles north-east of Winnipeg. The Gold Pan mine, where the strike has taken place, is owned and is being developed by a Boston mining syndicate, headed by Mr. B. A. P. Price.

Rich gold deposits are also reported to have been discovered in the Bradford mines, adjoining the Dome mines, in the Porcupine district of Northern Ontario. The discoverers of the new vein, which is in the American gold fields owned by a company at Hartford, Connecticut, state that it is the richest find ever made in the Porcupine.

The U.S. Legislative Committee on Railroads has voted to report favourably a Bill authorising acquisition by the Central Vermont Railroad of the interest in the Southern New England Railroad now held by the Grand Trunk Railway.

In the London *Illustrated London News* of January 29 last there appeared a picture of the H.M.S. *Simulation*, a battleship constructed of wood, which, after serving various purposes known only to those in charge of naval operations, is shown stranded at Mudros, Isle of Lemnos, formerly the base for naval and military operations in connection with the Dardanelles. It appears that the dummy battleship was constructed at Belfast, the material used being Douglas fir, mainly from British Columbia.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.**Col. Cantley on its Position.**

In an address to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Montreal the other day, Col. Thomas Cantley, President of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, made some pertinent remarks upon the iron and steel industry of the Dominion and the part it was playing in providing munitions of war for the Empire and its Allies.

"The iron and steel industry of Canada," he said, "could never have reached the present output capacity save for the fostering influence of the combination of tariff protection and bounty, and I take it we have reached the position in Canada where even the most out-and-out Free Trader will admit that any sacrifice made by Canada to establish the steel industry has been fully warranted by the experience of the past eighteen months. For I assume that it will be agreed that if the iron and steel industry had not been developed in this country as it was no munition business would have been possible in Canada to-day, and in that case the financial situation of the Dominion and the industrial condition in the large manufacturing centres would be quite different from what they are at this moment."

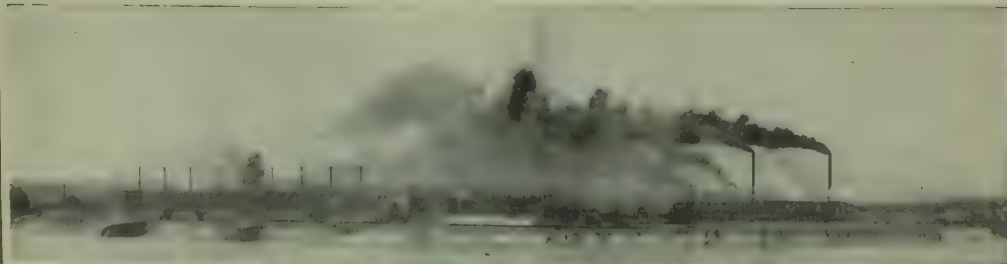
A cablegram received at the High Commissioner's Office from the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa states that conditions during the week ended May 19 over the Prairie Provinces were generally favourable for seeding, which has made good progress. The amount now sown is approximately as follows:—Manitoba, 85 per cent. wheat and 25 per cent. other grains; Saskatchewan, 90 per cent. wheat and 40 per cent. other grains; Alberta, 100 per cent. wheat and 75 per cent. other grains.

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THE CUNARD CO. AND BRISTOL.

Extending Canadian Trade.

On Thursday of last week Sir Alfred Booth, Chairman of the Cunard Company, and some of the principal officials of the line, together with Mr. W. Phillips, Traffic Manager of the Canadian Northern Railway, were the guests of the Lord Mayor of Bristol (Dr. Barclay Baron) in connection with the arrangements recently made to develop and combine the interest of the Cunard and C.N.R. in a direct service to Canadian ports. Mr. A. D. Mearns, General Manager; Mr. S. J. Lister, Assistant General Manager; and Mr. B. K. Drover, London agent of the Cunard Co., were also present.

Alderman Twiggs, in reviewing the developments of the trade of Bristol with Canada, pointed out that in 1914 they received 50 vessels from the Royal Line, the Canadian Pacific Line, and the Dominion Line. These vessels brought in goods to the extent of 166,650 tons; they carried out 47,500 tons of exports. While these three lines brought 50 vessels in that year, the merchants of Bristol, in order to satisfy their requirements, had to bring in no fewer than 50 tramp steamers, carrying 274,000 tons of goods that the liners could not carry. Bristol anticipated a great extension of traffic with Canada. With the advent of the Royal Line they had the opportunity of carrying mail and passenger services, and during the five years the Royal Line was operating before the war they carried outwards and homewards no fewer than 117,000 passengers.

Continuity of Policy.

Sir Alfred Booth said an important epoch occurred in the development of the Cunard Company some five years ago when they bought the Thomson Line, running between London and Canada. The agreement recently made between the Canadian Northern Railway Co. was a natural outcome of the policy they had adopted. That agreement had brought the Cunard Company to Bristol, and one of the features of the arrangement which most attracted them was the fact that the pioneer Atlantic steamship line would thus become associated with the ancient gateway of the Western ocean trade.

Sir W. Howell Davies, ex-Mayor of Bristol, said the Canadian trade taken up by the Cunard Company had great potentialities. He had travelled in Canada a good deal, and realised how great its possibilities were. Bristol used to receive considerable consignments of cheese and other goods from Canada, and there was wide scope for business in the products of mixed farming.

A Third Amalgamation.

The Canadian Steamship Company have acquired control of a fleet of seven steamers owned by Messrs. Watson and Co., Manchester, and trading between Manchester and the Mediterranean. This is the third amalgamation recorded by the Cunard Line within the past few weeks.

The s.s. *Uranium*, 5,186 tons, formerly engaged in the emigrant trade between Rotterdam and New York under the flag of the Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited, and now operated by the Cunard Line in conjunction with the C.N.R., has undergone an extensive overhaul at Messrs. C. H. Bailey's yards, Newport, and is now practically a new vessel.

The Massey Steamship Co. have purchased the United States owned steamers, *Panther* and *Caledonian*, and will put them under the Canadian register in the Canadian Lake service.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Le Roi No. 2.—Josie Mino report for April:—Shipped 1,585 tons of ore; the receipts from smelter are \$16,871, being payment for 1,204 tons ore shipped; sundries, \$392; total, \$17,263. Estimated working costs for corresponding period:—Ore production, \$8,400; capital expenditure, \$1,120; development (including diamond drilling), \$7,320; total, \$8,440.

Cities Service.—The Directors have decided upon the following dividend policy for payment on the Common stock:—In addition to the regular annual dividend of 6 per cent. cash, beginning August 1, payable $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly as heretofore announced, the company will also pay a dividend of 2 per cent. in Common stock on September 1 next in respect of 1915 and an additional 4 per cent. in Common stock on December 1 next in respect of 1916.

Canadian Western Lumber.—After providing for Guaranteed Preference dividend of the Columbia Western Lumber Yards, Ltd., appropriating \$122,277 for depreciation of plant, machinery, etc., and \$674,282 for depreciation of investments held in the Columbia River Lumber Co. and the Columbia Western Lumber Yards, the accounts for 1915 show that the debit balance of \$1,659,331 brought in was increased to \$2,572,333.

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse.—The report for 1915 states that the net profits for the year, after providing for all expenses, depreciations, and bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$709,048, and \$336,499 was brought in, making \$1,045,547. Dividends on Preferred stock (\$90,000) and on Common stock (\$257,710) have been paid, and \$697,837 is carried forward. The company's liquid assets at the present time are over seven times the current liabilities.

Western Dominion Collieries.—After providing for debenture interest, depreciation, etc., the accounts for year to April 30, 1915, show that the credit balance brought in was increased to £9,017. The Directors state that mining cannot now be continued profitably from the present shaft, and that a new shaft, etc., will be required, the expense of which will be considerable. The Board are therefore considering how this undertaking can be financed, and purpose making a proposal to the bondholders to postpone payment of interest and sinking fund on the bond issue for a period of years to enable the company to meet the expenditure out of profits available for interest and sinking fund.

Trust and Loan of Canada.—The report states that the net profits for the half-year to March 31 amounted to £58,802, and, after carrying to the statutory reserve fund the moiety of profits over 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, as required by the Trust and Loan Company of Canada Act and Royal Charter, viz., £20,401, the amount at credit of revenue, including £3,005 brought forward, is £41,406. Out of this amount the Directors have placed £625 to the special reserve account, which, with interest for the half-year as per revenue account, brings the amount of this fund to £130,000, and provided £6,732 for income tax, leaving a balance of £34,048 available for distribution. The Directors recommend that out of this balance a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months, less income tax, be declared on the paid-up capital, which, with the dividend paid on December 31, 1915, makes 10 per cent. for the year to March 31, and leaves £4,048 to be carried forward.

Mr. C. R. Moore has been appointed assistant to Mr. H. G. Kelly, Vice-President of the G.T.R.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London firm wish to obtain from Canadian manufacturers offers of 10,000 sets of shooks for lobster cases for export to South Africa, in one shipment. Quotations c.i.f. Cape Town.

A London firm who have received enquiries from principals in Spain for dried codfish invite offers from Canadian producers.

The Hon. R. H. Brand has been appointed an additional member of the Imperial Munitions Board to act as the representative of the Board in London. Mr. Brand assisted in the reorganisation of the Canadian Shell Committee.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Pearl Assurance Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the *Weekly Bulletin*, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

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ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire. England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

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Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. PARLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIVVIE.
Immigration Office.—Acting Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. J. OGDEN SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

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Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending May 30 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 6245, Charing Cross, S.W., at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Anderson, L. G. F. (R.E.), Vancouver—Kingsley Hotel.
 Bondall, Mr. St. John, N.B.—Hotel Cecil.
 Bristol, E., K.C., Toronto—Constitutional Club.
 Brothers, Mrs. Vancouver—Armadale, Balmoral Road, Parkstone.
 Brown, H. B., Grand Forks—6, Finstock Road, Nottingham.
 Burnett, B. and Mrs., Halifax—York Hotel.
 Campbell, R., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
 Cochrane, L. A. W., Ottawa—2, Millbank House, S.W.
 Copeman, Victoria—43, Hamlet Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, W.
 Corriar, W. E., Vancouver—Hotel Victoria.
 Craker, E. F., F.F.C., Toronto—Manhote Hotel.
 Dittmers, R. S., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.
 Duncan, Mrs. J. S. and Lewis, Toronto—Lyceum Club.
 Dunmore, Mrs. R. L., Peterborough—P.M.S. Hospital, Wheathampstead, Herts.
 Dupré, H. E., Quebec—Savoy Hotel.
 Edwards, Capt. Frank, Vancouver—Langham, Conely, Surrey.
 Farr, Mrs. J. P., Montreal—Craven Hill Hotel.
 Farr, Mrs. G. E., Hamilton—165, Albany Street, N.W.
 Finbow, W. A., Medicine Hat—Aveley, near Purbeck.
 Finch, M. L., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.
 Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. B., Kingston—Fleet, Hants.
 Fitzpatrick, Lt. D. J., Ottawa—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Fraser, J. J., Toronto—Farnborough, Hants.

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 Green, R. P., Victoria—48, Bedford Court, Mansions.
 Gregory, Major, Antigonish—care of Mrs. Kirk, St. Catherine's End, Railaid.
 Hatheway, F. W., St. John—Savoy Hotel.
 Henry, H. C., Vancouver—8, Essex Grove, Upper Norwood.
 Hill, Maj. and Mrs. C. R.—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Hutchinson, Miss, Montreal—Craven Hill Hotel.
 Irwin, Miss F., F.F.N.C., Toronto—Queen Mary Hotel, W.C.
 Jennings, Parkville—Oxley, Surrey.
 Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. N. D., Ottawa—Sun Buildings, Bristol.
 Larkes, G. H., Toronto—Wayland, West Didsbury.
 Leeming, Mrs. J. H., Winnipeg—Linds Hall, Cromwell Road.
 Leonias, Capt. H., Montreal—73, Earle Avenue, Folkestone.
 Lewis, Miss G., Montreal—23, Grosvenor Road, S.W.
 Lindsay, Capt. Norman J., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.
 Lockhurst, G., Montreal—47, Priory Avenue.
 MacKay, Maj. and Mrs. D. S., Winnipeg—British Empire Hotel.
 MacLachlan, J. S., Victoria—Kuxkena, Killmer, Co. Clare.
 Manning, Lt. H. G., Toronto—Gillingham.
 Marshall, Lt.-Col. N. G. L., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
 Martin, A., Victoria—97, Alabama Street, Plum.
 McDonald, Maj. J., Vancouver—Imperial Hotel.
 McParrow, Lt. F., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
 McIntosh, H. H., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
 McPhatter, Capt. M., Vancouver—73, Bow Street, W.C.
 Montzambert, E., Montreal—22, The Bollons.
 Morley, A., Duncan, B.C.—54, Lady Somerset Road, Kenilworth.
 Murray, Mrs. Leonard, Halifax—5, Clifton Gardens, Folkestone.
 O'Neill, Capt. T. H., Toronto—Royal Auto. Club.
 Parkinson, Lieut. R., R.E., Kelowna—24, Weymouth Street, W.
 Paxon, H. F., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
 Phippin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.
 Prior, C. A., Ottawa—Laburnum Grove, Portsmouth.
 Reed, Mr. and Mrs. H., Montreal—89, Harley Street.
 Rice, Lt. W. H., Ottawa—2, Millbank House, S.W.
 Second, R., Edmonton—Savoy Hotel.
 Simmon, E. F., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.
 Smith, Capt. T. H., Windsor, N.S.—Strand Palace Hotel.
 Stewart, Helen, Victoria—33, Kempford Gardens.
 Strath, Mrs. J. M. and Miss B., Toronto—White Hall, Bloomsbury Square.
 Sturdee, Mr. and Mrs. E. A., St. John, N.B.—St. Ermin's Hotel.
 Taylor, Misses L. and M., Toronto—Brown's Hotel, W.
 Thom, Mrs. J., Montreal—Craven Hill Hotel.
 Vibert, Lt. W. C., Vancouver—Grantham.
 Wardleworth, T. H., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
 White, D. A., Ottawa—Grand Hotel.
 Wood, W. H.—Christ Church Vicarage, Highbury, N.
 Woods, I. N., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, June 2.—S.S. Ryndam (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Saturday, June 3.—R.M.S. California (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 R.M.S. Missachie (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
 S.S. Philadelphia (American), Liverpool to New York.
 S.S. Corinthian (Allan), London to Montreal.
 Wednesday, June 7.—R.M.S. Baltic (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

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Friday, June 9.—R.M.S. Scandinavian (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
 S.S. Alania (Cunard), London to New York.
 Saturday, June 10.—R.M.S. Carpathia (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
 S.S. Carthaginiana (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
 S.S. St. Louis (American), Liverpool to New York.
 S.S. Ascona (Cunard), London to Montreal.
 Tuesday, June 13.—S.S. Noordam (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.
 Wednesday, June 14.—R.M.S. Adriatic (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
 Friday, June 15.—R.M.S. Metaganga (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
 Saturday, June 17.—R.M.S. Cameronian (Cunard), Liverpool to St. John.
 S.S. Andania (Cunard), London to New York.
 S.S. St. Paul (American), Liverpool to New York.

The *Canadian Magazine* for May contains a sketch "From the Trenches," by Patrick Macgill, and articles on "The Pan-Slavonic Ideal," by Prof. J. D. Prince; "Out-Navying the Navies," by A. Fitzpatrick; "The Gael in New Scotland," by S. P. MacDonald; and "Soldiering in Canada Fifty-five Years Ago," by Dr. George Bryson.

The quarterly *University Magazine* for April contains many interesting articles, including "The Tercentenary of Shakespeare," by Cyrus Macmillan; "The Testing of Our Democracy," by J. O. Miller; "Land and Sea Warfare," by J. S. McLennan; and "Canada and the Empire," by R. W. Lee.

Last week's *I. M.* describes in a special Empire Number the splendid work that is being done for the soldiers of the Empire in various fields by the Y.M.C.A. "With the Canadians in Peace and War," is written by Capt. W. W. Lee; and Mr. E. T. Scammell tells "What the Dominions are Doing for the Returning Soldier."

An interesting folder has just been published by the Grand Trunk Railway system, dealing with Alaska. The folder contains a mass of useful information, numerous pictures, and an up-to-date map of British Columbia, Alaska, and the Yukon, showing the new Grand Trunk Pacific steamship service via Prince Rupert to Alaska. Very little information concerning Alaska is known on this side, and the publication of this folder will enable travellers to glean useful knowledge before arriving there. Copies of the folder can be had on application at the Grand Trunk Railway Office, 17-19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

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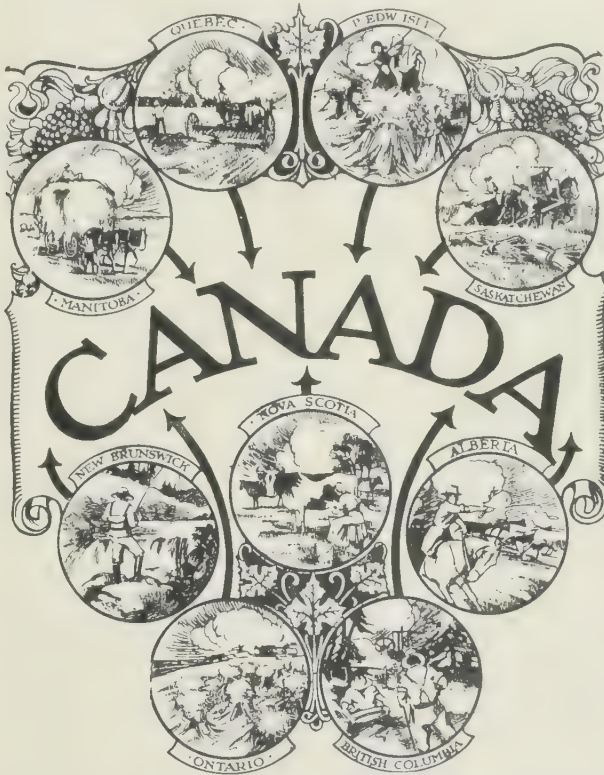
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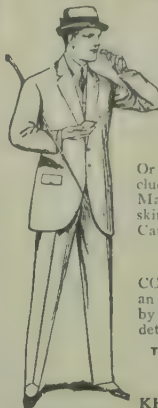
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KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS FOR CANADIANS. (Cont. page 1.)



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Photo] [F. A. Swaine.
SIR MAX AITKEN, M.P. (BARONET)



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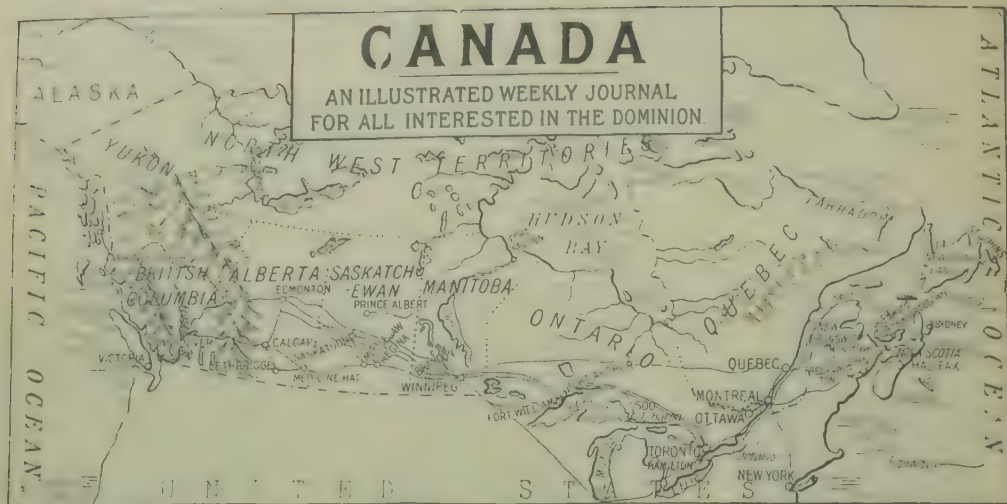
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The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired this fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

THE STRUGGLES OF DESPAIR.

LE BOUCHE ENCHAÎNÉ, struggling madly in the fetters cast about him, bites savagely, and the Canadians near Ypres have again received his onslaughts, and in spite of heavy losses have again held their foe. Two of their generals, unfortunately, are reported killed or captured.

The efforts of the Hun are the measure of his desperation. He must strike now, and strike hard, in a forlorn hope that sanguinary losses may weaken the resolution perhaps of one of the Allies. His High Sea Fleet has put out its head not very far into the North Sea, but far enough to be so badly bruised that it will take some time for the scars to be effaced. Against Verdun the serried masses of his dispirited troops are hurled to death with ever-increasing prodigality. It is the fury of mad despair. It will go on until the quiet, determined men who together control the strategy on the Western and Eastern fronts are satisfied that all the available reserves of the Hun have been dissipated, and then things will move.

Off Jutland we have not been vouchsafed the "crowning

mercy" that Jellicoe has so patiently awaited and prepared. A few hours more of daylight—the blowing away of a sea fog—and the whole armada of the Huns might have been destroyed. For the very gallant men who, with all the odds against them, held the foe in the first hours of the great fight, the whole Empire sorrows—but gains fresh courage and determination through the manner of their passing.

A high standard has been set on the fields of Flanders and Gallipoli, and again on the waters off the Jutland coast. Those who remain to honour must needs emulate such unselfish patriotism. There are darker days in store for those of British blood. Our full effort is not yet put forth, nor the full tale of our heroes garnered. The Evil Thing has yet to be broken and crushed; but, thank God! these days have proved that our people are fully worthy of their great past and of the greater destiny they see before them.

The heavy casualties in the Canadian ranks in the last few days will bring sorrow to many homes in Canada, but, in the words that Rudyard Kipling recently addressed to the Canadian people through the Montreal Star: "We go forward now under the proud banner of our griefs and losses to greater effort, greater endurance, and, if need be, heavier

sacrifice, equal sponsors for the deliverance of mankind." The spirit of Canadians at the front is well shown in the message sent to our contemporary on the occasion of its Empire Day issue by Brigadier-General Leckie, now recovering from serious wounds: "Although the work now going on at the front may not be spectacular, it is having excellent results, and the enemy is wearing himself out. We have only to continue to show determination and a stubborn resistance, and victory must be ours, even though it be a five years' war."

—**—

TARIFFS AND TRADE.

WHILE this issue of *Canada* is going to press a meeting is being held in the City of London that shows how very far we have progressed towards the acceptance of the principle of preferential trade within the Empire during the months of war. Apparently nothing but this world-shaking conflict would have moved public opinion seriously to discuss and consider matters which have been dinned into dull ears for so many years past. The British Imperial Council of Commerce, which comprises delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, is now actually, while we write, discussing the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs within the Empire and the measures which should be taken within the Empire against the trade activities of enemy countries after the war.

Already things are beginning to march. The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce has adopted the report of a special committee on trade which recommends the creation of a general tariff. This is based very much on the lines of the Canadian tariff, which has proved eminently satisfactory during the years of its operation and sufficiently flexible to meet all the cunning of the Teuton trader. The tariff which has met with the approval of the London Chamber of Commerce suggests three rates of duty—a maximum, which is reserved for enemy countries, a general, and a minimum—and, with this trade weapon, satisfactory bargains can be made with neutral countries and favours can be shown to our Allies, while special preference in addition can be given to the Dominions.

One feature of the report of the special committee was that our Allies should be asked to impose special dues on enemy shipping using their ports. If our Allies adopt this suggestion, and all the ports of the British Empire as well tax the German mercantile marine, there need be little fear of dumping, and then the betterment of our working classes—which is the great underlying object of all the inspiring speeches and weighty arguments made by Mr. Hughes in his public utterances in this country—will be easily accomplished.

In our opinion, there has been a wilful misconstruction of the crusade carried on by the Australian Premier in this country by the Radical and Little Englander Press. This Overseas statesman is not prying impertinently into the archaic methods of the British Board of Trade or wantonly exposing the fallacies of myopic Cobdenites. His message is in a nutshell—the organisation of industry, which includes Government support for scientific training, the control of our vast Imperial markets by sensible legislation, and the protection not only of the worker from the sweating of unprincipled capital, but the protection of capital from unfair foreign competition.

The conditions of the whole mass of the working people in the Mother Country can, he tells us, be permanently bettered, but only if capital, which pays the wages of labour, receives the necessary protection and Government encouragement towards adequate scientific training. The achievement of this great object is entirely in our own hands, and the great opportunity is here and now. The London Chamber of Commerce very wisely sees that, apart from tariffs, we have a weapon of immense power and value in the matter of varying port dues between our enemies and our friends. The forthcoming Paris Conference will, we hope, lead ourselves and our Allies a little further towards the goal on which our awakened eyes are now fixed. There must be much consultation and a very tender regard for the peculiar interests of our friends, but if we are all in earnest a satisfactory arrangement will be achieved.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The King's Birthday Honours.

In the King's Birthday Honours, which we publish on another page, recognition is rightly given to the services of Canadian public men in various spheres of life and work. It is fitting that those who have devoted their energies to furthering Provincial or Dominion interests in this way should have received the recognition of their Sovereign. Canadians who have distinguished themselves in the wider Imperial world also find a place in the list. Sir Gilbert Parker's Privy Councillorship follows hard upon the heels of his baronetcy. The conferment of a baronetcy upon Sir Max Aitken is a still more outstanding feature of the list. Endowed with great capacities for organising and remarkable energy and versatility, Sir Max quickly made a name for himself at Westminster, as he had already done in the world of finance, and since the commencement of the war he has been of great service, as Canadian Representative at the Front and in other rôles, both to his native Dominion and to the Mother Country. He well deserves the congratulations of his countrymen.

* * *

War Decorations.

Naturally war honours bulk largely in the list, and many Canadian officers, N.C.O.s and men, as well as nurses, have been decorated. Of these honours, however, Canadians have received no more than their fair share. The Canadian Army Corps has borne an onerous and honourable part of the burden of fighting on the Flanders front, as we have within these last few days been only too forcibly reminded. Many have been the deeds of heroism performed—and many, alas! the heroes who have fallen unhonoured and unsung. It is only the comparatively few whose services on the field can be rewarded. We feel sure that those who are among the fortunate few will be the first to say that in them the gallantry of their comrades-in-arms or the devotion of their sisters in the hospitals have also been recognised.

* * *

Le Mot Juste.

With his usual skill and uncanny prescience Kipling utters the right word at the right time. In a message to New Zealand, which has been widely quoted in the British Press, he refers to the policy of the Hun in its deliberate hypocrisy and deception in the warning:—

One thing we must get into our thick heads is that wherever the German man or woman gets a suitable culture to thrive in he or she means death and loss to civilised people, precisely as germs of any disease, suffered to multiply, mean death or loss to mankind. There is no question of hate or anger or excitement in the matter, any more than there is in flushing out sinks or putting oil on water to prevent mosquitoes hatching eggs. As far as we are concerned the German is typhoid or plague—Pestis Teutonicus if you like.

* * *

Voluntary Enlistment in Canada.

Some very interesting figures were given in the Canadian Senate recently showing the proportional enlistment among the various sections of the community. It was only to be expected, of course, that the first blast of the war bugle should be answered by men born in the Mother Country. These would contain a larger percentage of unmarried men, and a large proportion of men of military age, in addition to which they had fewer important commercial ties. The figures given to the House by Senator Mason are as follows:—

Out of a total enlistment up to date of 320,000 men, British born contributed 195,200, English-speaking Canadian born, 91,200, Foreign born 19,200, and French-speaking Canadian born 14,400. On the basis of the population at the last census (1911) the total number of these different sections of the community were as follows:—

	Total population last census (1911).	%	No. enlisted.	% of enlistments to population.
English-speaking Canadian-born	3,664,292	42.5	91,200	2.5
French-speaking Canadian-born	2,054,890	28.5	14,400	.7
British-born	813,714	11.5	195,200	23.9
Foreign-born	752,078	10.5	19,200	2.6

The population of Canada has increased considerably since the last census was taken, and the numbers of both British- and foreign-born have increased considerably more proportionately than the native-born, owing to the large tide of immigration in 1912 and 1913.

Sir George Foster's Prediction. "One thing that will come out of this war, I think, is that the various parts of the Empire will be drawn so closely together in economical interest, and their minds will be so devoted to the development of the great estate within the bounds of the Empire itself, that the best energy and enterprise and capital of the Empire will be mobilised for the exploitation of its own boundless resources of raw material, and these will be kept primarily for the use of the Empire, whatever may be left over for other countries afterwards."

The foregoing sentence is taken from a remarkable speech made in the Dominion Parliament shortly before its prorogation, by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Sir George Foster—whom we again welcome to London—is a great organiser as well as an eloquent speaker. He should prove a valuable addition to the Empire's Councils in these days of many voices. The speech from which we quote not only pointed out the labour and economic difficulties which will have to be faced when the able-bodied survivors of the millions who are now employed in some form of war service are ready to resume their normal occupations, but, concisely outlined in detail, the practical measures which must be taken beforehand to ensure that Governments, municipalities, employers and employable work systematically together with a view to preventing disastrous confusion. Out of its less than 8,000,000 population, Sir George Foster estimates that already 300,000, and if the war lasts another year, over 500,000, of its manhood will be on active service outside Canada, while another large percentage already is devoted to some form of war work at home, "not beneficent and productive, but maleficent and hurtful."

CANADIANS AND LORD KITCHENER.

The following tribute to the late Lord Kitchener was paid by Sir George Perley at the British Imperial Council of Commerce luncheon on Tuesday:—

"With us in Canada Lord Kitchener has been honoured not only as a great man, but I may say as an 'institution'; and there was a very strong feeling that it would have been a most unfortunate occurrence if Lord Kitchener had found it necessary to give up his work at the War Office. The horrible tragedy which now has happened will produce a most profound impression in all the Dominions, and the sorrow of our people will be as acute as it must be among the people at home. On behalf of the Government of Canada, I offer respectfully and sincerely our tribute to his great memory, and express our sincere condolences to those who will mourn him more intimately as a relative and a friend."

The death occurred in Montreal last week of Mr. Arthur Drummond, son of the late Sir George E. Drummond, and stepson of Lady Drummond.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 76c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CARDALE.—At Exeter, on June 3, to Mr. Cardale, Canadian Government Emigration Agent, and Mrs. Cardale, a daughter.
CROMBIE.—On June 3, at Aldershot, to Lieut. F. Chapman Clemesha, 46th Batt. C.E.F., and Mrs. Clemesha, a son.
CROSBY.—On June 2, at 21, West Hill, Highgate, N., the wife of Lieut. H. H. Crosby, A.S.C., of Kelowna, B.C., of a daughter.
HOBBS.—On May 29, at Moose Jaw, to Mr. and Mrs. Trafford C. Holford, of Stratford, Z., a son (Trafford Alfred).
PARFILL.—On June 4, at 13, Prince Gate, London, the wife of Lieut. Robert T. Parfitt, 55th Bn. Canadian, of a daughter.
PEARCE.—On June 1, at St. Stephen's Viarage, Worcester, to Francis A. (2nd Canadian Mounted) and Miss Mary Hilda Pearce (née Spencer), a son.
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MARRIAGE.

LAXON.—Striding, on June 3, at St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, London, W., Frank Laxon, Second Lieut. 9th Royal Scots, youngest son of the late Arthur S. Laxon and Mrs. Laxon, of Coventry, Warwickshire, to Anne Gordon, eldest daughter of Commander E. W. Striding, R.N., and Mrs. Striding, of Mulgrave, Striding, Chichester, and Collier, Kelowna, B.C.

DEATHS.

TORRANCE.—On June 4, at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, Mary Adelyn Torrance, widow of George William Torrance and daughter of the late Alexander Cameron, of Toronto.

ON SERVICE.

BATHFORD.—Killed in action, on May 22, Charles Ernest Cuthbert Bathford, Canadian Contingent, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Bathford, of Colechester, Ass. 32.

DAY.—Killed in action on May 13, Sergt. Horace Ambrose Day, aged 37, Canadian Mounted Rifles, son of the late Colonel Day, 9th Regiment, and grandson of the late Colonel Day, 9th Regiment; also grandson of the late Colonel Thomas Edwin Day, killed commanding the 5th Regiment at the storming of the Moëre.

MOORE.—On May 31, of wounds received on April 6, Private Stephen Christopher Stratford Moore, Canadian Infantry, elder son of the late Stephen and Amy Moore, of Stratford-on-Avon.

AN IDEAL CONVALESCENT HOME.

The Massey-Harris Co.'s Fine Example.

On Thursday of last week there was a large gathering of Canadians and members of the Anglo-Canadian community in London at Kingswood, Dulwich, at the official opening of the Massey-Harris Convalescent Home, which has been acquired and equipped by the Massey-Harris Co. and its employees. The selection of such an admirable house and such charming grounds for the purpose reflects the greatest credit on the London Manager of the company, who was entrusted by his Directors with the realisation of their patriotic desire.

This great house at Kingswood was formerly owned by Mr. Lawson Johnson, of Bovril fame, so it already possessed certain connections with Canada, and, being situated in grounds of thirty acres occupying high land in close proximity to the Crystal Palace, it affords one of the most charming views obtainable within the London area. It contains accommodation for 95 beds, and, with the exception of the ground floor, there are no large wards, but each of the fine and lofty rooms contains a few beds, and every window provides a view which will be appreciated to the full by convalescents who have been transferred from the great general hospitals in London. This convalescent home is both the largest and the most sumptuously furnished, and, in regard to its proximity to London, the most beautifully situated of any Canadian convalescent home yet provided. On Thursday we did not find a hospital in the stage of completion or merely ready to receive patients, but the whole organisation complete and running, as it had been for many weeks past, and almost all the beds occupied.

Mr. C. W. Dawkins, the London Manager of the Massey-Harris Co., was fortunately able to get the Lord Mayor of London for the official opening of the home, and in his speech he congratulated Sir George Perley, who presided, not only on the magnificent military prowess of Canada's boys in the war, but also on the generous example set by the Massey-Harris Co.—an example which both the Lord Mayor and Sir George Perley hoped would be followed by others, as the need for convalescent homes was great.

Convalescent Canadians.

Sir George Perley referred briefly to the many great hospitals existing in France and England under the Canadian Army Medical Corps and the Canadian Red Cross Society, in which, he reminded his audience, patients of every part of the Empire were received. The only hospitals which were confined to Canadians were convalescent homes such as Kingswood, and this was due, of course, to the fact that, unlike the soldiers from the Mother Country, convalescent Canadians on leaving hospital were unable to go to their friends and relatives, and therefore required accommodation for rest and recuperation such as was provided at Kingswood.

Colonel Murray McLaren gave some account of the organisation and establishments controlled by the Canadian Army Medical Corps, and Colonel Noel Marshall, Chairman of the Executive of the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto, outlined what the Canadian Red Cross were doing to assist the C.A.M.C., and referred to the fact that supplies of medical comforts, etc., were so generously supplied by the people in Canada that the Society had been able to send large consignments to our French and Russian Allies.

Mr. Dawkins, in thanking the Lord Mayor for coming down to open the home, read a cable message from his Directors, and most modestly disclaimed any special merit on the part of himself or his firm for the contribution they were making for the comfort of the Canadian troops, for, as he said, nothing they could give to these men could be too good for those who were shielding the Empire with their bodies.

After a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and to Sir George Perley for presiding and the singing of the National Anthem, the guests adjourned for tea to a large marquee, where they were most charmingly served by ladies of the neighbourhood, who are voluntarily helping in the work at Kingswood.

In addition to the large preliminary expenditure for the acquisition and equipment of this great convalescent home, the heavy weekly expenses are being defrayed by the weekly subscriptions of the Directors and employees of the Massey-Harris Company. The matron of the hospital is Miss Curtis, of Toronto, the medical superintendent is Mrs. Amy, and the nursing sisters are Miss McMeachen, Miss Wilson, Miss Oram, all of Toronto, and Miss Powell, of Brantford. Sergt. F. C. Foley is in military charge.

The quarterly vols. of "Canada" since August, 1914, are of unique value as a record of the part taken by Canadians in the War. They contain many portraits of Canada's heroes and many stirring tales of Canadian valour. Handsomely bound in Red Cloth, price 8/6 per vol., from the Publisher, "Canada," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

CANADIANS IN HEAVY FIGHTING.

Terrific Artillery Bombardment—Trenches Demolished—Brilliant Counter-Attacks—Severe Losses.

THE Canadian troops have been engaged in heavy fighting during the past few days, and again in the neighbourhood of Ypres have covered themselves with glory.

Last Saturday's official report from the British Headquarters stated:—

"Fighting of a very severe nature has continued without cessation south-east of Ypres, between Hooze and the Ypres-Menin railway. Following on their initial advantage obtained yesterday evening in penetrating our forward line in this neighbourhood, the Germans pushed their attacks during the night, and succeeded in pushing through our defences to a depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zillebeke.

"The Canadian troops, however, who are holding this sector of the defences, launched counter-strokes at seven o'clock this morning, which have succeeded gradually in driving the enemy from much of the ground which he had gained. The Canadian troops have behaved with the utmost gallantry in counter-attacking successfully after a heavy and continued bombardment.

"The enemy's losses have been severe, and a large number of German dead have been abandoned on the recaptured ground.

"Generals Mercer and Williams, of the 3rd Canadian Division, who were inspecting the front trenches yesterday during the bombardment, are missing."

Sunday's despatch stated:—"The situation about Ypres has not altered materially; there have been artillery bombardments, and our troops retain the ground regained in their counter-attacks of yesterday. No fresh attacks have been undertaken by us."

Later despatches indicate a continuation of the fighting.

The German Version.

The version of the German Main Headquarters was as follows:—

On June 3: "At noon yesterday the Wurtemberg regiments stormed and captured the height and ridge south-east of Zillebeke (south-east of Ypres) and the British positions situated behind it. We captured a slightly wounded general, one colonel, 13 other officers, and 350 unwounded and 168 wounded British. The number of prisoners is small because the defenders suffered particularly heavy and sanguinary losses, and, besides, some of the troops fled from their positions and could only be reached by our fire. During the night British counter-attacks were easily repulsed."

On June 4: "The enemy delivered several attacks against the positions which we had captured south-east of Ypres. He was completely repulsed."

A Great Artillery Duel.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the *Daily Chronicle* special correspondent at the front, thus describes the fighting:—

"It was at about 9.15 on Friday morning that the enemy concentrated their artillery fire upon the sector. They used guns of every calibre, and not only poured high explosives and shrapnel upon the front line trenches, but put up a formidable barrage behind and shelled the roads in the neighbourhood in a systematic way. Our artillery retaliated, and one of the greatest duels of gunfire that has been seen on our front for some time lasted for several hours. The enemy's fire lifted at about midday, and his infantry made a strong attack upon the front line trenches, which had been very severely damaged. It seems that about nine German battalions took part in the assault, and it is certain that they suffered severely from the resistance of the Canadians, who, in spite of the effects of the bombardment, fought very fiercely before the enemy was able to enter their trenches.

"Owing to the continuous shell fire a considerable portion of our line had to be abandoned for a while, and the Canadians fell back to the south-west of Hooze upon a line running through Sanctuary Wood towards Hill 60, from which they made sorties during the night, and engaged in bombing attacks with the utmost valour. No further attack or attempt to advance was made by the enemy, but the bombardment on each side continued intense.

Desperate Gallantry.

"I am told that the gunfire during the attacks and counter-attacks at St. Eloi in which the Canadians were also engaged was but child's play to this in the neighbourhood of Hooze, although at the time it seemed of the greatest violence. All ranks and branches of the forces engaged behaved with the utmost devotion to duty, and desperate gallantry was shown by the R.E.s and Signals, who endeavoured to maintain communications. The gunners had no rest, and poured out unceasing fire from their batteries, so that the enemy received a terrible punishment. Heaps of German dead were found in Sanctuary Wood and in our old line of trenches.

"The counter-attack was delivered on Saturday, and was launched in full daylight shortly after half-past seven in the morning. The Canadian troops advanced, cheering as they ran, and attacked in assaulting parties at various points of the line. The trenches on the northern or Hooze-side of the captured line were quickly retaken, and the assaulting columns penetrated at each point of attack on the rest of the front, with the Germans in the trenches between those points. The Canadians then bombed their way to the right and left, clearing considerable portions of trench and getting into touch with each other at various bombing posts. It was grim and bloody work. The Canadians fought as men angered by losses, and they bombed out the enemy with fierce determination to get back the lost ground at any cost."

Heavy Losses.

Writing on Sunday, the *Times* correspondent says:—

"As soon as they had recaptured the trenches and had killed or driven out the enemy, the Canadians found themselves again under the same terrific artillery fire as had preceded the first enemy assault on Friday. Everywhere the trenches themselves were either demolished by gunfire or heaped with dead. To hold the positions won was impossible, for the mere reason that no one there could live to hold them.

"Though the actual situation was naturally in detail obscure, it is clear that up to the middle of this afternoon, of the ground covered by the first German attack we hold, seemingly solidly, some portion of that ground on the northern end. The Germans are in possession of in the neighbourhood of a mile of the ground to a depth in places of some 350 yards back from our original front line.

"Whatever the outcome of the present fighting may be, you must be prepared to hear that the Canadian losses have been heavy, as certainly the German losses have been. . . . As a compensation for their losses, whatever they may be, the Canadians have the satisfaction of knowing that no troops could have shown finer gallantry. This afternoon the consuming desire of the men, even of the battalions which have suffered worst, was only to be allowed to go in again. Their spirit is splendid."

Wounded Officers' Stories.

Wounded Canadian officers who have arrived in London had vivid tales to tell of their terrible experience in interviews with the representative of the Canadian Associated Press.

One officer, who had been at the front since the beginning of last year, said that never—not even in the Second Battle of Ypres—had the Canadians had to stand such an ordeal. Speaking of the bombardment, he said:—"If the Canadian front had been a powder factory on fire there could not have been a bigger hell. There seemed to be everything in the way of explosives, and it played all sorts of devilish tricks with our defences. Some poor chaps were blown clean away, while others were buried. Nobody had much time to look around them. We could only await our turn if it was to come. We just stuck where we were and had no idea how things were going round about us or in the rear."

Several of the officers spoke feelingly of the deadly tenacity with which the Western battalions held on while the enemy poured in their awful hail of high explosive. "Nothing could survive in such a region," said one officer who was forced to call back his men during the hottest period. "As it was, large numbers were simply buried in the debris of the trenches and dug-outs. The German artillery, too, swept the zone far to the rear, and made it impossible for reinforcements to be brought up."

The Canadian Mounted Rifles suffered severely. "By two o'clock on Friday," said one C.M.R. officer who was the only survivor of his company, "the trenches were hammered into shell holes. The Germans blew up three mines, and the smoke and dust were so thick you had to be fairly on top of your man before you could tell white man from Hun. All our machine-guns and trench mortars were blown to pieces, and our ammunition was buried. Those men who were still alive and in fighting condition had only about 150 rounds of ammunition each. They fired away till that was spent, and then held on till they were killed or completely surrounded."

GENERAL BYNG IN COMMAND.

The despatch of the Canadian Representative at the Front for the week ending May 31 records the taking over of the command of the Canadian Corps from Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Alderson, K.C.B., by Lieut.-General Sir Julian Byng, K.C.M.G.

An excellent reconnaissance, it is stated, was carried out by Lieut. C. G. Power, of Quebec. On the front of a Winnipeg battalion a hostile patrol was attacked with bombs and easily driven off.

List of Thursday, June 1

(Killed and Died, 134; Wounded and Missing, 436.)

Killed.

MONTGOMERY RUTH C. Hensel 110656 J M
MORRISON GLEN G. Henshaw 114497 J W
MURPHY ARTHURS 153501 W A Archer 481491 A L Biddum
NABERETZ F. Barnes 451465 C Bushard A10126 P Bove 451424
N. BRADY 401702 E Bringo 121244 R H Busch 404226 W
NORMAN 452626 J Cavatone 155009 Sgt I F Chapman 1493
O'CONNELL A10010 A L Conway 453023 L G Cl T J J
OLSON A21012 R C Dickey A30004 D W Dunn 405611 W J
PARKS 423660 R Dawward A33006 S Duper 46753 W
PAYNE 436774 K Fay 340420 P Finn 457296 P Foster
PEACOCK A G Forest 21206 E L Foster 218206 G L Franklin
PERKINS C Frizzell 20022 R K Grant 401107 W Grassett
453800 W Graham 452436 J Grant 215 Harrison 439373 J J
HATTEN 429073 H W Henderson A24152 F Higgins 455581
T HESSMAN A23609 A
JACKSON 45765 J Johnson 453671 C Johnston 192790 N G
JOHN 455749 R Johnson 24151 W Kearney 451306 F

JOHNSTON, 45673 R. J. Johnston, 21345 W. Kearney, 45136 F. A. Moore, 45154 A. B. Kenna, 159125 W. McClelland, 429106 E. McKeown, 456754 J. McManus, 104656 P. J. S. Macpherson, A20055 D. Manning, 498515 H. Martin, 432676 F. A. Moores, 27657 E. S. Merkle, 426537 T. M. M. 114340 P. Mills, 320210 C. St. May, A. B. Omerod, 146114 D. J. Pance, 424204 D. Parnell, 451574 W. Patterson, 150171 D. Poynting, 150026 W. Reed, 45128 A. Richardson, 498579 G. R. Roberts, 453404 C. Pl. R. R. 45146 P. J. L. Russell, 45641 W. S. S. 456994 R. S. S. 42157 J. Smith, 42025 A. Smith, 450635 R. Snow, 424155 J. Taylor, 20011 S. W. 414140 G. Walker, 450465 R. W. Walker, A20074 W. West, 15566 W. W. 32019 H. E. Whitehead, 150009 W. Wiley, 41225. R. W. 60063 J. W. White, 432621 C. E. W. Wintup, 418055 R. S. W. 450017 T. P.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. 1570 L. C. J. G.

Died of Wounds.

MOUNTED RIFLE—Arno, 109201 H. F.; Bounell, 110034 L.;
Crosby, 111120 H. Lowrey, 109459 L. apt. E. W.
INFANTRY—Beatrice, 419775 J. A.; Buckenridge, A34302 A.
Broom, 77220 H.; Buckman, 450207 J. A.; Campbell, 155011 Phr.
D.; Channette, 61446 A.; Dorand, 22923 J.; Dunward, 155638
T. A.; Edwards, 14601 J.; Felts, 40075 R. W.; Finney, 40496
W.; Fletcher, 17121 Cpl. W. R.; Garmache, 110179 F.; Gilbert,
5522 P. S.; Gilling, 447074 E.; Gough, 25819 P. J.; Lord, 27219
H.; Lussigny, 2554 G. M.; Macdonald, 17024 W.; McPherson, 29652 S.
H.; Moore, 429675 G. H.; O'Connell, 35560 J. C.; O'Neil, 0.; O'Rand,
41957 W. L.; Pittendrigh, 47375 P. J.; Plafie, 1614 R.;
Quirk, 25650 H. E.; Raymond, 24751 F. G.; R. R. Rindard, 47775
J. A.; Rodick, 22223 R. R.; Ross, 4745 H.; Scott, 61773 D.
Sasser, 49422 F.; Turner, 43438, P.; Watershouse, 156231 L. A.;
Wong, 26011 W. J. White, 772257 L. R.; Wood, 136263 G. H.

Previously Reported Missing	Now Reported
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100	100

Died of Wounds

INVENTORY: Baker 442051 G : Bennett 420596 D. H. : Brown

Died

Inventory Baker 442051 G ; Bennett 420596 D H ; Brown,
5740 Cnd G , Lethbridge 55650 G H Pickett, 452022 A E

Missing. Believed Killed

440211 F Smith, 440206 F J. Spence, 440504 F

Correction

Killed

INSEANT: Heart 400721 J. should read Heart 100727 C

Wounds

Moving Printers: Moore, 11069; P. A. E. Barr, 11067; J. J. Bonnell, 11064; I. Barbed, 11116; V. Campese, 11066; J. A. Cavanaugh, 11104; V. Lortase, 1016; J. J. Gilbert, 11114; H. T. 11281; J. M. Jenkins, 11066; E. J. Kerr, 1044; I. G. Ho, 11066; 11066; J. A. Seiden, 11066; E. L. Statton, 1111; J. C. Taylor, 11063; I. W. Tetler, 11062; G. Warde, 11063; I. G. Williamson, 11063; G. Mennig, Jr., Co. Chapman, 27-66; W. Hart, 1734; M. Hunter, 10076; G. Harshbarger, 4224; F. B. Lockwood, 10740; E. Williams, 6066; S. A. P.

[illegible][illegible]

Dohan, 477252, W.; Donnan, A22445, C.; Drane, 57393, P. B.; Drummond
A21430, H. W.; Dymond, 190359, J.; Dymond, A21430, H. W.

[illegible]

1. 1807, C. Hutcheson 445605, 1
 2. 1808, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
 3. 1809, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
 4. 1810, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
 5. 1811, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
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 136. 1942, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
 137. 1943, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
 138. 1944, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
 139. 1945, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
 140. 1946, J. A. Jones, 84342, 1
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458146. A.
Nicks, N. 488260, Pnr. F. E.; Newport, 436775, G.; Nicholas, 16672, A. L.
Nicolls, 59027, W. G.; Nicklin, 438488, Cpl. A. E.; Norrie, 13387, R. M.
North, 24781, Cpl. J.; O'Brien, 16673, J. M.; O'Connor, 475171, M.; Odlum
426410, S. J.; Ogilvie, 12740, Sgt. L. B.; Oliver, 442151, J.; Osborne, A14707
Sgt. C.

Page, 29029, H. A. S.; Parker, 439644, A. L. Parker, 429131, H. Parkin
A242-4, Cpl. E. L.; Parsenau, 434441, F. L. Patterson, 434836, R.; Payne, 347675
A.; Peck, 26076, T.; Penney, 166178, Pnr. W. H.; Perco, 463349, Pnr. G.
A.; Perry, 150203, S.; Peters, 457201, F.; Petrie, 437440, W.; Piorey, 99830
Sgt. W. R.; Plunridge, 429557, F. J.; Pollock, A2751, J.; Prole, 44300

J. Pope, 461375, I. A.; Preece, 79444 E.; Purvis, 41914 J.
Ramahway, 51397, R. W.; Ramahway, 432781, W. H.; Reardon, 456658, D.
J. Reid, 24200, L. S.; Reid, D. L.; Reid, 24261, F. J.; Reid, 15142, Cpl. J. A.
Reid, 414542, W.; Reynolds, 46061, E.; Riach, 456668, C.; Rodriguez
22897, J.; Ridings, 140177 J.; Robertson, 15667, J.; Robertson, 2114 S. G.
Rolle, 451928, S. G.

J. : Robertson, 41222, W. E. : Rodman, 43578, J. : Rone, 40596, T. C. :
Roes, 477796, D. : Rook, 12890, Cpl. F. H. : Rowell, 429792, B. S. : Rubery
81761, P. : Ruddock, 426284, B. C. : Ruddock, 430710, J. : Ryan, 423534 J.
Sampson, 472900, A., Sandford, 15156, B. E. : Saxer, 28877, C. : Schofield,
159566, H. : Schofield, A1508, R. F. : Segate, A30567, H. : Shaughnessy,
457664, J. R. : Shenherd, A2455, J. : Simpson, 426794, H. J. : Sinclair, 43266

E. Slater, 439830, T. Smith, 440698, G. H. Smith, 15211, H. E. Smol
grove, 22740, E. Snelgrove, 68975, F. J. Somers, 43876, J. T. Somerville,
414432, P. Spracklen, 414870, Pur H. Stanford, 3310, F. Stanlake, 71644
A. Stark, 418754, G. Stavitsky, 414141, S. Steilings, 18440, A. Stephens
459274, H. L. Stevenson, 435350, W. H. Stevenson, 78665, Sgt. W. Stewart

22198 A. D. S. Srlng, 436002 G. L. Stranzhan, 436003 Cpl R. J. Suterland, 436256 A. Tangier, 436611 E. Taphu, 467114, Pur J. Tardew, 452882 H. M. Tate, 436006 R. W. Taylor, 412447 G. Thomson, 428761, C. S. Thornton, 452765 G. W. Thornton, 422860 P. A. Todd, 436004 A. G. Tomkinson, 452766 E. W. Townsend, 436001, Pur J. Treacher, 419151 F. Trevis.

429934 F. Turner, 33802 A. R. Turner, 75078 W. Turner, 33106 D. Waddington, 16940 A. Col. A. H. Wadsworth, 47624 G. A. Walker, 34991 I. J. Walker, 45206 W. Wallner, 26676 Col. H. W. Walls, 43291 S. J. Walls, 14298 W. H. Walton, 34016 W. Ward, 1342 T. Warner, 45302 L. Col. J. F. Warner, 45476 H. L.

Welch 134989, Sgr. P. N., West 134989, N.E. Westgate, 464447, C. H.
Williams 414346, A. Williams 435994, R. Wilson 146153, Co. Sgt. M. D.
Wilson 134917, Pnr. F. V. Wilson 34434, M. C. Wilson 104752, Pnr. W.
H. Woodhouse 43664, I. R. Woodthurs 43666, I. G. Woodman.
344346, C. Young 436994, A. Young 466525, G. Young, 135967, J.

Previously Reported Killed, Now Reported Wounded.

INFANTRY. Bales, ALMOO, K., Private, 22nd, F. F. Missing.

INDEXED - Cunningham 48705 H

Previously Unofficially Reported Killed, Now Unofficially
Reported Prisoner of War

Previously Officially Reported Missing, Believed Killed;

INFASTRY Division, 432507. B.: Dunn, 432764. A.: Gumbler, 432764. 1. Cpl

Previously Officially Reported Missing. Now Unofficially

Reported Prisoner of War.
INFANTRY.—HURWOOD, 76134, E.

(Continued on page 304)

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

Heavy Losses at Ypres Well-known Names in the List.

CANADA is depressed by the heavy casualties in the recent fighting (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Sir R. Borden, in a tribute to the dead, said the Canadian forces hold an important and honourable portion of the line. "The splendid gallantry with which the counter-attack was delivered and the lost ground recovered," he added, "maintains the glorious record established in April of last year by the First Divisions."

The list issued on Monday morning contains the names of 13 officers killed, 58 wounded, and 7 missing. Six wounded are still on duty. In Tuesday's list of casualties among officers there are 32 from Toronto, 23 from Montreal, and 14 from Sherbrooke.

Among the Killed.

Among the killed is Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, M.P. for Brome, who defeated the Hon. Sidney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture in the Laurier Cabinet. Colonel Baker, who is the first member of Parliament to fall in action, belonged to Sherbrooke, and the names of no fewer than 13 other officers from the same city appear in the casualty list.

One major-general is wounded and missing, one brigadier-general wounded and missing, three commanding officers are killed, and one commanding officer is wounded. Generals Mercer and Williams are held in great regard, and much anxiety is felt about their fate.

The commanding officers killed are Col. Baker, Col. H. C. Buller, and Col. A. E. Shaw. The flag is flying at half-mast at Rideau Hall for Col. Buller, of the "Patricias," who was A.D.C. at Government House when the war broke out.

Major Hamilton Gault, the raiser of the P.P.C.L.I., is reported wounded. This is the third time his name has appeared in the casualty list.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, loses a cousin by the death of Col. A. E. Shaw (adds the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*).

Other officers whose deaths are reported in London, and who are not included in the subjoined lists, are Capt. E. J. Vessey, Westmount; Capt. W. R. W. Haight, C.A.M.C.; Capt. F. S. Park, C.A.M.C., Toronto; and Lieut. Cornish.

Capt. W. R. Creighton and Capt. H. W. Niven, P.P.C.L.I., are reported wounded, as also is Lieut. Harold Hingston, of Montreal (shrapnel, right arm), who is now in the Endsleigh Palace Hospital, W.C.

Capt. Hugh Fraser, orderly officer to General Williams, is reported missing.

Wednesday's List.

(Infantry, where not otherwise stated.)

Killed.

McGowan, Lieut. C. Naylor, Lieut. S. D.

Died of Wounds.

Patterson, Lieut. N. T., Art. Tanner, Lieut.-Col. A. W.,
Pitts, Capt. H. J., C.M.R. C.A.M.C.

Wounded

Lloyd, Lieut. C. G., C.M.R.
Mackenzie, Lieut. R. C.
McDougall, Lieut. P. N.
Mersereau, Lieut. C. R.
Molson, Capt. P.
Morkill, Capt. F. E.
Murdoch, Lieut. P. McA., M.G.
Service
Norman, Lieut. A. P.
Paton, Lieut. G. M., C.M.R.
Pearson, Lieut. A. G.
Pue, Lieut. W. H., C.M.R.
Pyman, Capt. C. K. I.
Redpath, Capt. S. J., M.G. Service.
Rice, Lieut. A. L., C.M.R.
Roscoe, Capt. B. W., C.M.R.
Scott, Lieut. H. G., C.M.R.
Sinclair, Capt. A.
Smith, Lieut. H. A., C.M.R.
Warminton, Lieut. W. H., Cav.
Depot, attd. C.M.R.
Weaver, Maj. C. Y.
Lewis, Lieut. C. J., C.M.R.

Earlier Lists.

Killed.

Haffner, Lieut. H. J., Engrs. Stevens, Lieut. W. D.
Primrose, Lieut. H. P.

Died of Wounds.

Smith, Lieut. G. L.

Wounded.

Allan, Maj. J. W. Patterson, Lieut. N. T., Art.
Odium, Lieut.-Col. V. W., D.S.O.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. McGowan formerly belonged to the Elora (Ont.) Company, 30th Wellington Rifles; Lieut. Naylor to the 96th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur; Lieut. Patterson to the 23rd Batty, 8th Brig., C.F.A., Ottawa; Capt. Pitts to the Hemmingford (P.Q.) squadron, 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars.

Lieut.-Col. Tanner belonged to Winnipeg, and was O.C. the 10th Field Ambulance.

Lieut. Haffner formerly belonged to the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver; Lieut. Primrose to the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

Lieut. George Lauder Smith, who was wounded on May 18, died on May 29, aged 28. He was the fourth surviving son of Mr. G. T. Smith, of the Bedford Modern School. At the outbreak of war he enlisted in the Alberta Light Horse. He had only taken over his duties as lieutenant the day before he received the wounds from which he died.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

The following officers, reported wounded in Wednesday's list, are stated by the Canadian Red Cross Society to have been discharged from hospital:—Lieut. Adam, Capt. Bickle



Photo.]

[F. A. Swaine,

MAJOR-GENERAL M. S. MERCER
(MISSING).



MAJOR C. Y. WEAVER
(WOUNDED).



Photo]

[F. A. Swaine,

BRIG.-GENERAL V. A. S. WILLIAMS
(MISSING).

(Toronto), Capt. Gregory (Edmonton), Lieuts. Houghton, Latimer (Battleford), Lewis (Pine Lake), Lloyd (Altamont), Mackenzie, McDougall (Montreal), Eaton (Winnipeg), and Pae; Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Smith (Irvine), and Major Weaver (Edmonton). Major Robbins (Edmonton) is back at duty.

The following are at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne: Capt. Blackader, Montreal (jaw); Lieut. Brown, Toronto (arm and back); Capt. Cauchon, Port Arthur (thumb); Lieut. Chaffey, Vancouver (arm); Major Coristine, Montreal (shrapnel right leg); Major Gault, Montreal (legs, serious); Lieut. Hibbert, North Bay (right lung); Lieut. Irwin, Montreal (legs, serious); Lieut. Kenny (back); Lieut. Mersereau, New castle (chest, legs and face, serious); Capt. Moisson, Montreal (chin); Lieut. Murdoch (face and left eye); Lieut. Norman (arm and leg); Lieut. Pearson (right arm); Capt. Pyman, Kelowna (right hand); Capt. Redpath, Victoria (shrapnel, right arm); Lieut. Rice, Edmundston, N.B. (shrapnel, legs); Capt. Roscoe (arm); Lieut. Scott, Pine Lake (shrapnel, knee); and Lieut. Warrington, Saskatoon (elbow).

Capt. Kelley, Toronto (head, severe), is at No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux, and Capt. Morkill, Kearney, Ont. (leg, slight), is reported from No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station.

The following are in London:—Capt. Cosbie (multiple wounds), at No. 1 Hyde Park Place, W.; Lieut. Drabble, Edmonton (face and shell wounds), at 50, Weymouth Street, W.; Lieut. Evans, Enderby, B.C. (left shoulder), at 51, Welbeck Street, W.; and Lieut. Fish, Coniacook (back), at 47, Roland Gardens, S.W.

Lieut.-Col. Odlum, Vancouver, was only slightly wounded, and is back at duty; Major Allan, Winnipeg (shell shock), is at 1, Hyde Park Place, W.

Among officers previously reported wounded, Lieuts. A. S. Dawes and P. J. A. Duff are at 1, Hyde Park Place, W. Capt. A. C. Wingood has been discharged from hospital.

Capt. E. D. B. Oxley, North Staffordshire Regt. (wounded), belongs to Halifax, and is a former cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

CASUALTIES TO N.C.O.s AND MEN.

(Continued from page 302.)

List of Saturday, June 3.

(Killed and Died, 23; Wounded, 46)

Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Astridge, 113064, J. T.; Gandry, 110181, C.; Hurley, 109408, W. M.; Osborn, 114355, A. E.

INFANTRY.—Bee, 57581, S.; Boutillier, 488677, N. W.; Dark, 55597, A. F.; Farrell, 409710, P. D.; Frampton, 67218, Sergt. R.; Guttridge, 75226, Sergt. J.; Jackson, 171131, T.; Northrop, 75853, B.; Read, 58031, Lt.-Cpl. H.; Wright, 55317, H.

Died of Wounds.

MACHINE GUN CO.—Lusk, 439034, R. B.

INFANTRY.—Clark, 415552, W.; Derbyshire, 453537, F.; Digby, 75162, H. E.; Fowler, 451410, P.; Germain, 448103, O.; Hillier, 451459, W. E.; Shier, 451305, T. E.; Wood, 60091, D. G.

Wounded.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Alton, 109195, Lt.-Sgt. W. B.; Chaffey, 109260, R.; Dadey, 113159, E. J.; Evans, 109330, Sgt. C. H. M.; Fogden, 113219, H. U.; Gold-

berg, 109356, M.; Hadden, 113270, J. G.; Hockley, 109399, R.; Howgrove, 109401, J. B.; Mackrory, 109470, C. E.; McIntosh, 145062, J. A.; McMillan, 113446, W. J.; Staflord, 109620, J. J.; West, 109671, W. J.

INFANTRY.—Berg, 406034, E.; Berry, 53313, P.; Bogyn, 430188, R.; Clarke, 43437, J. I.; Clements, 53330, P.; Connell, 69114, P. T.; Davenport, 405021, P.; Dunlop, 163816, R.; Flanagan, 53800, T. P.; Gilmour, 57833, C. R.; Hel-lawell, 446376, T.; Hunt, 59469, J. B.; Kelly, 405323, W.; Kippen, 53304, A.; Lawson, 79100, Sgt. G.; McCormick, 454211, J.; McKie, 57345, R.; Morris, 53647, A. E.; Moss, 68390, J.; Pattenaudd, 422949, A.; Powley, 57558, F.; Rolletaille, 61521, E. J.; Saunders, 413086, A. E.; Standleish, 57511, Lt.-Cpl. C. C.; Stark, 446124, J.; Thornton, 62129, A.; Trancy, 405448, W.; Tyler, 58049, H.; Walker, 55961, W. J.; Walsh, 67805, A. Cpl. T. W. C.A.M.C.—Brade, 51007, R.

Previously Officially Reported Wounded and Missing, now Unofficially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

INFANTRY.—Haynes, 73793, C.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, Believed Wounded, now Unofficially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

INFANTRY.—Tomlin, 59964, A.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, now Unofficially Reported Wounded and Prisoner of War.

INFANTRY.—Brielschols, 61543, H.; Dunlop, 430209, D. V.; Girling, 76193, Lt.-Cpl. F. B.; Henderson, 76135, S. L.; Hughes, 422630, T.; Lord, 75781, W.; Slaughter, 76015 Sgt. G. N.; Smith, 423239, J. J.; Walker, 76041, G.

List of Tuesday, June 6.

(Killed and Died, 64; Wounded and Missing, 284.)

Killed.

MOUNTED RIFLES.—Catlin, 415283, G.; Hobden, 113294, R.; Kay, 401685, J.

ARTILLERY.—Fox, 83227, Bdr. C. H.; Ivey, 253, Gnr. H. D.; Mead, 84160, Gnr. H.; Ross, 86744, Gnr. J. M.

INFANTRY.—Arnold, 428511, C.; Bearney, 428179, W.; Brown, 171045, W.; Campbell, 171052, W.; Cerswell, 135258, G.; Clack, 20602, Act. Cpl. C. A.; Clarke, 431178, W. F.; Dake, 140056, E.; Davenport, 451208, A. J.; Francis, 18040, C. H.; Fridlington, 147472, E.; Godfrey, 63378, H. H.; Gray, 426151, C. J. C.; Hagen, 442102, J. F.; Harper, 11140, H.; Hounsell, 404371, H. W.; Irvin, 429052, C. A.; Kidwell, 429060, O.; Lowe, 147189, E. G. S.; McClelland, 17080, Lt.-Sergt. J. C.; McGinnis, 412265, J.; Maxey, A36301, C. P.; Montgomerie, 446663, H.; Morris, 429112, B.; Palmer, 59771, Cpl. H.; Parisson, 63711, H.; Phillips, A28693, P. J.; Preston, 18363, J.; Price, 442759, J. A.; Reid, 77368, D. W.; Steven, 442197, J.; Templeman, 77897, J. J.; Whitaker, 16947, W. E.; Williams, 10182, H. J. C.A.M.C.—Wright, 33493, M.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Webber, 73859, R.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Lickers, 452459, T.; Riddolls, 402815, I. E.; Rudge, 59857, S.; Webb, 73280, W. V.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

INFANTRY.—Taylor, 423349, A. H.

Died of Wounds

ARTILLERY.—Fernald, 476603, Gnr. L. W.; Hale, 86426, Gnr. G.; Young, 42308, Gnr. N.

INFANTRY.—Brown, 434541, H.; Finch, 401227, H. A.; Garland, 141200, L. H.; Gascoyne, 81304, W. M.; Gross, A2315, A. H.; Hand, A24159, R.; Longpre, 7873, E. S. I.; Middleton, 81590, S. G.; Moody, 10680, S.; Stanford, 73410, F.; Tetrault, 438853, A.; Wheeler, 77255, Cpl. A.; White, 66039, F. G.

(The list of wounded will appear in next week's CANADA.)



MAJOR A. HAMILTON GAULT, R. G.
(SERIOUSLY WOUNDED)



LIEUT.-COL. H. C. BULLER
(KILLED).

From a photograph taken in Canada.



LIEUT. H. P. PRIMROSE
(KILLED).

Photo

[Killed]

BIRTHDAY HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

Baronetcy for Sir Max Aitken Decorations for Services in the Field.

THE names of the following Canadians upon whom honours are conferred occur in the Prime Minister's and Colonial Office Lists, issued last Saturday on the occasion of his Majesty's Birthday.

Privy Councillor.

Sir GILBERT PARKER, Bart., M.P.

Born Camden East, Ontario, 1860; educated at Toronto University; settled in London 1897; M.P. for Gravesend since 1900, and author of many well-known books and plays; Hon. Col. Kent R.G.A.; created Knight 1902, and Baronet June, 1915; married (1895) daughter of Ashley Van Tine, of New York.

Baronet.

Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL AITKEN, M.P.

Born Newcastle, New Brunswick, 1879; member Montreal Stock Exchange 1907; organiser of many Canadian financial and industrial corporations; M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne since 1910; knighted 1911; Canadian Representative at the Front and author of "Canada in Flanders"; married (1906) Gladys, daughter of General Drury, C.B., and has two sons and one daughter.

K.C.M.G.

His Honour PIERRE EVARISTE LE BLANC, K.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Born at L'Isle Jesus, Laval County, Quebec, August 10, 1853; called to Bar 1879; entered Quebec Legislature 1882 and sat until

The Hon. PIERRE ARMAND LANDRY, Chief Justice of the King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick

Born Dorchester, N.B., May 1, 1846; educated St. Joseph's College, Monfrancok; called to N.B. Bar 1870; K.C. 1881; Judge of County Court 1890; Puisne Judge Supreme Court 1893; Chief Justice of New Brunswick 1913; sat in Provincial Legislature 1870-74, 1878-83; in Dominion House of Commons 1883-90 (member of the Provincial Cabinets of Premiers Fraser and Hannington).

ROBERT FREDERIC STUPART, Esq., Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada.

Born near Toronto, October 24, 1857; educated at Upper Canada College; entered Dominion Meteorological Service 1872; Superintendent and Director 1894; President Royal Astronomical Society of Canada 1902; Member of International Meteorological Committee 1907; married (1886) Marion Dallas.

I.S.O.

EDOUARD GASTON DANIEL DEVILLE, Esq., Surveyor-General, Topographical Surveys, Dominion of Canada.

Born in France 1849; educated at Naval College, Brest, and served in Navy until settling in Canada 1874; entered public service, Quebec, as Inspector of Surveys 1875, and became Chief Inspector 1882; since January, 1885, has been Surveyor-General Dominion Lands; has published several scientific books and papers; married (1881) a daughter of late Hon. G. Ouimet, LL.D.



LIEUT.-COL. W. O. H. DODDS
(C.M.G.).



HON. MAJOR THE REV. W.
BEATTIE (C.M.G.).



MAJOR T. M. McAVITY
(D.S.O.).



LIEUT.-COL. C. N. SHANLEY
(D.S.O.).

1907; Speaker of the Assembly during the Conservative Premier-ships of Messrs. de Boucherville, Taillon, and Flynn; succeeded the late Sir François Langelier as Lieut.-Governor, February, 1913; married (1886) a daughter of Theodore Beaudry.

The Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER LOUGHEED, K.C., Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the Government in the Senate, Canada.

Born at Brampton, Ontario, September 1, 1854; educated and practised as barrister at Toronto; went to Winnipeg 1882 and to Calgary 1883; created K.C. and called to Senate 1899; succeeded Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Conservative Leader in the Senate 1906; appointed Minister without Portfolio in present Dominion Cabinet 1911; married (1884) Miss Isabella C. Hardisty, daughter of late William Hardisty, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company; has four sons and two daughters.

C.M.G.

LAURENCE FORTESCUE, Esq., I.S.O., Comptroller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, Canada.

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., M.D., I.S.O., Director-General of Public Health, Canada.

Born at Quebec, Feb. 3, 1843; educated at Montreal, Upper Canada College, Toronto, and Laval University; M.D. and F.R.C.S., Edinburgh University 1864; practised at Quebec until entering Public Health Service 1866; Principal Medical Officer Quebec Military District during Fenian Raid 1866; Director-General of Public Health and Sanitary Adviser to the Dominion Government 1899; I.S.O. 1903; Knight of Grace of Order of Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem 1911; married (1865) May, daughter of the late William Walker, M.L.C.

Knights Bachelor.

The Hon. WALLACE GRAHAM, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Born Antigonish, N.S., January 15, 1848; educated Acadia College; called to N.S. Bar 1871; K.C. 1881; a former partner of the late Sir John Thompson and of Sir C. H. Tupper and the present Premier; assisted to prepare British case for Fishery Commission 1887-1888; married Miss Annie Lyons.

FREDERICK JOSEPH GLACKMEYER, Esq., Serjeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Born Montreal, May 20, 1843; educated at London, Ont.; appointed Serjeant-at-Arms in Provincial Legislature 1867; married (1882) daughter of Mr. W. A. Thompson, Ottawa.

Military Honours for Services in the Field.

The following honours and promotions to officers and non-commissioned officers and men serving in the Canadian Forces (unless otherwise specified), and also to Canadian nurses, are awarded for services rendered in the field and in connection with the war generally:—

C.M.G.

Col. P. E. Thacker.
Lt.-Col. W. O. H. Dodds, Art.
Lt.-Col. J. F. L. Embury, 28th Batt.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) J. T. Fotheringham, C.A.M.C.
Lt.-Col. H. T. Hughes, Engrs.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. B. Lindsay, Engrs.
Lt.-Col. A. H. Macdonnell, D.S.O., R. Can. Regt.
Lt.-Col. H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.H.A.
Lt.-Col. C. W. P. Ramey, Engrs.
Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. C. Thacker, Can. Local Forces.
Hon. Lt.-Col. the Rev. J. M. Almond, Chaplain.
Hon. Maj. the Rev. W. Beattie, Chaplain.

IMPERIAL FORCES.

Lt.-Col. Charles L. Flick, Essex R., T.F. (formerly 31st B.C. Horse).

Promotions.

To be Lieutenant-General.

Maj.-Gen. (temp. Lt.-Gen.) the Hon. J. H. G. Byng, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., Col. 3rd Hrs. (now in command of the Canadian Corps).

To be Brevet Colonel.

Lt.-Col. H. G. J. de Lotbiniere, D.S.O., R.E.

D.S.O.

Maj. A. S. A. M. Adamson, P.P.C.L.I.
Lt.-Col. W. D. Allan, 3rd Batt
Maj. R. J. Brook, 3rd Batt

Lt.-Col. R. Brutinel, Motor Machine Gun Bde.
Lt.-Col. V. C. Buchanan, 13th Batt.
Maj. A. G. Cameron, 15th Batt.
Maj. A. C. Critchley, Lord Strathcona's Horse.
Maj. M. Docherty, Lord Strathcona's Horse.
Bt. Lt.-Col. J. H. Elmsley, R. Can. Dragons.
Maj. E. Ford, 15th Div. Sig. Co.
Maj. D. F. B. Gray, P.P.C.L.I.
Maj. L. E. Haines, 7th Batt.
Maj. T. C. Irving, Engrs.
Maj. T. M. McAvilly, 5th Can. Infy. Bde.
Maj. J. E. Mills, R.C.H.A.
Lt.-Col. C. H. Mitchell, Can. Force.
Maj. T. S. Morrissey, 13th Batt.
Lt.-Col. C. N. Shanly, C.A.P.C.

Military Cross.

Capt. A. de V. Connors, 10th Batt.
Capt. H. W. A. Foster, 20th Batt.
Capt. G. I. Gwynn, 29th Batt.
Capt. P. L. Hall, 24th Batt.
Capt. G. E. Kidd, C.A.M.C.
Capt. E. R. Leather, Field Art.
Capt. F. W. Miller, 4th Batt.
Capt. F. P. Vanier, 22nd Batt.
Capt. W. B. Wedd, 3rd Batt.
Hon. Capt. Rev. W. T. Workman, Chaplain.
Lt. G. C. Carvell, P.P.C.L.I.
Lt. M. N. McPhee, Engrs.

Imperial Force.

Temp. Lt. C. T. Galbraith, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Temp. Lt. J. S. McCallum, M.D., R.A.M.C.

D.C.M.

10690 Pte. F. Armes, 4th Batt.; 74055 Sgt. J. Cameron, 28th Batt.; 7953 L.-Cpl. O. Denman, 2nd Batt.; 83378 Gnr. J. T. Donnelly, 13th Bty., 4th Div., 2nd Can. Div. Art.; 75552 Sgt. J. Dungan, 29th Batt.; 477307 Pte. S. Flansberg, R. Can. R. (attd. 4th C.M.R.); 27629 Coy. S.-M. W. G. Fraser, 15th Batt.; 30206 Coy. S.-M. J. Girvan, 1st Div. Train. Can. A.S.C.; 24199 Coy. S.-M. C. F. E. Hall, 13th Batt.; 25908 Coy. S.-M. A. Handcock, 14th Batt.; 5605 S.-M. W. De F. Henderson, 3rd Div. Sig. Coy. Engrs.; 68154 Pte. T. F. Ingram, 25th Batt.; 5324 Sgt. D. M. Jemmett, 1st Fld. Coy., 1st Div. Engrs.; 9064 Sigr. R. G. Jones, 3rd Batt.; 6096 Acgt. Bombr. E. M. King, "B" Bty., R.C.H.A.; 61149 Pte. E. Leger, 22nd Batt.; 79113 Sgt. D. MacRae, 31st Batt.; 12601 S.-M. A. G. Mackie, 5th Batt.; 5602 S.-M. G. C. Massey, 3rd Div. Sig. Coy. Engrs.; 41447 By. S.-M. N. E. McKinnon, 8th Bty., 2nd Bde., 1st Div. Art.; 2436 S.Q.M.S. A. D. McNeill, Lord Strathcona's Horse (attd. 7th Can. Inf. Bde. Hdqrs.); 37163 Cpl. G. R. McNicol, 1st Amn. Sub. Park, C.A.S.C.; 606 Cpl. A. McI. Morrison, 6th Fld. Coy., Engrs.; 5447 Cpl. A. C. Oxley, 2nd Fld. Coy., 1st Div. Engrs.; 71860 Coy. S.-M. T. Patterson, 27th Batt.; 45034 Cpl. C. Platts, 3rd Fld. Coy., 1st Div. Engrs.; 21747 Pte. L. Preston, 7th Batt.; 69811 Pte. E. M. Robertson, 25th Batt.; 110482 L.-Cpl. L. A. Robertson, 5th Can. Mtd. Bty.; 40549 By. S.-M. J. Smith, 3rd Bty., 1st Bde., 1st Div. Art.

Military Medal.

1742 Sgt. M. Allan, P.P.C.L.I.; 16858 Pte. H. Ashby, 7th Batt.; A34094 Pte. E. Bartlett, 10th Batt.; 101807 Pte. W. Boie, 8th Batt.; 53999 L.-Cpl. J. Borland, 18th Batt.; 632 Pte. G. T. Boyd, 8th Batt.; 29420 Sgt. J. G. Boyes, 16th Batt.; 25694 L.-Cpl. H. H. Brown, C.C.A.C.; 8603 Sgt. E. W. Bussell, 2nd Batt.; 74055 Sgt. J. Cameron, 28th Batt.; 108141 Pte. S. G. Chalk, 1st M. Rif.; 5001 Acgt. Cpl. A. L. Collins, 1st Div. Signal Coy. Engineers; 55167 Sgt. A. H. Cox, 19th Batt.; 48 Sgt. J. Crossland, 4th Field Coy. Engineers; 76192 Sgt. W. T. Crummy, 29th Batt.; 400196 Pte. S. Deans, C.A.M.C., aud. Motor M. Gun Bde.; 1150 Acgt. Sgt. J. Dieke, P.P.C.L.I.; 73652 Pte. W. Dillabough, 28th Batt.; 75552 Sgt. J. Dungan, 29th Batt.; 52923 Sgt. R. J. Edmunds, 21st Batt.; 54290 Cpl. E. E. Finch, 18th Batt.; 78 Sgt. J. S. Fraser, 4th Field Coy. Engineers; 5664 Pte. W. Fullerton, 1st Div. Signal Coy. Engineers; 432284 Pte. S. Gillespie, 49th Batt.; 5120 2nd Cpl. B. C. Hall, 1st Field Coy. Engineers; 54022 Pte. E. Hancock, 18th Batt.; 23007 L. Cpl. A. Harper, 13th Batt.; 25726 Pte. T. Hodgson, 14th Batt.; 477450 Pte. E. V. Ingram, R. Can. R.; 83955 Bombr. A. Jackson, 15th Bty. Field Art.; 40195 Sgt. M. Jacob, 3rd Bde. Field Art.; 71131 Pte. A. Jessiman, 27th Batt.; 5401 Sgt. W. Johnson, 2nd Field Coy. Engineers; 53815 L.-Cpl. A. H. Jones, 18th Batt.; 418258 Sgt. W. J. Kingman, 42nd Batt.; 754 Staff-Sgt. Wheeler C. Landry, 2nd Res. Park, Can. A.S.C.; 359 Sgt. J. R. Lane, 5th Field Coy. Engineers; 54186 L. Cpl. E. Lawson, 18th Batt.; 42270 Sgt. W. S. Lawson, 11th Bty. Field Art.; 6649 Sgt. H. Lock, 1st Batt.
432082 Sgt. A. McK. Macdonald, 49th Batt.; 27989 Acgt. Coy. S.-M. H. Marshall, 15th Batt.; 1916 Sgt. C. A. Martin, 19th Alberta Dns. C. 67639 Sgt. G. L. Matheson, 25th Batt.; C.42061 Cpl. (Acgt. Sgt.) A. McBride, 1st Bde. Field Art.; 59695 Sgt. H. McBride, 21st Batt.; 61024 Pte. A. McCaughan, 10th Batt.; 9856 Transport Sgt. R. McClary, 31st Batt.; 426660 Pte. A. McDiarmid, 7th Batt.; 42017 Sgt. F. S. McPherson, 1st Div. Signal Coy.; 65429 Cpl. A. Metzger, 30th Batt.; 400748 Pte. R. Miller, 1st Batt.; 41135 Sgt. R. Monahan, 2nd Bde. Field Art.; 418506 L. Sgt. C. Moore, 42nd Batt.; 79754 Cpl. R. P. Morgan, 31st Batt.; 65645 Pte. A. F. Mott, 24th Batt.; A.34125 Sgt. G. Nuttall, 10th Batt.; A.20060 Pte. J. Payne, 16th Batt.; 6946 L. Cpl. F. Pegamagabow, 1st Batt.; 61778 Sgt. L. Rancourt, 22nd Batt.; 45192 Cpl. S. Reid, 3rd Field Coy. Engineers; 20411 Cpl. L. J. Rimmer, 10th Batt.

11428 Sgt. F. Rothery, 4th Batt.; 51 Staff Sgt. F. V. Scott, Can. Cav. Bde., M. Gun Sqdn., late R. Can. Dns.; 26635 Cpl. R. Scott, 14th Batt.; 108527 Pte. W. Shurland, 2nd M. Rif.; 10857 Pte. C. E. Sheppard, 3rd Div. Signal Coy.; 40080 Staff Sgt. Armit. Artificer C. K. Smith, 1st Bde. Field Art.; 757 Pte. H. Tate, 8th Batt.; 8599 Sgt. V. W. Unwin, 2nd Batt.; 45534 Driver F. Waghorn, 1st Motor M. Gun Bde.; A.77 Pte. F. J. Watson, 1st Batt.; 61754 L. Cpl. J. Watt, 22nd Batt.; 429729 Pte. K. Weir, 7th Batt.; 93799 Sgt. A. S. Whiteacre, 3rd Batt.; 10182 Pte. H. J. Williams, 3rd Batt.; 60071 Pte. L. J. Williams, 21st Batt.; 426194 L.-Cpl. P. H. Witney, 10th Batt.

Royal Red Cross Decoration.

1st Class.—Matrons.—Miss M. O. Boulter (Assistant Matron-in-Chief), Miss E. M. Charleston, Miss A. C. Strong, Miss B. J. Willoughby, Miss E. M. Wilson.
2nd Class.—Sisters.—Miss A. E. Andrew, Miss J. F. Andrews, Miss W. Bryne, Miss B. Davison, Miss C. A. DeCormier, Miss M. K. Douglas, Miss S. Ferguson, Miss M. E. Gardiner, Miss O. F. Garland, Miss M. M. Goodeve, Miss M. C. Hoerner (Nursing Sister), Miss E. M. Holmes, Miss M. K. Lumbkin, Miss F. E. M. McCallum, Miss R. McLean, Miss F. B. Mattice, Miss E. C. Mercer, Miss C. I. Scoble, Miss J. Stronach, Miss A. A. Tupper, Miss C. W. Viets, Miss I. B. Watson, Miss C. F. West, Miss K. F. Whittick, Miss D. E. Winter.

NEWFOUNDLAND HONOURS.

The following Newfoundlanders appear in the Honours lists:

C.M.G.—Henry William Le Mesurier, Esq., Assistant Collector and Deputy Minister of Customs, Newfoundland.

MILITARY CROSS.—Capt. A. E. Bernard, 1st Newfoundland Regt. D.C.M.—417 Pte. W. J. Gladney, 1st (now attd. 2nd) Newfoundland Regt.

MILITARY CROSS FOR BRAVE CANADIAN DOCTOR.

Temp. Lieut. William John Knight, M.D., 73rd Fd. Amb., R.A.M.C., it was announced last week, has been awarded the Military Cross "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of an advanced dressing station under heavy shell fire. He continued to attend the wounded with great coolness."

Lieut. Knight belongs to Guelph, Ontario, and was for several years in practice in Medicine Hat. He came across with No. 4 Canadian Field Ambulance, and received his commission in the R.A.M.C. in July last.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

GENERAL STAFF.—3rd Grade: Capt. F. F. Montague, Can. Loc. For., vice Maj. C. H. Hill, Can. Loc. For.

Artillery, to Hon. Gen. Unwin.—Brig. Comdr. and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. while so employed: Lt.-Col. A. C. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lord Strathcona's Horse. Staff-Capt. and to be temp. Capt.: Lt. O. T. Mackenzie, Can. Div. Coy. Corps, vice Capt. W. H. V. Van der Sulissen 3rd Batt. Lt.-Col. E. W. R. Morrison, D.S.O., Can. Local Forces, and to be temp. Brig.-Gen., R.A., whilst so employed.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Q.M.S. H. J. Rothery to be temp. Cmr., with hon. rank of Lt.

PORT GARRY HORSE.—Lt. F. C. Thompson to be temp. Capt. Lt. C.M.R.—Lts. to be temp. Capt.: W. B. Caswell, C. W. Laubach, C. W. V. Chivers.

2nd C.M.R.—Lt. E. B. Irving to be Adj. Lt. C.M.R.—Lts. to be temp. Maj. Lt. G. G. Blackstock to be temp. Capt. Lt. S. Vien is dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-Martial. Capt. A. S. C. Wainwright, from Paymtr. A.M.C., to be temp. Paymtr. To be temp. Lieut.: Q.M.S. A. R. Milburn, Acgt. Bombr. L. G. McNab, Pte. W. D. Nelson, from 24th Batt. Gnr. C. N. Barry.

ENGRS.—Capt. H. F. Hertzberg to be temp. Maj. R. W. Lines, from Lt. R.E.P. to be temp. Lt. Lt. (Res.) Barr.—Sergt. C. W. Cowper, from P.P.C.L.I., to be temp. Lt.

14th Batt.—Lt. C. B. Price to be temp. Capt. Capt. F. W. Utton to be Adj. Lt. (P.P.C.L.I.) to be temp. Lt. Lt. P. G. Campbell to be temp. Capt.

16th Batt.—Sergt. J. A. Scroggie to be temp. Lt. 25th Batt.—Lts. to be temp. Capt.: J. A. Delancey, E. Morgan, E. J. Broad.

37th Batt. Capt. F. McDiarmid to be temp. Maj. Lt. H. J. Riley to be temp. Capt. Lt. W. B. Foster, from 31st Batt. to be temp. Lt.

44th Batt. Lt. C. Stewart to be temp. Capt. 2nd Pst. Batt. Lt. R. H. Bishop to be temp. Capt.

32nd (Res.) Batt. Cpl. F. S. Shannon, from 29th Batt. to be temp. Lt. C.A.M.C. Majors to be temp. Lt.-Col.: J. McCombe, F. W. E. Wilson, H. A. Chesholm, D.S.O. To be temp. Majors: N. K. Wilson, Capt. W. H. K. Anderson. To be temp. Capt.: R. Parsons, W. L. Tivert, Lt. C. K. Hanna, G. P. Seaborn, Pte. H. G. Gillislie, from 62nd Batt. V. Bourgeois.

Imperial Forces.

(R.F.C.) Fl. Comdr., and to be temp. Capt. whilst so employed: Lt. (P.O.F.) F. F. Minchin, 7th Batt. Fl. Off.; 2nd Lt. R. S. Carroll, S.R. Cnt. in rank; Prob. 2nd Lt. G. H. Armstrong.

R.A.M.C.—Lieut. C.A.M.C. to be temp. Lieut.: J. W. Evans, M. A. MacKinnon, R. Staps.

Pte. Malcolm B. Macnechan, from a Can. Gen. Hosp. to be 2nd Lt.

Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a Canadian Flying Corps.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, has returned to Toronto from a visit to the West Indies with Mrs. Hearst and a party of friends.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, with Mrs. Lake and their family, has been visiting Ottawa, Quebec, and other Eastern points.

Lady Strathcona has returned to Glenora.

Mr. George Washington Stephens, of Montreal, is in London.

Dean Moyse, of McGill University, has joined in England Mrs. Moyse, to be near his sons, one of whom was recently wounded, and the other of whom is serving in France.

Mr. R. F. Green, M.P., is in England to visit his son in the 54th Kootenay Battalion.

The Hon. Dr. Roche, Chancellor of the Western University, London, Ont., conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Sir Adam Beck, and Doctor of Science upon Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree, formerly of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on May 18.

Col. Landry has resigned the Speakership of the Senate, assigning as his reason the Government's lack of sympathy with his bilingual activities in Ontario educational affairs.

Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P. for East St. Pancras, was in the General Hospital, Vancouver, recently, but hoped to return to take his seat at Westminster during the Session.

The University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. P. T. McGrath, St. John's, President of the Newfoundland Council.

Dr. T. Lannage Boyle has been installed as President of King's College, Windsor, N.S.

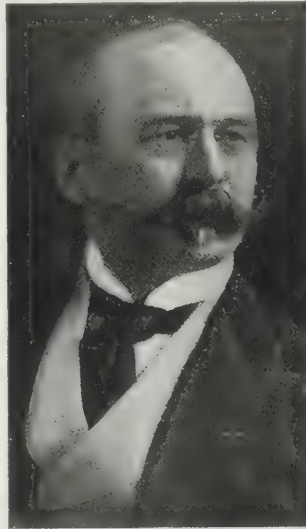
Mr. John Loader Maffey, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and lately Deputy Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, who has received the C.I.E., is a cousin of Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, in which Province his mother resided for many years.

Among the latest arrivals from Canada are Mr. and Mrs. C. Berkeley Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Tolmie, Lady Yarrow, Mrs. Peers Davidson, Mrs. C. N. McCuaig, Mrs. F. O. Loomis, and Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie.

Major R. S. Stockwell and Lieut. H. H. Cotton, both of Sherbrooke, belonging to a C.M.R. battalion which suffered severely at Ypres, were on leave in London at the time of the engagement.

Major Gordon Thompson, of Winnipeg, 32nd Batt., is in London on a visit from the front. He left the trenches two days before the recent fighting. Mrs. Thompson is also in London.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., Postmaster-General of Canada, and Mme.



THE HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN, K.C.,
Postmaster-General of Canada, now in London.

Chase Casgrain arrived in London last Sunday, and are staying at the Hotel Cecil.

The following Sub - Lieutenants, R.N.V.R., have been staying at the Strand Palace Hotel:—Messrs. H. H. Vroom, T. A. MacCallum, A. A. Webb, S. Graffley, and Paul East, all of Montreal; T. T. Wreson, of Toronto; and R. E. Sproule, of Ottawa.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage took place at Bognor on Wednesday last of Charles Robert Beattie, Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Belize, British Honduras, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Beattie, of Kew, S.W., and Alice Irene, younger daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Farrar, D.D., vicar of St. John's, Bognor, Sussex, and Mrs. Farrar.

The engagement is announced between Capt. J. S. Alston, 60th Rifles, son of the late Mrs. John S. Alston and Mrs. Alston, of Redhouse, Ayr, N.B., and Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. Gamble Geddes, of Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. James Perrigo announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Ethel, to Lieut. E. Carlton Brown, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson Brown, both of Montreal. The marriage will take place next month.

An engagement is announced between Christopher Waterhouse Hodgson, Staff Captain, 9th Canadian Infantry Brigade (formerly of the 1st Battalion), youngest son of the late Rev. A. Taylor Hodgson, of Cranworth Rectory, Norfolk, and Joyce Mylanwy, only daughter of Mrs. Sanguni nelli, The Wych Elms, Stanmore.

The engagement is announced of Eliza Beth Florence Veda Macpherson, daughter of the late Capt. David H. Macpherson and Mrs. Macpherson, niece of Col. William Molson Macpherson, of Quebec, and granddaughter of the late Sir David and Lady Macpherson, Chestnut Park, Toronto, to Walter Islay Verschoyle Campbell, son of the late Dean of Clonmacnoise and Mrs. Campbell-Tassagart, County Dublin, and 9, Fitz-William Square, Dublin.

The marriage arranged between Lieut. Eric E. Temple, C.E., A.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.I.C., Canadian Engineers, and of the Chief Architect's Branch of the Dominion Government, Ottawa, elder son of the late Herbert Temple and of Mrs. Temple, Highview Road, Upper Norwood, and Alice Dorothy, second daughter of the late Charles Shea Thomas, of Shrewsbury and Upper Norwood, and of Mrs. Shea Thomas, Homesdale, Grange Road, Eastbourne, will take place in New York some time in July.

At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, on April 25, Miss Theresa Mesher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Mesher, was married to Capt. Richard Halse-Ley, of the 88th Victoria Fusiliers, the second son of the late Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. Halse-Ley, of Reading, Berks. Major G. H. Andrews, Chaplain of the 88th, officiated. The officers of the battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Rous Cullin, lined the main aisle of the cathedral.

Miss Aileen Rogers, of Kingston, Ont., announces the engagement of her sister, Rose Gwendolyn, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Rogers, to Lieut. M. H. S. Penhale, R.C.H.A., eldest son of Col. and Mrs. J. J. Penhale, Sherbrooke.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Edwards, daughter of Mrs. Edwin D. Edwards, of Carleton Place, Ont., to Major Robert C. Smith, of the 116th Battalion, C.E.F., eldest son of Mr. Wm. Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, of Glen- gow, Columbus, Ont. The marriage will take place this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pelham, of Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their daughter, Naomi, to Capt. A. Fortescue Duguid, 6th Canadian Howitzer F. A. Brigade, C.E.F. The marriage will probably take place in London this month.

The Rev. and Mrs. James Endicott, of Toronto, announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Mary Adelaide, to Lieut. Harold Ernest Manning, 49th Battery C.F.A., only son of Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Manning.

Mr. William Edward Dawes announces the engagement of his daughter, Helena Ada, to Dr. George Alexander Fleet, of Montreal. The marriage will take place next month.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Wilson, Belmont Avenue, Westmount, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Muriel Ogilvy, to Mr. Thos. Carson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carson, Westmount. The marriage will take place this month.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Mint here will be extended and its operations enlarged in order to produce more gold for war purposes.

—The reconstructed Parliament Buildings will be surmounted by a replica of the flagstaff which rises over the British Houses of Parliament.

TORONTO.—It is expected that \$60,000,000 worth of minerals will be produced in this Province this year. Of this there will probably be \$9,500,000 in gold and \$15,000,000 in silver. During the first quarter of this year Cobalt mines have produced 67,664 oz. of silver more than in the same period of 1915.

Ontario companies which have recently obtained a Dominion charter include Canada Clock Company, Limited, \$250,000; the Canadian Drawn Steel Company, Limited, \$500,000, Hamilton; the Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited, \$400,000, Walkerville; Detroit Mica Mining Company, Limited, \$150,000, Windsor.

—The late Mr. J. G. Riordon left a net estate of \$745,601.

—The Provincial Government will increase the cost of marriage licences from \$2 to \$5, thus getting about \$45,000 more yearly from this source.

—Mr. Seagrave's 3-year colt Mandarin won the King's Plate, value \$6,000, at the Woodbine Races, and his horses Gala Water and Gala Day ran second and third.

HAMILTON.—On May 15 the 86th Machine-Gun Battalion was reviewed at Victoria Park by the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen, who presented the battalion with the colours donated by Mrs. W. E. Sanford.

LONDON.—Two more Western Ontario battalions, the 110th Perth, Stratford, Lieut.-Col. T. G. Delamere, and the 118th Battalion, of South Waterloo, will come here to camp.

—The 99th Essex Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Welch, has been presented with colours by the Border Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

KINGSTON.—Prof. Iva E. Martin has been appointed Director of Studies at the Royal Military College. He has been for the past twenty-six years head of the mathematics department of the college. Col. C. N. Perreau, Commandant, recommends that hereafter boys be admitted to the college at the age of fifteen and a half years, and that the course be extended to four years.

—Dr. James Douglas, Chancellor of the University, has sent \$20,000, the income on which sum is to be used for the support of the professor of pharmacology and therapeutics in Queen's Medical Faculty. His gifts to Queen's University total \$200,000.

The late Mr. R. D. Schmerhorn, of Napanee, left \$10,000 to the General Hospital here.

RENEW. The tax rate for the year has been fixed at 23 mills, and 28 mills for supporters of separate schools. All persons engaged in the military or naval service of the Empire, and any person dependent upon them for support, are made exempt from the Provincial war tax.

The Hudson House at Conbermore, built in 1913 at a cost of \$20,000, and among the very best rural hotels in Ontario, has been destroyed by fire.

WINDSOR. By a majority of 346 the ratepayers sanctioned an expenditure of an additional \$95,000 for the erection of a new collegiate building here.

BRACEBRIDGE. On May 15 Mr. Samuel H. Armstrong, M.L.A. for Muskoka, died here. He was Mayor for several years, and he was elected to the Legislature in 1912.

MARKHAM. A new milling company is being formed here with a capitalisation of \$75,000. The company proposes to erect a mill of the latest type, valued at \$60,000.

PORT ARTHUR. The only wooden building at the plant of the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, in which were housed the pipes, pattern and electric departments, has been destroyed by fire.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Arbor Day was celebrated by the planting of trees in the grounds surrounding the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, at Spencer Wood. Each guest planted a tree—some 300 in all—which bears the name of the planter.

The fire at the C.P.R. Chateau Frontenac Hotel was confined to the kitchen section; damage about \$25,000.

MONTREAL.—The 78th Battalion of Winnipeg, and the 82nd from Calgary, upon arrival here were inspected by the Duke of Connaught on the Champ de Mars. The Winnipeg battalion was under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. Kirkcaldy, and the 82nd of Calgary under Lieut.-Col. W. A. Lowry.

—The Board of Control has agreed on the distribution of the theatre one-cent charity tax fund. Since its inception last August to January 1 the tax produced \$67,187 gross, \$61,344 net. The Montreal General Hospital receives \$11,835; the Hotel Dieu, \$7,511; the Royal Victoria Hospital, \$4,806; Notre Dame Hospital, \$4,124; and the Western Hospital, \$2,394.

—Between eight and ten million bushels of grain have passed into the elevators of the Harbour Commissioners since the season opened this year.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. Matthew Tennant, City Auditor, died here recently, aged 69.

—The steamer *Empress*, owned by the Charlottetown Navigation Company, has been purchased by the C.P.R., and will be placed on the route between St. John and Digby.

ST. JOHN.—At a meeting of the N.B. Tourist Association Mr. F. A. Dykeman was elected President; Mr. J. E. Secord, Vice-President; Mr. A. C. Currie, Treasurer; Mr. E. A. Schofield, Chairman of Advertising and Publicity Committee.

The shipments from this port on account of the Imperial Government, December-April, totalled 417,160 tons, as compared with 87,211 tons in the same period 1914-1915.

During May the sum of \$6,132 was contributed here to the Patriotic Fund. Payments to about 1,000 families averaged \$14.22 per family.

—Mr. C. B. Lockhart, M.L.A., has been appointed successor to the late Mr. A. T. Dunn as Collector of Customs.

—There is a revival of interest in wooden shipbuilding in the Maritime Provinces. A number of large schooners are in process of construction in Nova Scotia. Most of the old shipyards in this Province, at St. John, Black River, Gardiner's Creek, Quaco, and other former shipbuilding localities, though in a dismantled state, are still available for the construction of wooden craft, and there are plenty of skilled shipwrights in this Province.

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—A number of Overseas officers are being nominated as candidates for the Provincial elections, which take place on June 20. Major J. W. Margeson is Conservative candidate in Lunenburg. Major Phinney, the 85th Battalion, Conservative, in Annapolis. Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hayes, of the 85th Battalion, and Assistant Director of Medical Service at Aldershot Camp, was nominated by the Conservatives to oppose Premier Murray in Victoria County. Capt. J. L. Ralston, in Amherst, of the 85th Battalion, Liberal, was nominated.

From September 6, 1915, to May 6, 1916, over 12,000 recruits from this Province joined the Army.



HALIFAX. Steel shipbuilding on a large scale is being inaugurated in this Province. Work on the erection of the shipyard has already begun near New Glasgow, where so many sailing vessels were formerly constructed.

S. Cunard and Co., of this city, the oldest agency of the Cunard Line, have transferred their shipping business to the R. Reford Co., Ltd., with head office at Montreal. This company will establish a branch here and will temporarily occupy the shipping office of S. Cunard and Co.

—At Government House his Honour Lieutenant-Governor McKeen invested Mrs. Charles Archibald with the insignia of Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Mr. Justice Chisholm that of Esquire, and Miss Carmichael that of Honorary Associate.

WINDSOR.—On May 11 Rev. Dr. T. S. Boyle, late of Trinity College, Toronto, was formally installed President and Vice-Chancellor of King's College and University here by the Archbishop of Nova Scotia. Sir Charles Townsend, Chief Justice, presided.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Lt.-Col. James Kirkcaldy, O.C. 78th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., was entertained at the Manitoba Club on May 13 by Lt.-Col. C. W. Rowley. The other guests included His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Sir Douglas Cameron, Brigadier-General John Hughes, Inspector of Western Forces; Col. Ruttan, D.O.C.; Lt.-Col. Sharpe, O.C. the 184th; Lt.-Col. J. B. Mitchell, O.C. the 100th; Lt.-Col. Gray, Major Count de Bury, A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor.

—The Winnipeg School Board has passed a by-law authorising the borrowing of \$1,250,000 for maintenance and operations of the public schools for the year ending December 31, 1916. This sum will be borrowed from the Canadian Bank of Commerce by way of loan and overdraft, and is repayable at 5½ per cent. interest.

—The election of officers of the Board of Trade resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. L. Crossin; Vice-President, Mr. Alvin K. Godfrey; Treasurer, Mr. George V. Hastings; Secretary, Dr. C. N. Bell.

—On May 14 15,000 of Canada's Overseas Forces took part in the annual Decoration Day parade, and this number was augmented by corps of North-West and South African veterans, boy scouts, Militia reserve, and women's volunteer reserve, the total of foot, artillery and horse amounting to 18,000.

The Hudson's Bay Company having refused to close their retail liquor store, as required by the Prohibition Act, the Attorney-General has ordered the confiscation of the stock. The company invited action by the Government in order that the legal position might be determined.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA. Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, who has been in charge of the Vancouver office of the Saskatchewan Provincial Bureau of Labour, has secured 1,230 men for work in this Province. Of these 784 were from Vancouver, 316 from Victoria, and 130 from New Westminster. Besides these he sent 31 men to Alberta points from Vancouver city.

—At the closing session of the third annual Retail Merchants' Association of Saskatchewan the following officers were elected:—Hon. President, Mr. G. A. Maybee, Moose Jaw; President, Mr. A. A. Evans, Outlook; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. H. D. MacPherson, Regina, and F. W. Smith, Weyburn; Secretary, Mr. F. E. Raymond, Saskatoon; Treasurer, Mr. J. L. S. Hutchinson, Saskatoon. The 1917 next convention will be held at Moose Jaw.

—At the Provincial Exhibition, to be held here July 24-29, \$20,000 will be given in prizes.

SASKATOON. A definite policy for beautifying Saskatoon will be adopted this season, under the supervision of the Parks Board of this city. The principal feature will be the cultivation of vacant lots within the city limits, of which 1,000 have already been placed at the disposal of the Board. Citizens will be allowed to cultivate these lots without rental.

YORKTON. Peter Verigin, head of the Doukhobor community, has purchased a site for a wholesale fruit warehouse from Dr. Patrick. The Doukhobor community will make Yorkton its Saskatchewan distributing point for the products of their extensive fruit ranches near Brilliant, B.C.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—In giving out the final report on the grain crops of the Province, which shows a total yield of 112,732,864 bushels as compared with 58,895,709 for 1914, Mr. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said that there had never been a yield in any Province or State that equalled the average rate per acre in all crops.

—The Union Bank of Canada has recently opened a new branch at Claremont, on a branch line of the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway, between Spirit River and Grande Prairie. The bank has now three branches in the district, viz., at Grande Prairie, Spirit River, and Claremont.

—Mr. James K. Cornwall, M.P.P. for Peace River, has been selected to command the new 218th Regiment here.

—At the 6th annual convocation of the University of Alberta Dr. Tory stated that already 18 members of the staff and 200 students are in khaki.

CALGARY.—The Calgary City Council has passed a resolution to the effect that unless 33½ per cent. of the total arrears of taxes due to January 1, 1915, are paid by October 1 next, a tax sale shall be held. The Council thus reversed its adverse vote on a tax sale passed at the last session.

MACLEOD.—The appointment of Major W. C. Bryan, 23rd Alberta Rangers, to command the 191st Battalion, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, is announced. The regimental headquarters are at Macleod.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—In honour of the French General who has been in command of the operations at Verdun, the junction point of the Kettle Valley Railway with the main line of the C.P.R., near the station of Hope, on the north side of the Fraser River, has been named Petain. The junction point of the Kettle Valley and the C.P.R. lines near Otter Summit, where the Spence's Bridge branch of the latter road ends, has been designated Brodie, as a compliment to Mr. H. W. Brodie, General Passenger Agent for the C.P.R.

—By the Government's Prohibition Bill, introduced into the House on May 23, the sale of liquor as a beverage is absolutely prohibited.

—The C.P.R. R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on her arrival here from Hong Kong to resume her place in the transpacific mail service, after performing Admiralty work, brought 303 first class passengers.

VANCOUVER.—The Dominion supplementary estimates include an additional \$200,000 for Vancouver harbour, \$200,000 for Fraser River improvements, and \$20,000 for improvements to the Lower Fraser.

—Fire last week destroyed the wharf and premises occupied by the New England Fish Company and the Alberta Pacific Grain Company; the estimated loss is \$500,000.

GOLDEN.—Not since early days in the East Kootenay mining region has there been such a revival as is promised for this summer. Among the properties that will begin operations will be the Copper Butte, recently purchased by U.S. interests and located on Bugbo Creek.

Photographs from Shorncliffe and Bramshott: Canadian Nu



Photos]

MISS M. O. BOULTER.



[F. A. Swaine.

MISS A. A. TUPPER.



Copyright Photo]

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, BRIGADE MACHINE-GUN BASE.

Front Row, left to right: Sgt. H. Pratt (11th), Sgt. F. Metcalfe (55th), Sgt. C. S. Wengert (39th), Sgt. J. Stonehewer (38th), C. Sgt.-Maj. K. Lorimer (38th), Lieut. D. W. Rowat (38th), Lieut. A. J. R. Parkes (23rd), Officer in Charge; Lieut. R. B. Francis (11th), Lieut. A. E.

Spendlove (11th), Sgt. H. Sgt. G. P. Emery (39th). Middle Row: Cpl. J. Bell Smith (38th), Cpl. V. Per campaty (38th), Cpl. J.



Copyright Photo]

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF BRIGADE SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, THE I



50TH BATTALION: LIEUT. THOMPSON



BAND OF THE 50TH BATTALION: BANDM

who Receive the Royal Red Cross Decoration (*see page 305*).



IN TRAINING BRIGADE, AND THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF. [*J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]

1st Lt. J. J. Blythe (11th), Sgt. R. E. Green (30th), Sgt. B. Paveling (33rd), Sgt. H. C. Constable (36th).
Back Row: Cpl. M. R. Grant (55th), Cpl. T. Carlyle (36th), Cpl. A. F. Black (11th), Sgt. J. A. Chartrand (39th), Sgt. T. Crookall (23rd), Cpl. N. L. Rose (23rd), Cpl. A. Tomlin (36th).



Photos

MISS M. K. LAMBKIN.

[*P. A. Straine,*

MISS J. STRONACH.



STAFF, AND CLASS OF SIGNALLERS, 3RD CANADIAN TRAINING BRIGADE.

[*J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.*]



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PLATOON OF "B" CO., 50TH BATTALION: H. Richards, Montreal & Liphook.
 R.S.-M. E. A. FOSTER IN CENTRE, WITH C.S.-M. DALRYMPLE ON LEFT AND C.Q.-M.-S. HOLMES ON RIGHT.

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standing this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.
The College is

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designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia;
in fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on

THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY,

lent for the purpose, and there is, in addition, a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects, which form such an important part of the
College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organised on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential
to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant

PRACTICE OF GYMNASTICS, DRILLS,

and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be
equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A.
degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several
military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination, and or any other information, application should be made to

The Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont.:

OR TO THE

Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The Late Lord Kitchener and Canadian Soldiers—Notes on Officers and Men.

THE following officers have been invalided to England, taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division and posted to the General List of Officers:

Major H. J. Hughes (98th Regt., Rainy River), 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Major J. D. Willson (101st Fusiliers, Edmonton), 49th Edmonton Batt.; Major D. M. Duncan (79th Highlanders, Winnipeg), 43rd Winnipeg Highland Batt.; Major G. W. Nelson (32nd Regt., Walkerton), 18th Western Ont. Batt.; Major F. B. Wilson (R.O.), 3rd Pioneer Batt.; Major E. G. Hanson (21st Batt., C.F.A., Westmount), 5th Batt., 2nd Bde., 1st Divl. Art.; Major A. Earchman (34th Regt., Oshawa), 20th Ont. Batt.; Major W. Bapty (Ind. Squad, B.C. Horse, Victoria), 2nd C.M.R. Batt.; Capt. A. P. Miller (49th Rifles, Belleville), 21st East Ont. Batt.; Capt. S. L. Gunn (1st Hussars, London), 18th West Ont. Batt.; Capt. G. D. Lynch (79th Highlanders, Winnipeg), 16th Can. Scot. Batt.; Capt. E. L. Middlemast (16th Horse, Regina), Fort Garry Horse; Capt. J. C. Auld (16th How. Batt., Guelph), 4th Brigade, C.F.A.; Capt. H. J. Hall (79th Highlanders, Winnipeg), 16th Can. Scot. Batt.; Capt. J. C.

Lieut.-Col. A. Dalnago (105th Fusiliers, Saskatoon), Brigade Major, 3rd Can. Training Brigade, West Sandling, late O.C. 11th Res. Batt., has returned to Canada to take up a staff appointment at Winnipeg, H.Q. of Military District No. 10.

Capt. J. H. Lyne-Evans, R.C.R., General Staff, Canadian Training Division, has been acting as Staff Officer to Major-General F. L. Lessard, C.B., Inspector-General, Canadian Militia, who is now in England.

Lieut. J. H. Stanford, 34th Ont. Res. Batt., West Sandling, has recovered from the effects of an accident to his leg, has returned from sick leave, and resumed his duties as Paymaster of that battalion. Prior to the war Lieut. Stanford was on the staff of the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration (Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith), London, and at the time of the outbreak of hostilities was in charge of the Canadian Emigration Office at Antwerp.

Capt. J. F. MacKinley, Canadian Pay Office, London, has been transferred to the Divisional Pay Office, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. B. H. Fort, 30th B. C. Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Officer in Charge of Physical Training and



ONE OF THE LAST PHOTOGRAPHS OF LORD KITCHENER.

The late Secretary of State for War with a group of wounded soldiers (including several Canadians from hospitals in the Shorncliffe area) whom he entertained a fortnight ago at Broome Park. Next to him is Major Reason, Second in Command at the Canadian Military Hospital, Shorncliffe.



MOTOR CYCLISTS OF THE C.A.S.C. TRAINING DEPOT, SHORNCLIFFE, OFF DUTY.

MacPherson (52nd Regt., Prince Albert), 31st Calgary Batt.; Capt. H. A. Sampson (53rd Regt., Sherbrooke), 1st Ont. Batt.; Capt. F. J. Buchanan (51st Regt., Sault Ste. Marie), 19th Ont. Batt.; Capt. M. J. Knight (104th Fusiliers, New Westminster), 16th Can. Scot. Batt.; Capt. F. W. Agnew (C. of G., Victoria), 3rd Pioneer Batt.; Capt. W. B. Hunter (6th Rifles, Vancouver), 29th Vancouver Batt.; Capt. J. D. Ruttan (34th F. G. Horse, Winnipeg), 1st Pioneer Batt.; Capt. H. D. Ives (5th Roy. Highlanders, Montreal), 13th Montreal Highland Batt.; Capt. E. C. Jackson, 5th West. Cavalry Batt.; Capt. W. F. Peterman (97th Rifles, Cobalt), 13th Montreal Highland Batt.; Capt. T. H. Rand-McNally (71st Regt., Fredericton), 1st Ont. Batt.; Capt. R. N. Adie (19th Regt., St. Catharines), 19th Ont. Batt.; Captain S. P. Lough, 27th Winnipeg Batt.; Capt. W. F. Atkinson, 14th Montreal Batt.; Capt. H. B. Evel (91st Highlanders, Hamilton), 19th Ont. Batt.; Capt. R. de W. Waller (12th Dragoons, Virden), 2nd Ont. Batt., late 32nd Res. Batt.; Capt. J. D. Armour (21st Batt., C.F.A., Westmount), H.Q., 2nd Bde., 1st Divl. Art.; Capt. T. R. McKenzie (53rd Regt., Sherbrooke), 14th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. J. F. White (19th Regt., St. Catharines), 20th Ont. Batt.; Lieut. A. R. Pattinson (Winnipeg), 8th Winnipeg Batt.; Lieut. J. D. Sladen, 2nd Ont. Batt.

Brig.-General E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., Commanding the 2nd Divisional Artillery, returned to the front last week after spending a week's leave in England.

Col. H. J. Cowan (Portage la Prairie, Man.) has returned to Shorncliffe from overseas and resumed command of the 4th Canadian Training Brigade, which during his absence was in the temporary command of Lieut.-Col. F. C. McCordick (19th Regt., St. Catharines, Ont.), Commanding the 35th Ont. Res. Batt.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Oliver (29th Highland Light Infantry, Galb), Commanding the 34th Ont. Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been appointed to the temporary command of the 5th Can. Training Brigade, Shorncliffe, in place of Col. S. Maynard Rogers, who has returned to Canada to take up a staff appointment at Valcartier Camp.

Bayonet Fighting, 5th Canadian Training Brigade, Caesar's Camp.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Anglin, C.A.M.C., C.E.F., No. 7 Can. General Hospital, late No. 5 Stationary Hospital, C.E.F., has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division.

Capt. D. K. Hazen (No. 3 Co., C.G.A., Portland, N.B.), Res. Bde., C.F.A., Shorncliffe, has been attached to H.Q. Staff, Canadian Training Division, for duty.

Lieut. H. S. Simpson (90th Winnipeg Rifles), 43rd Winnipeg Highland Batt., has been transferred from Instructional Duty at the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, to the 5th Canadian Training Brigade Machine Gun Base, Caesar's Camp.

Major H. J. Woodside (R.O., from 12th Manitoba Dragoons, Brandon), 23rd Res. Batt., late 14th Montreal Batt., has been attached to the 32nd Res. Batt., Shorncliffe.

Lieut. J. V. Young (13th Royal Regt., Hamilton, Ont.), 3rd Brigade, 1st Divisional Artillery, C.E.F., who was granted special leave to return to Canada after being wounded at the Front, has been retained there for duty.

Lieut. R. P. Stewart, 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Divisional Officer for Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting, Canadian Training Division.

Capt. R. H. Smith, C.A.M.C., No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, overseas, has been invalided to England, and taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division.

Capt. L. B. Graham, C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to duty at the King's Canadian Red Cross Convalescent Hospital, Bushey Park.

Lieut. G. D. MacLean, 23rd Res. Batt., Dibgate, has been transferred to the Permanent Cadre of the 17th N.S. Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Hon. Capt. H. R. Hill, Y.M.C.A. Officer, has been given a regular commission, with the rank of Temp. Lieut., and attached to the 12th Res. Batt.

Capt. R. R. Napier (Corps of Guides, Victoria, B.C.), Headquarters Staff, 1st Canadian Division, has recovered from the gunshot wound in the left leg, received last March, and has resumed his duties on General Currie's H.Q. Staff.

Major J. G. Wayne (52nd Regt., Prince Albert), 11th Res. Batt., has been appointed to command, temporarily, the R.C.R. and P.P.C.L.I. Depot, East Sandling.

Capt. M. F. Willocks (5th R.H., Montreal), 42nd Montreal Highland Batt., has been transferred to the General List of Officers, C.T.D., and attached for duty to the Divisional Pay Office, Shorncliffe.

Capt. H. G. Caldwell (C.A.D.C.), Assistant Paymaster of the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling, has been temporarily appointed Paymaster of the 33rd and 34th Ontario Res. Batts.

Lieut. E. M. Arnold (14th Hussars, Windsor, N.S.), 6th C.M.R., has been transferred to the General List of Officers, Can. Training Division, Shorncliffe, and attached to the 34th Ontario Batt. for duty.

Lieut. G. K. MacBeth (62nd Fusiliers, St. John), 26th N.B. Batt., attached to the 12th Res. Batt., has been granted three months' special sick leave.

Capt. F. Macgregor Davies (R.O., late 12th Dragoons, Brandon), 5th Western Cavalry Batt., attached to the 32nd Batt., has been attached to Headquarters, Can. Training Div., Shorncliffe, for duty. Capt. Davies was wounded at Festubert nearly a year ago.

Capt. F. S. Burke, C.A.M.C. (No. 2 General Hospital), has been transferred from overseas to the Canadian Convalescent Hospital, Bromley.

Pnr. G. B. Carr, Canadian Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been appointed to a commission in the Royal Naval Air Service.

Capt. A. Gaudry, C.A.V.C., has been transferred from duty overseas to duty at No. 2 Canadian Veterinary Hospital, Shorncliffe.

Lieut. R. L. Byron, 1st Divl. Art., who received his commission from the ranks, has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, and attached to the Res. Brig., C.F.A., Shorncliffe.

Capt. P. Walker (100th Grenadiers, Winnipeg), 11th Res. Batt., has been promoted to the rank of Major and appointed to command the 11th Res. Batt.

Major R. Emmerton (32nd Bruce Regt., Walkerton, Ont.), 18th Western Ontario Batt., has been attached to the 39th Ontario Res. Batt., West Sandling.

Capt. G. B. Gordon, C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, on special leave in Canada, has been retained there for duty.

The 1st Canadian Training Brigade, Shorncliffe, in command of Col. C. A. Smart (Commanding the 4th Eastern Townships Mounted Brigade, 4th Divisional Area, Montreal), lately in command of the 2nd C.M.R. Brigade, C.E.F., now consists of the following Reserve Batts.:—12th New Brunswick, 23rd Montreal, 37th Ontario, and 40th Nova Scotia.

Lieut. J. H. McCoy, 16th Canadian Scottish Batt., who received his commission from the ranks last July on the field, and is now with the Canadian Training Division, has been attached to the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Lieut. G. S. Grimmer, Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, who is on special leave in Canada, has been retained there for duty with the 140th N.S. Batt. Lieut. Grimmer came to England with the 6th C.M.R., and belongs to the 28th Dragoons, St. John, N.B.

Major W. Baty (19th Dragoons, Edmonton), Canadian Cavalry Depot, Shorncliffe, late 3rd C.M.R., has returned to Canada to take up a Staff appointment at London, Ont., the Headquarters of the 1st Divisional Area.

Nursing Sister E. D. Rose, C.A.M.C., has been appointed a Home Sister in the Canadian Nursing Service.

Miss Kathleen Panton, of Milton, Ontario, formerly at the Queen's Military Canadian Hospital, Shorncliffe, has been appointed Nursing Sister in the C.A.M.C.

Miss Katherine Clarence, of Saskatoon, and Miss Dorothy Hechels, of Winnipeg, are Nursing Sisters at the Wharnclyffe War Hospital, Sheffield.

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INVESTMENT SUPPLEMENT.

No. 122.

Reports on Conditions, etc., affecting Canadian Investments are published every four weeks.

Industrial Bonds and the Protection of the Trust Deed.

IN our Investment Supplement for April there was an article entitled, "Industrial Bonds—Good, Bad and Indifferent," in which we felt it our duty to comment strongly on the fact that certain industrial companies formed in Canada in recent years had defaulted on their bond interest, and when the bondholders desired to take steps to protect their loans they found that the trust deed did not give them the protection they expected and were entitled to.

As a case in point we discussed the affairs of British Canadian Cannery, which, towards the end of last year, sold its entire assets to the Dominion Cannery for common stock in that company. Subsequently it appeared when the balance-sheet of Dominion Cannery for 1915 was issued that there was a loss on the year's operations of approximately \$300,000, compared with a profit the previous year of \$330,000. We criticised the action of the Directors and the Montreal Trust Company as trustees for the bondholders of B.C. Cannery for having advised and carried through the transfer of the assets of B.C. Cannery to a company which they must have known was in such an unsatisfactory financial position.

For this unsatisfactory transfer of the bondholders' rights our contemporary, the *Toronto Saturday Night*, blamed the drafting of the trust deed of B.C. Cannery, which it claimed was so drawn up as to give no protection to the bondholders, who were always at the mercy of the promoters. Our contemporary urged that the trust deed should be taken into court. It quoted Article 7 of the trust deed, and in our comment we gave our opinion that if Article 7, as quoted by the *Saturday Night*, was a correct copy, it was "the most monstrous travesty of a trust deed we have yet heard of."

In Defence of the Trust Deed.

Our article produced a letter from Montreal, dated May 5, from Mr. H. A. Lovett, K.C., in which he informs the Editor of *Canada* that the trust deed referred to was submitted to him by the company, approved by him, and also submitted to a responsible trust company—presumably the Montreal Trust Company, who were trustees for the bondholders—and its counsel, who also approved. His letter, which is too lengthy to publish, argues the necessity of majority provisions in trust deeds, quoting as his authority Sir Francis Palmer's well-known book. Mr. Lovett, who, we gather, is a lawyer who specialises in company work, is anxious to make us believe that the trust deed of B.C. Cannery was in the strictest accordance with the views of the authority he quotes, and in order to present his case to us he has taken the trouble to send us a copy of the provisions in Article 7 of the trust deed of B.C. Cannery "with the corresponding provisions in Palmer's book given for the guidance of solicitors set opposite, and in the case of what may be done at bondholders' meetings by extraordinary resolution, I also set opposite the provisions of the deed, the clauses set out by Mr. Mitchell in his book (on Company Law) as proper to the purpose." Mr. Lovett then goes on to inform us that we "will observe from a perusal of the provisions quoted that in every essential particular the B. C. Cannery's deed follows the provisions which are considered by the best authorities both in England and in this country as the most beneficial provisions so far devised for the protection of debenture holders."

Mr. Lovett's attempt to convince us that the provisions in the trust deed to which the *Saturday Night* took such strong exception are "the most beneficial provisions so far devised for the protection of debenture holders" entirely fails. The copy of Article 7 of the trust deed sent to us by Mr. Lovett is identical word for word with that which was quoted by the *Saturday Night*, and which we described as "a monstrous travesty," and we see no reason to change our opinion. We will now discuss the pernicious clause in this trust deed which Mr. Lovett holds up for our admiration as the best so far devised for the protection of debenture holders, after which we will refer to what we may describe as the "standard clause"

accepted by the best financial houses as the necessary protection for bondholders.

The Question of a Quorum.

In Article 7 of B. C. Cannery's trust deed in Clause 3 it is provided that at any meeting of the bondholders those holding one-half of the par value of the bonds can form a quorum. In Clause 4 we find the following (the italics are our own):—"If within half an hour of the time appointed for any meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if summoned upon the requisition of the bondholders, shall be dissolved, but *in any other case* the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum as above defined is not present, *the bondholders present shall form a quorum*. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless the requisite quorum be present at the commencement of the business."

Now, the meaning of this clause, we take it, is this:—If the meeting is summoned upon the requisition of the bondholders, and if within half-an-hour there is not half of the value of the total outstanding bond issue represented in the room, the meeting is dissolved; but if the meeting has been summoned by the company, it stands adjourned for a week, and at that subsequent meeting no legal quorum of bondholders is necessary. The bondholders present, who might represent, say, \$5,000 of bonds, or any other insignificant proportion of the total issue, could under this Clause 4 absolutely dispose of the bondholders' property in any way they might choose. The last sentence in Clause 4 seems to us meaningless in view of the provisions of the paragraph which it follows, giving entire power to any bondholders present at the adjourned meeting, whatever the value of their holding. With regard to the transfer of the property of B. C. Cannery, we are under the impression from statements which have appeared in the Canadian financial Press that the first meeting of bondholders was abortive, because there was not half the value of the outstanding bonds represented at the meeting. The meeting, therefore, should properly have been dissolved, but under this Clause 4 it was summoned again and the sale of the company's property to Dominion Cannery was passed. The bondholders were never informed of the proceedings at these meetings, or as to what value of the total bond issue was represented either at the first or the adjourned meeting. At the time this second meeting was held B. C. Cannery was in default on its July bond interest payment, but of this no information was given to the bondholders, some of whom only learnt the fact when the July coupons were returned through their bankers unpaid.

Protection of Bondholders.

Now, with all due respect to Mr. Lovett and the claims he puts forward on behalf of the trust deed which he approved of and which he asks to believe is "considered by the best authorities as the most beneficial so far devised for the protection of debenture holders," we will show the view taken in other trust deeds of the responsibilities due to the bondholders and the protection afforded them. For the purposes of comparison we have before us the trust deed of the Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, of which the National Trust Company of Canada are the trustees, and whose lawyers are Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, of Toronto. In the provisions of this trust deed it is provided that at a meeting of bondholders each bondholder shall have one vote for each \$100 held by him, and that at a meeting of bondholders duly convened it is necessary, in order legally to carry into effect any extraordinary resolution, that there must be "a clear majority in value of the whole of the bondholders, present in person or by proxy, and must be carried by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the persons voting thereat, or in $\frac{2}{3}$ of value of votes given." In this trust deed, which is drawn up in accordance with the re-

quirements of the London Stock Exchange, and is in accordance with the best practice of the leading financial houses both in Canada and in Great Britain, the clause controlling the meetings of bondholders is as follows:—

NINETEENTH:—In any case, or upon any occasion arising when the trustee shall desire to consult with the bondholders, a meeting of the bondholders may be called by the trustee, and the trustee shall call such meeting on a requisition in writing, signed by holders of not less than one-tenth of the nominal amount of bonds for the time being outstanding by notice to be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in each of the cities of London, England, and Toronto, Canada, and by notice mailed at least ten days before the date fixed for such meeting to the registered addresses of such of the bondholders whose bonds are registered, and such meeting shall be held either in the city of Toronto, Canada, or of London, England, at such time and place as shall be fixed by the notice so published, and may, without publication, be adjourned from time to time and to such place as the meeting shall determine; and such meeting shall be held in the manner usual with deliberative bodies, a chairman shall be elected by the bondholders present or represented by proxy, and each bondholder shall have one vote for each one hundred dollars, or its equivalent in pounds sterling, of bonds held by him. At such meetings and in all other acts, deeds, matters or things requiring to be done in respect of the premises under any provision contained herein or in the said bonds or otherwise in relation thereto a bondholder may act either in person or by a proxy or attorney duly constituted.

No provision whatever is made for giving powers to a few bondholders at an adjourned meeting to dispossess their fellow-bondholders of their rights and equities under the trust deed.

The warning which we gave in our April issue in regard to the undesirable character of certain industrial bonds issued by



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Canadian promoters is, we consider, more than ever justified after the receipt of the correspondence to which we have referred. If Mr. Lovett, or any other corporation lawyer in Canada, considers that such a trust deed as he defends is suitable protection for bondholders, whether Canadian or British, we must take an entirely opposite view, and in the light of past events, when the gates of the British money markets are once more open, it will be necessary to scrutinise most carefully the trust deeds of all companies offering bond issues, to see that they really do conform to the standard which is recognised and accepted by leading issuing houses in Canada and is required by the Committee of the London Stock Exchange.

CANADIAN CONDITIONS AND THE OUTLOOK.

Seeding Operations Practically Finished.

According to a cablegram received at the Office of the High Commissioner, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, although ten days later this year than last in sowing wheat, Western Canada generally is cheerful as to the outlook. A year ago at a similar stage of growth two-thirds of the prairie farmers were calling for rain, but this year there is moisture in abundance.

Crop Prospects.

The following is a copy of a cable just received by Mr. R. M. Horne Payno, Director in England, from Mr. D. B. Hanna, Third Vice-President of the Canadian Northern Railway, Toronto:—"Seeding operations practically finished. Average under wheat will be 5 per cent. less than last year, but as last year was 20 per cent. above normal, decrease is trifling, particularly having regard to labour shortage and late season. Growth is somewhat late, plenty of moisture, but warm weather needed

Our company has already marketed 105,000,000 bushels of last year's grain crop, and expects to market a further 30,000,000."

In order to cope with the pressure of increase in business the Canadian Northern Railway Company have decided to erect additional warehouses at Montreal, Ottawa, and Quebec, while railway siding facilities are also being added to at Montreal, Ottawa, Grand'Mère and Shawinigan Falls. The additions to the plants of the pulp and paper companies at Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mère, Donnacona, Ouatichouan Falls and Chicoutimi on the Quebec lines of the Canadian Northern Railway, are reported to be well under way.

Canadian bank clearings for April show a healthy gain over the corresponding month last year. The figures for the four months ended April 30 are \$726,000,000, as compared with \$575,000,000 for the period January-April, 1915.

Industrial and Labour Conditions.

The official *Labour Gazette* for May, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa, states that industrial conditions during April showed a considerable improvement over those of the previous month. The opening of navigation, log driving, and the commencement of operations in sawmills, the usual spring civic undertakings and the active demand for agricultural labour, all afforded opportunities for employment which absorbed practically most of the idle labour throughout the country. In fact, in a great many places a shortage of help was reported. Building operations improved to some extent, but in large part were confined to the erection of dwelling-houses, remodelling, and repairs. There was a fair amount of building going on in rural districts in the West, but comparatively little activity in the cities.

Agricultural operations at the end of the month were beginning to be active, though during the greater part of the month in practically all parts of the country little seeding was done owing to continued wet weather and the poor condition of the soil. The situation in regard to agricultural labour was improving, and in many districts it was expected that the demand for farm labour would be fairly well met. Fishing showed some improvement on the Atlantic, but was quiet on the Pacific Coast. Lumbering showed active conditions with the commencement of the drives and the starting of sawmills. Coal mining continued active in Nova Scotia fields, but was not so active in Alberta. The Fernie and Nanaimo districts were fairly active, but other British Columbia fields showed a slackening in operations. Metal mining continued very active in all districts. Manufacturing in most lines showed no falling off from the activity of the previous month. There was, if anything, an improvement in railroad construction. Transportation with the opening of navigation showed exceptional activity in both rail and water traffic.

The Business Situation.

The retiring President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Mr. George N. Jackson, gave a review of the business situation in Canada at the annual meeting last month.

"It is satisfactory to note," he said, "that the country as a whole is in a fairly prosperous condition, considering that we are still giving our principal attention to the management of the war. In the Eastern Provinces, of course, the activity is based partly upon the manufacture of munitions and other military supplies, but there is a big volume of general business. In the West we are enjoying a period of better times, due to the magnificent results achieved in the realm of agricultural production during 1915, and we are in hopes that the Prairie Provinces will continue to derive huge benefits from the bounties of nature. The shortage of help and the scarcity of supplies are in themselves evidences of a prosperous condition, and there are many other indications that Canada has recovered from the depression that characterised the years 1913 and 1914.

With the production of the biggest crop in our history and the marketing of the grain at high prices, it is only natural that the general financial situation shows a great improvement over that of a year ago. The farmers are prosperous now, and that explains much of the improvement that has taken place in general business. Reports from mortgage companies show that payments of both principal and interest on farm loans have been highly satisfactory for the past six months. The outlook for manufacturing in Western Canada is improving. The demand for commodities is strong, and the difficulty of securing supplies of raw materials is the chief obstacle."

The report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, presented at the annual meeting recently, shows that up to the end of last year 82,126 children had been received into the Homes. The number of girls and boys dealt with during the war was 13,424. Hundreds of children of soldiers and sailors have been, and are being, taken care of for the duration of the war. In all 6,990 Barnardo boys are known to be in the Navy and Army and mercantile service. Over 3,000 came across in the Canadian Contingents. During the year the total income from all sources was £240,644, and the total expenditure £243,367.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The statement for April of the Canadian chartered banks shows that the remarkable increase in deposits, which has been such a marked feature of earlier months, continued during April. The total amount of the deposits, \$1,340,000,000, shows, as compared with the March statement, the immense increase of over \$94,000,000. Of this, however, \$71,362,932 was the increase in deposits abroad, which is accounted for by the Canadian loan floated recently in New York, and therefore cannot be included as evidence of the Canadian domestic situation. When this has been subtracted, however, there still remains an increase during the month of \$12,895,567 in demand deposits and of \$10,190,745 in savings deposits in Canada, together making an increase of \$23,086,312, which is noteworthy evidence of increasing wealth of the public. As compared with a year ago current and savings deposits in Canada together show the remarkable increase of \$117,019,851.

* * *

Meanwhile current loans in Canada increased during April by \$7,625,156 and circulation by \$4,428,726, which indicates increasing activity in Canadian trade.

* * *

As we have pointed out on several occasions in this column, a very marked feature of the recent financial statements of Canadian banks has been the great strengthening of the liquid assets of these institutions. This was apparent even in the statements which were published while Canadian trade was still in the restricted condition which obtained early in the war. Then we noticed it as being important from the point of view of the stability of the banks during difficult times. The continuation of the same policy now, simultaneously with increasing deposits and increasing circulation, is of equally important significance as indicating the immense liquid reserve of power which will be available to meet the change of conditions at the conclusion of the war and to enable the Dominion not only to tide over a period of dislocation, but to seize upon commercial opportunities which will present themselves.

* * *

For some time the increase in cash holdings was most noticeable. Lately, however, there has been a very marked increase in the holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities. This fact is remarked in regard to the reports of the Imperial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank of Canada, which have recently been issued. For this tendency the Dominion War Loan is, no doubt, partly responsible, but here patriotism and business interest go hand in hand, for, while the ability of the banks to subscribe heavily to such issues must relieve the Government of much anxiety, the banks themselves are the gainers by the transmutation of surplus funds from idle cash into revenue earning assets of almost equal liquidity.

* * *

It is rumored that the Dominion Government is considering the issue of a new domestic War Loan before long, the amount suggested being from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and the rate from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. It will be remembered that the first domestic war loan of \$50,000,000 was subscribed to the tune of \$100,000,000. Since then the War Loan of 1915 was issued in the United States. These bonds are now quoted at $98\frac{1}{2}$, and it will be noted that our Toronto correspondent mentions that they were recently quoted in New York above par. It is stated that that issue has now been thoroughly absorbed.

* * *

Speaking in Montreal on his return from a recent visit to the Dominion Steel Corporation's plants at Sydney, N.S., Mr. Mark Workman, President of the big incorporation, stated that the mills were continuing to operate at full capacity without any sign of slackening. The steel output, he said, is the largest in the history of the company, and is sold right up to the end of the year. As an indication of the increased productive power of the company's plants, Mr. Workman mentioned that the output of barbed wire now is double what it was six months ago, while six months ago it was twice as much as the plant could have produced at the outbreak of war. The corporation's by-products are also producing satisfactory results. The output of benzol, he said, is 30 per cent. more than it was six months ago, and he intimated that the Directors' early hopes in connection with this product have been exceeded. The coal business of the company is showing improvement as a result of the release of two ships to the corporation by the Government. In regard to future business for the steel mills, Mr. Workman said the company had recently closed some export orders for delivery towards the end of this year, and that the company had been offered some big business for 1917. While export orders continued to be a large factor in the business of the Steel Company, Mr. Workman noted an improvement in the domestic demand. The higher cost of production is felt by the Steel Corporation just as by other industries, but he intimated that it had, so far solved its problems as they arose and would no doubt be able to do the same in future.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Speeches at Club Luncheon.

At the gathering of the Canadian Exporters' Club on Friday of last week, Mr. G. McL. Brown, who presided, welcomed in a brief speech the seven gentlemen composing the Canadian Trade Commission, who had just arrived in England.

Speaking of the great possibilities which are even now apparent for extending Canadian trade after the war, Mr. Brown emphasised the importance of making plans now. Alluding to the attitude of Great Britain towards the question of trade within the Empire, he believed that the Mother Country was most ready to receive any advances or suggestions from the Dominions, though, for obvious reasons, she could hardly initiate such advances herself.

Mr. J. W. Woods, of Toronto, Chairman of the Canadian Commission, mentioned his surprise at finding how wide an interest was now taken in London in the subject of Canadian trade. Every day since his arrival, he said, had shown him more and more the wisdom of sending the Commission at this time. He defined the purposes of the Commission as being, first, to see what goods Canada can sell to the Empire and Allied nations, and, second, what goods Canada can in future buy from Great Britain and our Allies, which she has hitherto obtained from other sources. The Commission, he said, would link up the splendid work already being done by the permanent Canadian Trade Commissioners, and also by the Export Association of Canada. He alluded to the great importance of standardising all goods exported from Canada. Canada could compete in the open market in other countries in many lines—in steel and iron and wooden manufactures, for instance—and it was the Commission's business to see in what other lines she could do the same.

Mr. Wardleworth, a member of the Commission, said that Canada would maintain in her trade relations the same high standard in manufactures and in money as had been set up by her men.

The Golden West.

Mr. G. W. Allan, a Director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and a member of the Commission, who said that he spoke as representing the Golden West, mentioned that he was the better able to give an account of present conditions in the country west of the Great Lakes, as, when he left Canada for England, he had only just returned from a tour of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It was probably true that the Pacific Coast had experienced unusual difficulties, in regard to which he alluded to the obstruction of the export trade of lumber owing to the shortage of shipping. He was, however, impressed by the fixed determination of the people to make the best of everything. He mentioned that the lumber trade had been stimulated by the demand from the Prairies, due to the immense crop of last year, and there was also a very noteworthy increase of activity in the mining districts. On the Prairies the same determination and enthusiasm was strongly in evidence. The three Prairie Provinces, he said, had overcome their initial pioneer struggles, and were now in a splendid technical position. The war conditions had imposed additional responsibility on the partially depleted agricultural population, all of whom were at work to make up for the shortage of labour caused by enlistment of troops. In Eastern Canada he had noticed the most extraordinary improvement in conditions. During the period between January, 1915, and January, 1916, a great measure of prosperity had come to the country.

Mr. F. C. Armstrong, General Manager in Great Britain of the Export Association of Canada, who has lately been travelling extensively in France and Italy, said that the Commission arrived at a most opportune time in view of the great development just now of the sentiment in Great Britain against permitting any recurrence of the former German trade menace. He believed there was a strong desire in Great Britain for practical steps to consolidate trade interests within the Empire and then with the Allied countries. He believed that the British Government, despite its other onerous duties, was not neglecting great Imperial trade questions. Alluding to his recent visit to France and Italy, he expressed the belief that the Commission would receive as hearty a welcome in those countries as it had found in England. He mentioned that the Export Association of Canada had been formed on a basis of non-profit-making, but as a self-sustaining organisation to back up official and individual efforts. Its present activities were general propaganda work, the collection and collation of commercial intelligence and the arranging for competent and energetic representatives for Canadian manufacturers in the Empire and in Allied countries.

Besides those mentioned above, those present included Messrs. H. E. Dupré, W. F. Hatheway, and R. L. Campbell, members of the Commission; Col. Pelletier, and Messrs. Harrison Watson, R. Reid, J. Howard, F. C. Salter, W. Phillips, G. C. Cassells, C. Cambie, F. C. Armstrong, J. W. Quinn, H. Meldrum, G. E. Bell, and Major Crowe.

THE COUNTRY
OF
THE FUTURE.



THE ORCHARD
OF
THE EMPIRE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

POSSESSES VAST NATURAL RESOURCES
AWAITING DEVELOPMENT.

Canada's Mineral Province—Immense Timber Resources—Important Fisheries—Vast Water Powers—The Sportsman's Paradise—Offers Countless Attractions to Tourists—A Splendid Climate—Free Education—Good Laws.

A SAFE COUNTRY FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

Land and Climate eminently adapted for Mixed Farming, Fruit Growing, Dairying, Horse, Sheep, Hog and Cattle Raising, and Poultry Farming.

PRACTICALLY FREE LANDS FOR SETTLERS.

Blocks of 160 Acres costing
only about 50/- inclusive.

The Country for Farmers, Stockbreeders, and
Horticulturists.

Full information free of charge on application to

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR B.C.,

British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent St., London, S.W.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

South Winnipeg.—The Debenture stockholders' committee states that a supplemental trust deed has been executed. Among other things, it secures as from July 1, 1914, an increase in the rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum. Certificates for over 60 per cent. of the total issue of \$1,850,035 Common stock have been surrendered by the shareholders. Under the resolutions \$750,000 of the Common stock was to be distributed among the debenture stockholders. As the committee think it desirable that the Common stock should remain in their hands for voting purposes, they do not propose to distribute it for the present. At the date when the resolutions were passed the liabilities (other than the liabilities under the trust deed and rates and taxes) did not exceed \$8,500. The Tuxedo Park Co. has released the company from any liability under the covenant given by the Canadian Agency to expend at least \$100,000 in developing the property. A formal release has been obtained from Messrs. Heubach, Finkelstein and Heubach of all claims against the company. The action brought against the company in Canada has resulted in judgment being given against it for \$9,890 and costs. The company is, with the approval of the committee, appealing. The estimated liabilities (excluding Directors' fees, secretary's salary, and expenses of committee) are: As at June 30, 1915, \$8,300; liabilities accrued since, \$3,700; liabilities estimated over next three years for taxes, interest on overdue taxes, and prior lien debentures, \$16,000; total, \$28,000. Practically no sales of land are taking place. Under the supplemental trust deed, however, unpaid debenture interest is accumu-

lating, and will be paid before any dividends to shareholders. It is evident that the prior lien issue which was authorised by the Debenture stockholders will have to be created shortly.

Canadian General Electric.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared for the three months to June 30, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Common stock, payable July 1.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.—The transfer books, so far as regards the Perpetual 5 per cent. Debenture stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual 4 per cent. (Consolidated Debenture stock, will be closed from Wednesday, June 14, to Thursday, July 13, both days inclusive. Warrants for the interest accrued to June 30 will be forwarded on July 13 next to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books of the company on June 14. The transfer books of the company, so far as regards the 5 per cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and 4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture stock (Northern Borrowed Capital), will be closed from Monday, July 17, to Monday, July 31, both days inclusive. Warrants for the interest for the half-year to July 31 will be forwarded on July 31 to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books of the company on July 17.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The report presented to the 41st annual meeting held on May 25 showed that this bank has enjoyed a prosperous year, and has at the same time continued to strengthen its financial position. Net profits for the year were \$1,003,960. Of this amount dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum absorbed \$840,000. Substantial contributions were made to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Fund and to the staff pension and guarantee funds. The balances carried forward is

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1865. Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - \$5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - \$3,600,000.
Total Assets Over - \$90,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from CANADA and the United States by LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED

for fixed periods at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:-

LONDON OFFICES:

6, PRINCES STREET, E.C., and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.

London Committee: J. LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G.;

HON. SIDNEY PEEL: F. W. ASHE, Esq.

Scotch Agents—Royal Bank of Scotland and Branches.

— THE — STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY.

Head Office: 346, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Branch Offices: Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver.

PRESIDENT:

J. T. GORDON, ESQ.

(President Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co., Ltd.)

Authorised Capital ...	\$1,000,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid ...	750,000
Reserve ...	450,000
Total Assets ...	16,400,000

All business of a trust character transacted. Administration of Estates a speciality. Will forms supplied free. Consultations and correspondence invited. Trust funds invested in first mortgage securities to yield about 7½ net.

WM. HARVEY, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

\$1,089,656, which is \$67,000 in excess of the amount brought forward from the previous year. A noteworthy feature of the general statement is the increase in total deposits from \$55,081,000 to \$60,218,000. Total liquid assets now stand at \$43,586,000, which represents an increase of \$7,519,000, as compared with 1915. The bank's holdings of Dominion Government securities has increased from \$2,664,115 to \$10,751,581, evidently having converted a proportion of its former large holdings of gold coin and Dominion notes into revenue-earning Dominion Government securities. Thus the bank's patriotic support of the nation's finances should be favourably reflected in next year's report by increased earnings.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.—Substantial progress is shown by the annual statement of this bank for the year ended April 29. Profits for the year were \$950,713. Dividends at the usual rate took \$700,000. \$27,000 was subscribed to the Patriotic Fund; the war tax needed \$67,870; \$150,000 was set aside for contingent fund; and a balance of \$250,984 was carried forward into the next year. The bank's total assets now stand at \$96,361,363, which is more than \$10,000,000 in excess of last year's figure. Liquid assets now stand at \$40,960,486, being nearly \$8,000,000 higher than last year, and equalling 50 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public. Holdings of cash show a decrease of \$3,638,000, but, on the other hand, there is a heavy increase in the bank's holdings of Government and municipal securities and bonds. A similar increase in call and current loans in Canada reflects the share that the bank is taking in the expansion of general business activity in Canada. An increase of over \$1,250,000 in the bank's circulation is another favourable indication as to commercial affairs.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Wednesday, July 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., June 13.	Wed., June 14.	Thurs., June 15

Canadian securities have fluctuated to some extent with other departments. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have shown to advantage. The Old Fours have followed up last week's improvement in the $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents, with a rise of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. There is no further change in the $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacific were moderately depressed at one time on New York advices, but they have rallied, and show a small net gain at 183 $\frac{1}{2}$. The stock has been fairly active. Grand Trunk issues have been on the dull side. The Guaranteed Fours have fallen a point to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, and there are one or two other losses, which do not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Operations in this group have been small. The Canadian Northern issues have been quiet.

As regards land shares, there has been little doing. Hudson's Bays have moved between 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7, and stand now at 6 15-16. Lower-priced descriptions have been inanimate.

Canadian Cars in the industrial group have risen 1 to 74, and Steel of Canada at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{1}{4}$ up, but there has been a fall of 3 to 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Dominion Steels. Brazilian Tractions showed marked buoyancy at one time, but they are now under best, though a fairly strong market around 64. City Services spurted afresh to 295, a gain of about 10 points on the week.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, May 26.

Stock market business, both in Toronto and Montreal, has continued to be characterised by marked strength, and, while trading has been on a moderate scale, the demand for securities has been more diversified than for some time past, particular attention having been given to some of the less active stocks.

Among the important market stocks the most noticeable has been Dominion Steel, for which there has been a strong demand. In Montreal Ames-Holden has been active again, both the Preference and the Common registering an advance. Dividend talk is now active in regard to Canadian Locomotive. It is believed that the forthcoming annual report, which will cover a full year's munition work, as well as considerable activity in the company's own ordinary business, will show heavy profits, which may justify Common stock dividend payments before long. The company is said to be doubling its capacity as a result of the pressure of orders.

In Montreal the new schedule, which leaves comparatively few stocks now subject to minimum prices, has come into effect, and, under it, several stocks have found a market at new prices. One of the most noteworthy of these is Toronto Railway. Upon the reduction of the Toronto minimum this stock, which had been inactive for some time, was dealt in around 101-2. When the Montreal minimum was reduced trading opened at 102, but the stock soon rose to 108, and finally closed at 106. Canadian Car Preference, which was formerly held up by the minimum of 98, found its level at 88-89.

Two further bank reports—those of the

Imperial Bank and the Merchants' Bank are now available. Both of them are of the same strong and reassuring character as those of other banks which were issued earlier in the year.

Among current prices, Scotia is 129. Steel Corporation 57, Steel Co. of Canada 63, Dominion Bridge 224, Canadian General Electric 114, Canadian Car 69, Canadian Cement 68, Canadian Locomotive 66, Montreal Power 247 $\frac{1}{2}$, Shawinigan 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, Laurentide 189, Cedars 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, Canada Cottons 51, Dominion Textile 84, Ames-Holden Common 31, Preference 77, Canadian S.S. Lines Common 26, Preference 83, Quebec Railway 29, Maple Leaf, which has been active in Toronto, is 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, Russell Motor Preference is 92.

The mining markets have been somewhat irregular. A recent decrease in the price of bar silver led to a selling movement in Beaver and Temiskaming shares, while trading in other Cobalts has been quieter.

COMPANY MEETING.

TRUST AND LOAN OF CANADA.

Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel presided at the meeting of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, held in London on Thursday, June 1, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts pointed out that in accordance with the company's policy of caution their investments in Canada had fallen by £256,000. They had paid off £90,000 of debts, and at March 31 last they had in hand about £30,000 in cash and £368,000 short-dated Treasury bills, which were as good as cash. In other words, they had practically £400,000 cash reserves, against £125,000 last year. By their investment in Treasury bills they were assisting to finance the war, and, beyond performing that patriotic action, they were putting themselves in the position of perfect security against any possible emergency that could be foreseen. Their gross revenue for the year showed a falling off of £2,529, at £281,000, and their working expenses had decreased by £1,428, but, despite that decrease, their net revenue of £119,174 showed a slightly greater falling off than the gross revenue—namely, £4,272. He might explain that that was entirely due to an increase of about £6,000 in war taxation in Canada, an expense which they bore cheerfully. Their statutory reserve had increased by £33,698, and their special reserve fund by £10,000. The investments of their statutory reserve fund of £292,000 had not been re-valued since March, 1914. When the proper time came it would be necessary to ascertain what was the depreciation on those investments, but that was a subject which would cause them no difficulty, and need cause the shareholders no anxiety whatever. They would note they were asking the shareholders to confirm a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, less income tax. He had every reason to think that the position of their borrowers in Canada was thoroughly sound. The

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVING COMPANY. (Incorporated 1894.)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£510,000
PAID UP	369,589
RESERVE FUND	350,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,173,328

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.

FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

amount of interest in arrears had been reduced since last year from £30,000 to about £22,000. He did not think they had ever had a cleaner or more satisfactory balance-sheet; the facts spoke for themselves as to the credit and prospects of their company.

Sir Vincent Caillard seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

★
Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for May aggregated 285 acres, at an average price of \$13.67 per acre. Arrangements have also been completed for leasing for ten years the petroleum rights on 120 acres, at an annual rental of \$1 per acre and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. royalty.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE GIVE NOTICE that the Directors of the above Company have DECLARED a Quarterly DIVIDEND of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the three months ending 30th June, 1916, on the Common Stock of the Company to Shareholders of record on 15th June.

The Dividend is PAYABLE on the 1st day of July, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will NOT be closed.

For the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Company Limited.

C. CAMBIE.

2, Lombard Street, E.C.,
1st June, 1916.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company, so far as regards the Perpetual Five per Cent. Debenture Stock (Grand Trunk Borrowed Capital) and Perpetual Four per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, will be closed from Wednesday, the 14th June, to Thursday, the 13th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest accrued to the 30th June, 1916, will be forwarded on the 13th July next to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 14th June, 1916.

And notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company, so far as regards the Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Great Western Borrowed Capital) and Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (Northern Borrowed Capital) will be closed from Monday, the 17th July, to Monday, 31st July, 1916, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the interest for the half-year to the 31st July, 1916, will be forwarded on the 31st July to all proprietors of those stocks registered on the books of the Company on the 17th July, 1916.

By Order,

H. H. NORMAN,
Secretary.

Dashwood House,
9, New Broad Street, London, E.C.,
2nd June, 1916.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 117.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum), on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirtieth day of June, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 25, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the third day of July, 1916, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of June, 1916.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD SAUNDERS,

Managing Director.

Toronto, 26th May, 1916.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

The following is the record of official and unofficial sales in London. In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Government and Provincial Government

Canada 3 1/2, 1914-19 77 1/2

C.P.R. 3 1/2, 1913-19 77 1/2

4 1/2, 1910-20 77 1/2

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Canada N.W. Land 30

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Calgary and Edmonton 60

Hudson's Bay 60

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Southern Alberta 24 1/2

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Western Canada Mortgage Bonds 63

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Vancouver Deb. 91

Montreal Street Railway Debentures 94

Montreal Tram Common 96

Quebec Railway L.H. & Co. 97

Toronto Street Railway Bonds 101

Winnipeg Electric Debentures 102

Camp Bird Ord. 13 1/2

Canadian Mining 11 1/2

Crescent Coal 19 1/2

Kirkland Lake Prop. 2 1/2

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

RESERVE FUND: \$13,500,000 (£2,773,972).

President—SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

General Manager JOHN A.H.D.

Assistant General Manager—H. V. F. JONES.

374 Branches of the Bank in Canada and elsewhere.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

Chilliwack	Fernie	Keremeos	New West-	Princeton	Vancouver
Courtenay	Golden	Ladysmith	minster	Revelstoke	(9 offices)
Cranbrook	Mission City	Parksville	Penticton	Rock Creek	Vernon
Creston	Greenwood	Nakusp	Phoenix	Salmon Arm	Victoria
Cumbeiland	Kamloops	Nasahino	Prince Rupert	South Hill	(3 offices)
Dawson	Kelowna	Nelson	Summerland	White Horse	

WESTERN PROVINCES

Admiral	Dauphin	Melfort	Prince Albert	Tasage
Althabaska	Delta	Melville	Provost	Vegreville
Bassano	Delisle	Minisota	Radisson	Vermillion
Bawlf	Drinkwater	Kamsack	Radville	Virton
Bengough	Edam	Kerrobert	Red Deer	Vonda
Bigar	Edmonton	Elbow	Regina	Yutan
Blaine Lake	Elbow	Kincald	Retlaw	Wadena
Brandon	Elkhor	Kindersley	Rivers	Warner
Bricecrest	Elgin	Kitscoty	Rocky Ford	Watrous
Broderick	Elkhorn	Lke Saskatoon	Saskatoon	Watson
Calgary	Gilbert Plains	Langham	Shannon	Wetaskiwin
(4 offices)	Gilroy	Lawman	N. Battleford	Weyburn
Canora	Gleichen	Lashburn	Nutana	Stony Plain
Carman	Grandview	Le Pas	Olds	Strathcona
Carmanagay	Graum	Lethbridge	Outlook	Strathmore
Central Butte	Hafford	Levan	Peace River	Swan River
Champion	Hanna	Lloydminster	Crossing	Swift Current
Clareholm	Hardisty	Loughheed	Pincher Creek	Taber
Coleman	Hawarden	Macleod	Portage la	Transcona
Crossfield	Herbert	M urelin	Prairie	Treherne
Crowthorpe	High River	Medicine Hat		

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Acton Vale	Belleville	Blenheim	Chambly	Collingwood	Danville
Asbestos	Beloil	Brantford	Chatham	Compton	Leville
Ayer's Cliff	Berlin	Brookville	Chicoutimi	Cookshire	Dresden
Ayr's Barrie	Bic	Brome	Clarenceville	Cornwall	Dundas
Bedford	Bishop's	Camachie	Coteau	Cowansville	Dunham
Beebe	Crossing	Cayuga	Cobalt	Crediton	Dunnville

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC—continued

East Angus	Lacolle	Point aux	St George,	Sutton
East Hatley	Lennoxville	Tremblay	Beauce	Thedford
Eastman	Lincolny	Port Arthur	St Hyacinthe	Thetford
Emo	London	Port Colborne	St Johns	Miner
Exeter	Madoc	Port Perry	St Joseph de	Thetford
Farnham	Magog	Port Stanley	Beauce	Miner West
Ford	Mansonville	Quebec	St Remy	Three Rivers
Forest	Mariville	(2 offices)	St Thomas	Tilsonburg
Fort Frances	Marquette	Rainy River	Sarnia	Timmins
Fort William	Megantic	Richmond	Sault Ste.	Toronto
Freighsburg	Montreal	St. Louis	Marie	(10 offices)
Galt	(7 offices)	Rock Island	St. Charles	Valcourt
Goderich	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Seaford	Walkerton
Granby	North Hatley	St. Catharines	Sherbrooke	Waterloo, Ont.
Grimshy	Orangeville	(2 offices)	Waterloo, Que.	Waterloo, Ont.
Guelph	Oranstown	St. Chrysos-	Smith's Falls	Wendon
Hamilton	Oshawa	tone	St. Porcupine	West Shefford
Hemmingford	Ottawa	(2 offices)	Stanbridge E.	Windsor (Ont.)
Howick	Huntingdon	Paris	St. Ferdinand	Windsor (Que.)
Ingersoll	Parkhill	St. John	Shelburne	Wingham
Joliette	Parry Sound	St. John	Souris	Woodstock
Kingston	Peterboro'	St. John	Springhill	
Knowlton	Phillipsburg	St. John	Parrsboro'	

MARITIME PROVINCES

Alberton	Campbellton	Middleton	St John	Summerside
Amherst	Charlottetown	Moncton	Shelburne	Sydney, C.B.
Antigonish	Fredricton	Moncton	Souris	Truro
Barrington	Halifax	New Glasgow	Springhill	Windsor
Bridgewater	Hantsport	Parrsboro'		

IN NEWFOUNDLAND St. John's

IN THE UNITED STATES

New York, N.Y.	Portland, Ore.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle Wash.
		Mexico City, D.F.	

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON OFFICE 2, Lombard Street, E.C. {

C. CAMBIE, Manager,
A. R. PHIPPS, Asst. Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and Mexico, issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, and Travellers' Cheques payable in all parts of the world; collect Drafts, Coupons, etc., and conduct a general banking business with ALL POINTS IN NORTH AMERICA.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office:
TORONTO.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President.
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

Capital, Paid Up \$6,000,000 — Reserve Fund \$7,000,000
Total Assets \$87,475,126

Branches and Agents at every point in Canada and the United States.

Information useful to investors or intending settlers cheerfully given on application to any branch of the Dominion Bank. Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world. Collections on Canada or the U.S. receive prompt attention. Exchange bought and sold.

London Bankers: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland.

London Branch: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

J. HAYDN HORSEY, Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 7,000,000.00
Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President. E. HAY, General Manager.
127 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Established 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$1,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £60,000
Head Office:—5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors.

F. R. S. BALFOUR	E. G. JOFFREY HOARE.
J. H. BRODIE.	F. LUBBOCK.
J. H. MAYNE CAMPBELL.	C. W. TOMKINSON.
E. A. HOARE.	G. D. WHATMAN.

Deposits received at rates which may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange negotiated.
Dividends and Coupons collected.
Purchase of Stocks and Shares.

ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$18,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. R. ANGUS, Esq.
HON. ROBT. MACKAY.
A. BAI-MARTEN, Esq.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.
E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
C. H. GORDON, Esq.
WILLIAM MCMASTER, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD.
C. R. BOSMER, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

(SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D., General Manager.
A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Assistant General Manager.

Branches and Agencies throughout Canada and Newfoundland, Also at New York, Chicago, and Spokane in the United States.

LONDON OFFICES - 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., and 9, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, S.W.

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

London Committee: SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART., A. MACNIDER, Esq.

GEORGE CYRIL CASSELS, Manager.

The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all Allied and Neutral Countries, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States.

Head Office:
107, ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "BanqueMont Montreal"

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle St., E.C., and 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W., for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H.V. MEREDITH, President. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, K.C.V.O., Vice-President.
R. E. ANGUS. C. R. BOSMER. SIR W. C. MACDONALD.
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A. D. BRAITHWAITE. H. R. DRUMMOND. HERBERT M. JONES.
E. P. HARMON. L. B. GREENSHIELDS. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
H. R. DRUMMOND. C. R. BOSMER. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
A. E. HOLT, Manager.

CAPITAL:

Fully Paid .. \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorised, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$11,560,000. Reserve Funds, \$13,236,000. Aggregate Assets, \$200,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.
C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

325 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland. 28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua: ST. JOHN'S. Bahamas: NASSAU. Barbados: BRIDGETOWN. Dominica: ROSEAU. Grenada: ST. GEORGE'S. Jamaica: KINGSTON. St. Kitts: BASSETERRE. Trinidad: PORT OF SPAIN; SAN FERNANDO. BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, and ROSE HILL (CORINTHYNE).

LONDON OFFICE:
Bank Buildings Princes Street, E.C.
F. R. WHITLEY, Manager; JAS. MACKIE, Joint Manager.

ESTABLISHED
1869.

NEW YORK AGENCY:
Corner of William and Cedar Streets.
R. E. JONES, J. R. BRUCE & C. R. MACKENZIE, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000 (£1,438,356). Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,250,984 (£1,489,928).

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, K.C.V.O., President. K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

206 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

They issue drafts and letters of credit available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's exports has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 800 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

For further particulars apply to—

R. REID, Agent General for Ontario, 163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Banking and Finance.

NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

Safeguarding the Exchange.

With the object of bringing to the notice of holders of American dollar securities the necessity of complying with the wishes of the Treasury in connection with the arrangements made by the Government for the acquisition, either by purchase or upon loan, of such securities, Mr. McKenna has just addressed a personal appeal to those investors who have not been reached by, or have not yet responded to, the invitations issued by the Committee. Accompanying this letter is a list of securities, which although it includes the majority of the leading American dollar securities, is not to be regarded as exhaustive, and it behoves those who hold any securities not mentioned in the list for their own protection to make enquiries through their bankers or brokers, or direct for definite information as to the status of their holdings. This is the more imperative in that failing compliance with the desires of H.M. Treasury, by July 1 holders will be mulcted of an additional rate of income tax of 2s. in the £, which penal measure may be subsequently made much more drastic if this initial increase should be found ineffective. Much doubt still exists as to what securities are or are not acceptable under the scheme, and it is in the interests of investors that they should obtain a definite decision as to whether any of their Canadian securities are subject to the new regulations. As we stated last week, it has been definitely decided that C.P.R. do not come into the list of securities which the Treasury will purchase, but the list issued by the Committee and sent to investors by Mr. McKenna contains a number of Canadian or semi-Canadian issues.

Canadian Securities Wanted by the Treasury.

Amongst those which the Government are prepared to purchase or to accept on loan are Bell telephone of Canada 5 per cent. 1925, Canada Southern Railway Consolidated prov. 5 per cent. 1962, series A, ditto, Capital stock, Cities Service Convertible 7 per cent. notes 1918, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Common, ditto, 7 per cent. non-cum. Preferred, ditto 1st Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent., 1938, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and Central Terminal Railway 1st Mortgage Chicago Terminal, 4 per cent. 1941, Montreal Light, Heat and Power, 1st Mortgage and Collateral Trust 4½ per cent. 1932, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Lachine Div. 5 per cent. S.F. 1933, Montreal Tramways 1st and Def. Mort. 5 per cent. 1941, Series A, Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. 1943, Ontario Transmission Company, 1st Mortgage Guaranteed 5 per cent. 1945. In view of the uncertainty existing as to the securities which will be subject to the penal clause recently imposed by the Government for dealing with recalcitrant holders of American dollar securities it is much to be desired that the Government will publish a complete list of the securities affected, whether as to purchase outright or deposit. It is also desirable that other questions which have been raised as to the operation of the scheme, particularly that relating to the position of the small holder, should be cleared up. In the meantime we can only echo Mr. McKenna's statement in his letter to holders of American dollar securities that they should make it "a point of patriotic duty to communicate with as little delay as possible, either through a banker or stockbroker, or directly with the American Dollar Securities Committee."

Grand Trunk's Fine Showing for April.

Were it not for the invertebrate condition of the market for Grand Trunk securities at the present moment owing to the disturbance caused by recent developments, it is impossible to doubt that the revenue statement for the month of April would have produced an excellent impression, for it reveals an increase of no less than £69,900 for the period in question, and this in spite of the fact that April this year had one working day less than in the same month of 1915. We append our usual analyses:—

	Gross receipts.	Expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway ...	£79,000 inc.	£83,950 inc.	£15,050 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ...	43,650 inc.	3,900 dec.	47,550 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	17,000 inc.	9,700 inc.	7,300 inc.
Totals...	£139,650 inc.	£97,550 inc.	£69,900 inc.

The results for the first four months of the current year are shown in our second table:—

	Gross receipts.	Expenses.	Net revenue.
Grand Trunk Railway ...	£378,850 inc.	£255,450 inc.	£123,400 inc.
Grand Trunk Western ...	181,850 inc.	5,450 dec.	187,300 inc.
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	60,500 inc.	30,000 inc.	30,500 inc.
Totals...	£621,200 inc.	£290,900 inc.	£330,300 inc.

As a glance at our second table shows conclusively, practically half of the improvement for the January-April period is attri-

butable to the very excellent showing made during those months by the Grand Trunk Western subsidiary, the gross increase of £131,850 being actually accomplished at an expenditure of £5,450 less than in the corresponding four months of last year, a result which—as a financial authority appropriately points out—"seems to indicate higher rates and a more profitable class of traffic on this connecting link between the United States and the Canadian railway system, and also reveals the growing prosperity of the manufacturing districts in the Dominion." It will be noticed that both for April and for the four-monthly period the management has been able to retain just about half of the gross gain in receipts as addition to net revenue—a very fine performance in all the circumstances, and a hopeful augury for the whole year.

C.P.R. and C.N.R. Results.

Relatively the C.P.R. has not done so well as the Grand Trunk Railway, for of a total gross increase of \$3,425,000, as much as \$2,379,000 was absorbed in increased working expenditure, making the net gain for the month \$1,046,000. The aggregate gross earnings, however, for the period from July 1 last to the end of April increased by no less than \$21,025,000, and of this as much as \$12,710,000 represents net gain. It is worth noting that in April of 1915 this company recorded a net decrease of \$657,000, and for the four-monthly period a decline of \$7,673,000, so that the turn round in the corresponding ten months of 1915-16 is a very substantial one, and illustrates the remarkable recuperative capacity of the trade of the Dominion and the earning power of its railways. The Canadian Northern Railway, which now gives the aggregate earnings of the whole system for the regular financial year from July 1, 1915, in substitution for those of the broken period from October 1 last, as hitherto published, had a less happy experience than either of its two big rivals, the increase of \$869,900 in working expenses eating up within \$5,500 of the whole of the gross increase of \$875,400 for April. The aggregate gross earnings from July 1 were \$5,906,200 ahead of the corresponding ten months of 1915-16, and the net earnings increased \$1,847,700 in the same period.

AEROPLANE FOR CANADIANS.

Lord Curzon's Tribute.

Many thousands of people assembled in Leicester on Saturday afternoon to witness the formal presentation of a biplane to the Canadian forces now at the front. The aeroplane was the gift of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce, the members having subscribed the £2,000 required in ten days. The machine was named "The Leicester" by Lady Perley, and the Mayor of Leicester formally handed it over to Sir George Perley amid great cheering. The pilot afterwards circled the park and then flew away. In connection with the presentation Lord Desborough and the Imperial Air Fleet Committee entertained a distinguished company to luncheon. Those present included Col. and Mme. Pelletier, Col. Richard Reid and Lieut. G. S. Reid, Mr. John Howard and Miss Howard, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reid.

Earl Curzon, in a letter of apology for his absence, said that Leicester's gift was a fitting acknowledgment of the priceless services which Canada had rendered to the common cause in the war, and it would add to the effective strength of the Allies

CANADA'S WAR HORSES.

Help Needed by the R.S.P.C.A.

The appeal being made through our columns by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for funds to carry on its war work ought in a special degree to merit the support of Canadians, since £8,000 is asked to provide accommodation for the Canadian Army horses now under treatment. The veterinary hospital erected in France for the use of the Canadian Contingent has had to be enlarged to twice its present size, in order that the work of the Veterinary Corps may be adequately carried out.

The R.S.P.C.A. War Fund is the only fund approved by the Army Council for helping the Canadian Army horses and the British Army horses generally. The whole of the work is being carried out with the approval and under the auspices of the War Office. It is particularly noteworthy that not a penny of the public subscriptions is paid in salaries to the staff of the society, but all is applied to the laudable work for which it is asked. An illustrated booklet describing the work may be had on application.

Contributions may be sent either through the Editor of *Canada* or direct to the Hon. Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jernyn Street, London, S.W. Cheques should be crossed "Courts and Co."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber. Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

A. H. (Strabane).—We learn that the company concerned in your recent enquiry has not been successful in its negotiations for the sale of its assets, and has gone into the hands of a receiver. We understand that the receiver is endeavouring to find a purchaser for the assets, but meanwhile there is no market for the shares, which are unsaleable.

J. T. (Dover).—On Tuesday last the Treasury published a "first list" of the dollar securities which it is prepared to purchase, and which will be subject to special income tax. We understand that the National Debt Office, which is in charge of this mobilisation of dollar securities, is not at present prepared to accept securities other than those included in the published lists. The "first list" alluded to above includes no Canadian securities other than those mentioned in our "Investment Notes" column last week. Holders of dollar securities should, however, keep watch for further lists, and scan them carefully when they appear.

G. H. (Bath).—The law passed in Manitoba several years ago, known as the "Blue Sky Law," was amended at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. Under the law, as it now stands, a mining company may secure from the Public Utilities Commissioner a special certificate permitting it to sell development stock. The money which is paid for such stock must be paid over to a trust company or trustee. A reasonable proportion of it may be spent on office expenses, and the balance must go in actually developing the mine.

N. Y. D.—(1) There do not appear to have been any further calls as yet, but it appears that subscribers for the shares undertook to make a payment of \$12.50 in August, 1916, and another of similar amount in November, 1916. **(2)** No dividends have as yet been paid. **(3)** The company can hardly be described as a strong one, in view of the smallness of its capital in comparison with the nature of its business. The report for the year ended January 31, 1915, shows that its income from premiums was \$17,223. The total assets were \$32,936, which showed a surplus of \$6,953 over liabilities. Of the total assets \$31,372 consisted of investments in debentures, yielding an average return of 7 per cent. per annum.

GENERAL.

J. J. (Manchester).—Canada's trade for the fiscal year 1915-16 totalled \$1,424,000,000, being an increase of \$346,000,000 over the record total of the previous year. Heavy increases were shown in nearly all lines of exports, the total value of exports of domestic products being \$741,000,000, compared with \$469,900,000 in the previous year. Imports of dutiable goods amounted to \$289,000,000, and of free goods to \$213,000,000, against \$279,000,000, and \$175,000,000 in the previous year. Exports of manufactures rose from \$25,000,000 to \$242,000,000; of agricultural products from \$151,000,000 to

\$250,000,000; of animal products from \$74,000,000 to \$102,000,000. Fishery exports were \$22,000,000; minerals, \$66,000,000; and lumber, \$51,000,000.

WOUNDED CANADIANS AT THE THEATRE.

Again this week a party of convalescent Canadians from one of the military hospitals were invited to a matinee of "Tina" at the Adelphi Theatre, through the kindness of Mr. Charlton Mann.

Molson's Bank.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., being at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum on the capital stock, for the current quarter.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the fully paid Cumulative Preference shares has been declared, payable July 1, to shareholders of record June 15.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, June 9.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan) Liverpool to Montreal.

Saturday, June 10.—R.M.S. *Carpathian* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Carthaginian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.

S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Tuesday, June 13.—S.S. *Noordam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

S.S. *Assenica* (Cunard), London to Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, June 14.—R.M.S. *Adriatic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, June 16.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, June 17.—R.M.S. *Cameronian* (Cunard), Liverpool to St. John.

S.S. *Andania* (Cunard), London to New York.

S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Wednesday, June 21.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.

Friday, June 23.—R.M.S. *Stranraer* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

S.S. *Nieu Amsterdam* (Holland-America), Falmouth to New York.

Saturday, June 24.—S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.

R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.

Tuesday, June 27.—S.S. *Assonia* (Cunard), London to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, June 30.—R.M.S. *Striffin* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 1.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

S.S. *Philadelpia* (American), Liverpool to New York.

Tuesday, July 4.—S.S. *Folia* (Cunard), Bristol to Quebec and Montreal.

The Alliance Investment Company (Canada), Limited.

Paid-up Capital (over) ... \$556,000

Head Office: Herald Building, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

London Office: 3, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate E.C.

Land for sale in best parts of Calgary and Regina and other Western Canadian Cities (Government Titles).

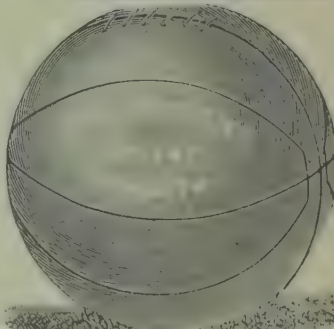
ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 544, June 10, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Wednesday, July 5.—S.S. *Finland* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
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Saturday, July 8.—S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
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IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.

Canadians and Preferential Trade.

The following Canadian representatives attended the opening of the British Imperial Council of Commerce Conference in London on Tuesday:—Messrs. G. W. Allan, C. Cambie, Roy Campbell, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., H. Dupré, W. L. Giffith, W. F. Hatheway, G. N. Jackson, Richard Reid, A. J. Sumner, T. Wardleworth, Harrison Watson, J. G. Woods, J. W. Woods, and A. R. Doble.

Mr. J. W. Woods seconded Sir Algernon Firth's proposal for reciprocal preferential trade within the Empire, and spoke of the strong feeling in Canada in the matter.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days Ending May 31.

Canadian Northern. \$970,100; increase, \$420,600.

Canadian Pacific. \$4,222,000; increase, \$1,999,000.

Grand Trunk. £228,480; increase, £14,926.
G.T. Western. £56,119; increase, £17,822.
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee. \$19,932; increase, \$6,383. Total. £504,531; increase, £39,131.

G.T.P. Prairie Section. £26,032; increase, £11,036.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—Earnings for April were \$160,000, or at the rate of \$1,920,000 per annum.

Mackay Companies.—A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on Preferred shares and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Common has been declared, payable July 1.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—A dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum) has been declared on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following

A London firm of importers and merchants ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of toys seeking export trade.

A Canadian packing company, which will have available for export next autumn several thousand cases of gallon apples and of prime evaporated apple rings, would be glad to submit prices to wholesale buyers.

Mr. W. H. Phippen, K.C., and Mr. W. E. Rundle are in London on business connected with the National Trust Co.

It is reported from Timagami, Ontario, that native copper has been struck at No. 2 copper group of the Dominion Rand Mines. Much importance is attached locally to the news.

The National City Bank of New York and Messrs. Halsey and Co. have bought \$4,000,000 (£800,000) of Province of Ontario Ten-Year 5 per cent. bonds dated June 1 (says the New York correspondent of the *Times*). The bonds will be offered at 101½. The issue is being made to retire \$3,000,000 of nine months' notes and other capital charges.

Mr. N. Brewster, the Liberal leader, has issued a writ against the Prime Minister (says Reuter's correspondent at Victoria, B.C.). Mr. Brewster claims that the Pacific Great Eastern Loan Bill is invalid because Parliament, which was prorogued on June 1, expired on March 15, on which date Parliament voted an extension of its life. The writ demands the restitution of \$18,000,000 of the Pacific Great Eastern money.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Pearl Assurance Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

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Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIVIN.

Immigration Office—2, OGD SWITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

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Agent-General—LIEUT.-COL. P. F. LELAND, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending June 6 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W., at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.

Alan, A. A., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

Amos, Dr. A. J., Ottawa—Hotel Imperial.

Appleby, Mr. and Mrs. L. J., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Ash, Mrs. Adison, Chillingworth Selbie, Gowerstry.

Bachelder, E. C., Ottawa—Kingsley Hotel.

Bapty, Mrs. Walter, Victoria—Stoke Cottage.

Barber, Capt. and Mrs. Beverley, Vancouver—2, Granville Place, Portman Square.

Brownfield, Mrs. F. and Miss M., Kington—care of Bank of B. N. A.

Brownworth, Charles H., Ottawa—Narrow Air Station, Chingford.

Brownworth, Mrs. C. A., Ottawa—6, Buxton Road, Chingford.

Cabrin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. and Miss, Kingston—Carlton Hotel.

Campbell, P. C., Princeton—Hotel Cecil.

Carron, Mrs. C. P., Kingston—care of Cox and Co. (secretary, Hon. T. Chase and Mme., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil).

Carron, R. M., Mt. John N.B., and Winnipeg—Crystal Palace.

Deanna, Mrs. N. L., Edmonton—Carlton Hotel.

Dergan, O. J., Port Arthur, 31, Bedford Place.

Doherty, A. R., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

Dolphin, L. J., Charles, 24th Hall, Montreal 4th.

London General Hospital.

East, Rev. H. L., Larrigan, Sask. 17, Lancaster Park, Richmond Hill.

Elkins, Mrs. W. H., Kingston—Bank of B. N. A.

Fench, Mr. L., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Findlay, Jas., Vancouver 10, Victoria St. West.

Foss, Capt. A. A., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

Harwood, Lt. and Mrs. R. de Labiniere, Montreal, Edmonton—Gemeo, Conford Park.

Henry, C. B., Montreal and Amprion—Central Y.M.C.A.

Honley, Miss, Halifax—Lyn Valley Hotel, Lynmouth.

Hopburn, Major B. R., Pictou—2, Millbank House.

Hewitt, Mrs. C. D., Miss G., and Masters F. and B., Toronto—1, Dazard Gardens, Putney, S.W.

Humphries, Capt. Ernest A., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Hyland, Miss L., Toronto—Berners Hotel.

Irvine, Major J. F., Yorkton—Savoy Hotel.

Johnston, Lt. F. R., Halifax—Valdora Hotel.

Keldson, J., Sherbrooke—Imperial Hotel.

Koeth, N. M., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Lo Moine, Mrs., Halifax—131, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Lo Suer, Mrs. H. P., Calgary—care of Cox and Co.

Longhead, Capt. C., Calgary—Regent Palace Hotel.

Manchay, Lt. W., Halifax—Thackeray Hotel.

Mackenzie, Lieut. I. A., Vancouver—Hotel Cecil.

Marnold, P. S., Edmonton—Hotel Cecil.

McGormick, R. H. R., Amprion, Ont.—Central Y.M.C.A.

McGibbon, Mr. and Mrs. R. D., Hamilton—Manor Lodge, Milford, Surrey.

McGuire, 2nd Lieut. R. B., Toronto (15th Middlesex, Nottingham, N.S.).

Meredith, R. S., Montreal—6, Thedermorton Ave., E.C.

Munroe, Lieut. Col. H. E., Saskatoon—Savoy Hotel.

Murray, E., West River, N.S.—York Hotel.

Newton, J. A., Vancouver—132, Coldharbour Lane.

Norris, A. E., Toronto—78, Westbourne Park Road.

Roberts, C., Edmonton—12, Russell Road.

Robertson, Capt. E. A., Lennoxville—Hotel Cecil.

Robinson, Lt. H. S., Victoria—Savoy Hotel.

Robinson, P. Sub. Lt. W. Edgar, Winnipeg—R.N.A.S., Felixstowe.

Ross, Lieut. G. C., Lethbridge—Savoy Hotel.

Ross, Mrs. J. M. and Miss K., Vancouver—Hotel Stewart.

Sandeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. A., Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.

Sifton, Hon. A. L., Mrs. and L. R., Edmonton—Carlton Hotel.

Snyder, Lieut.-Col. I. R., Portage la Prairie—Royal Norfolk Hotel, Sandgate.

Stale, H. T., 2/Staffs, Sherbrooke—Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

Thompson, Maj. and Mrs. G. M., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.

Webb, Miss R. P., Quebec—Lyn Valley Hotel, Lynmouth.

Whitehead, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. R., Brandon—Hotel Cecil.

White, Major G. V., Pembroke—2, Millbank House.

Woolworth, Mrs. A., Hamilton—Tudor Court Hotel.

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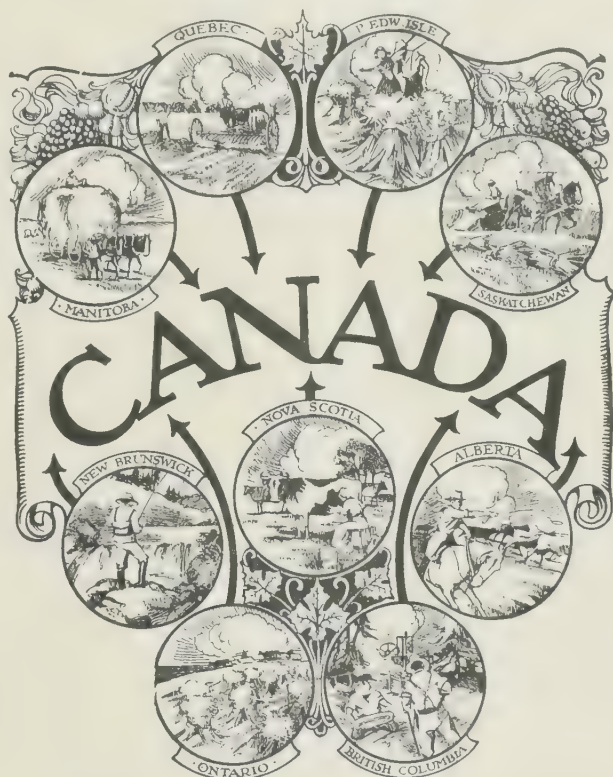
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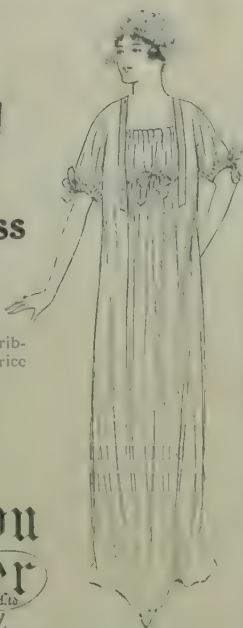
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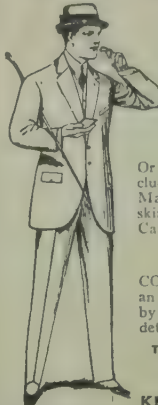
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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION: Its Problems and Necessities.

AT the close of the Seven Years' War in 1763 England and her North American Colonies found themselves "forced to consider how they were to maintain what they had won, and especially how the financial burden of maintaining it was to be borne." Then, as now, the struggle had been for freedom as against despotism; then, as now, the loyalty of the sons of the Motherland had expressed itself in the blood and tears and treasure of sacrifice. Twelve years later, from causes arising almost directly out of the necessities which victory had imposed, and by a course of colossal ineptitude, sheer lack of statesmanship, and a wholly insular estimate of the true character of the problem, this same loyalty had been brought into collision with the Home Government, and swung into active and open revolt.

At that time, according to Lecky, the Customs service in America cost the British Government from four to seven times as much as it yielded in revenue; and it is worthy of note that only gradually did the principle that it was unconstitutional for Parliament to levy taxes upon them in

any form emerge clearly in American protests. The truth was that neither stamp duty nor tax on tea lay at the root of the matter, but something infinitely deeper, infinitely more complex. Insensibly, in the course of the Seven Years' War England and her North American Colonies had, in their relations to each other, suffered a subtle and profound change. The men who under Amherst had besieged Louisbourg, stormed with Wolfe the heights below Quebec, fought and died with Rogers on the shores of Lake Champlain, and advanced to the crowning glory of the surrender of Montreal, were still the men of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, but with a difference: they had found themselves. England, on the other hand, had remained where she was. To-day, again under the pressure of a great struggle, again in the ripening atmosphere of a common sacrifice for a common cause, modifications are taking place in all the constituent parts of the Empire—modifications as far-reaching and as searching as those wrought by war a hundred and fifty years ago. Change is instant and insistent in its demand for adaptation: the law which governs the simplest of organisms governs likewise the mightiest of Empires; and because the whole problem of Imperial Federation is one of adaptation to changing conditions, it

must, when the present conflict is brought to a conclusion and the common cause is achieved, leap inevitably to the forefront of all other questions.

It is not to be supposed that when the war is over and the splendid battalions of the self-governing Dominions have returned to their peaceful avocations (as returned their cousins a century and a half ago) the Imperial spirit will stand quite where it stood. The men that have quitted themselves like men; the statesmen responsible to their communities and filled to the full with a sense of the height and depth of all that has been endured; the communities themselves stirred with a consciousness of burdens assumed and sacrifices suffered—to all these will come a quickened understanding of the meaning of nationhood and the responsibility of Empire. The heart and soul of Imperial Federation resides in this cardinal and essential fact. Australia and New Zealand came to nationhood on the beaches of Gallipoli; South Africa under the shadow of Kilimanjaro; Canada on that day in April when her sons stood and died in the trenches at Langemarck on the plains of Flanders. From these things there is no going back. Henceforward in speaking of the British Empire we must speak—outside India, the Dependencies and the Crown Colonies—of five nations—five nations held together by ties of kinship, a common speech, the inheritance of common ideals, and the pride of a great tradition; held together, that is to say, by the strongest possible connection in the loosest possible manner. And the day of loose things, of the careless and haphazard, is altogether gone. The British Empire is an unfederated Empire; its parts are widely scattered, sundered by distances which so fruitfully breed differences: its resources are unorganised; and to such anomalies has its policy of *laissez faire* committed it that when war broke out some of its most vital industries were controlled by its most deadly enemies. It is not too much to say that organisation is imperative to the Empire's continued existence.

To weld the five nations into one Imperial whole may seem at first glance to present few difficulties: a task merely of resolving into a written constitution all that splendid loyalty and good will and spirit of sacrifice which has been so abundantly manifested in the Imperial cause. This, however, is only a surface aspect of the matter. On the contrary, the task, from the very magnitude of its purpose and the extraordinary complexity of its conditions, is one that is calculated to test to the uttermost the Anglo-Celtic genius for political affairs. Speaking on Saturdaylast to a representative of the *Times*, Sir George Foster, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and newly appointed representative of the British Government to the Paris Economic Conference, said:—

"One task to be faced is to create an organ that will express with authority the voice of the Empire as a whole. . . . We are inter-dependent, and must become more so. We all want to co-operate with each other, and to aid each other. The spirit is there. Dominion calls to Dominion, and Dominions stretch out their hands to the Motherland. We want the organisation to-day that will mobilise this spirit of co-operation to the full, and that will enable us to face the practical problems of Empire—trade, communications, and defence—not by temporary expedients, but with method, plan and foresight. There are difficulties in the way of creating such an organisation. But if we could come together in round-table conference, we might solve many, if not all, of the difficulties. We have not done this yet."

That such a conference will be held, and for precisely such a purpose, is made clear by the terms of Mr. Lloyd George's proposal as issued on Monday last in the official report of the Irish Parliamentary Party held at the Mansion House, Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. John Redmond. Clause 5 of the Proposal reads as follows:—Immediately after the war an Imperial Conference of representatives from all the Dominions of the Empire to be held to consider the future government of the Empire, including the government of Ireland. "To consider the future government of the Empire"; this is the sum of the whole matter, of which preferential tariffs, questions of defence, vexed aspects of immigration and organisation of resources are but parts. This is a stride forward in the true direction: a frank avowal, a sagacious recognition of the New Spirit abroad in the lands beyond the seas.

Next week we propose to discuss what may be considered to be the primary basis of Federation.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Price of Freedom.

The heavy lists of Canadian casualties at the salient of Ypres have brought sorrow and desolation to many homes in Canada. The Canadian Division which was the object of the hurricane fire of the enemy has inevitably suffered great losses. We wonder if it is quite realised by everyone, not only in the Mother Country but also across the seas, that these lines of living bodies whose gaps are immediately filled by men of equal tenacity and high courage are all that stand between freedom and the brutal Prussian tyranny. These facts must be realised, and our hearts must be braced to face and endure more grievous casualties even than those of the past two weeks before our foe lies crushed. There is a call to-day upon us all to greater sacrifice—to more drastic personal economies—to more devoted service. The measure of our efforts to-day will be the measure of the final victory to-morrow.

* * *

The Meaning of Horn's Reef.

The magnificent action off the coast of Jutland which drove the whole German fleet back to the shelter of their ports and mine fields was of special importance to Canada. Had the German commerce destroyers slipped through to the Atlantic their ravages before they were rounded up might well have caused huge loss and dislocation to Canadian industry. This in turn would have been felt by all classes of the community scattered throughout the wide breadth of the Dominion. The vital importance to Canada of the protective shield of a supreme Navy is realised to-day as never before. Even the Habitant in his little farm on the lower St. Lawrence or the lonely farmer in Northern Saskatchewan is directly concerned in the maintenance of this sure shield. Perhaps it was only Armageddon which could bring home to British citizens dwelling in the interior of great continents the far-reaching value of sea power.

* * *

Sir George Foster on Preparedness.

The shadow of the tragic death of Lord Kitchener prevented the expression of views on Imperial Trade and Tariffs which had been expected from Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour at the luncheons of the British Imperial Council of Commerce. This national calamity also had the effect of reducing the opportunities of Sir George Foster to give expression to the views of Canadians on Imperial problems. Sir George, speaking on Friday of last week, uttered the same warning against unpreparedness which the Australian Premier has so constantly urged in his speeches. He also expressed a truth which is not yet sufficiently recognised, viz., "the welfare of the nation is greater than the interests of individuals or of classes, and we must learn as a people to subordinate personal gain and commercial advantage to the needs of nationhood and all that nationhood means."

* * *

Tariffs and Trade.

The sitting of the conference of the British Imperial Council of Commerce showed that there was a very marked unanimity of opinion on many points. There was general agreement, for instance, on the need for legislation throughout the Empire to prevent peaceful penetration by German commercial methods in future. The necessity of removing the unjust burden of double income tax within the Empire was unanimously approved, and so was a motion advocating the adoption throughout the Empire of a uniform decimal system. Public opinion on these and other matters vitally affecting the trade interests of the Empire is being rapidly crystallised, and it may now be hoped that the bad days of *laissez faire* are passing away.

* * *

Germans in Saskatchewan.

The Governments of the Canadian Prairie Provinces have their own little troubles at present, owing to the presence of so many settlers of Teutonic birth. A recent issue of the *Montreal Gazette* gives a long and detailed account of a case where the principal of a school was recently prohibited by the educational authorities of Saskatchewan from permit-

ting a patriotic song of anti-German sentiments to be sung by his pupils, though the Reeve and principal rate-payers endorsed his action. We have much sympathy with the Premier, the Hon. Walter Scott, in the very difficult cases he is called upon to meet. If we were fighting a chivalrous and honest foe the general feeling of the community would be tender to the feelings of German-born settlers. But the shooting of maimed and wounded Canadians, the authenticated case of the crucifixion of a Canadian sergeant, and the inhuman and abhorrent practices of Germany during the whole course of the war have aroused a stern and righteous wrath.

The Teutonic ideals are now pretty well understood throughout the whole British Empire, and they are anathema to all who have inherited or imbibed British ideas of decency and honour. It is better to face the facts squarely now—better for the welfare of those of enemy birth who dwell amongst us, and better for the good government of our communities. The plain fact is that there is no place in the British Empire for any of German descent who cannot unequivocally dissociate themselves from the methods and ideas of militant Germany. If they are in sympathy with the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the murder of Miss Cavell, and all the Hunnish methods of frightfulness, they have no right to be under the Union Jack. If they remain they must be watched as potential spies and lepers. The objection of the *Pestis Teutonicus* to the singing of British patriotic songs in a British community is an impertinence not to be permitted.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK.—On May 21, at 42, Linden Avenue, Victoria, B.C., the wife of Capt. A. E. Craddock, Canadian Garrison Artillery, of a daughter.

MURKIN.—On June 5, at 41 Parkside, Haddon Hill, Haddon, the wife of Major G. G. Morris, Headquarters, 41 Canadian Division, of a daughter. (Baskington papers, please copy.)

PATON.—On June 4, at 13, Prince's Gate, London, the wife of Lieut. Robert T. Patchell, 55th Battalion, Canadians, of a daughter.

SANKRY.—On June 8, at Folkestone, the wife of Capt. N. V. Sankry, 32nd Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BANICK.—BATHURST.—On June 6, at Holy Trinity, Folkestone, Harold Parkes Banick, Lieut. C.A.S.C., youngest son of Charles and Mrs. Banick, of Toronto, Ontario, to George Esther, eldest daughter of Mrs. M. Bathurst, Folkestone, England.

BICK.—ANDERSON.—On June 7, at Highgate Presbyterian Church, Captain Arthur Bick, Canadian Field Artillery, to Agnes, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Anderson, Northholme, Broadlands Road, Highgate.

GREEN.—BARRETT.—On June 10, at Crofton, Wm. T. Green, second son of James Green, of 8, Norwood, to Lena Barrett, of Crofton.

MACNACHTAN.—RADCLIFFE.—On May 23, at St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, Ontario, to Rev. F. I. Savers, M.A., Lieut.-Col. Neil MacNachtan, C.V.O., of Cobourg, to Edith Isabel, youngest surviving daughter of the late Thomas and Frances Radcliffe, of Leamington and Birmingham, England.

DEATHS.

GAUSDEN.—On June 1, at Walkern, Stevinge, after long illness, Anna, second daughter of the late Charles Henry Gausden, of 48, Marina St., Leonard-on-Sea, several years Mayor of Hastings and the devoted sister of Richard Rufus Gausden, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., Middle Temple, who died at Broken Hill, N.S.W., May, 1888.

LAMONT.—At Victoria, B.C., on June 1, of pneumonia, Malcolm Lamont, Canadian Bank of Commerce, eldest son of Samuel Lamont, postmaster, Ux. Skye.

ON SERVICE.

MACKJOY.—Killed in action, on June 5, Lieut. Norman Ray Mackjoy, Canadian Infantry, only child of Mrs. E. G. Mackjoy, of 20, Welbeck Court, Kensington, and of the late C. Mackjoy. Aged 20 years and 9 months.

WANKLYN.—Killed in action, on June 6, Lieut. Andrew Angus Wanklyn, Canadian Light Infantry, second son of F. L. Wanklyn, Secy., of Montreal.

IN MEMORIAM.

MORRISON.—In ever loving memory of Thomas Edmund Morrison, Capt. Royal Canadian Engineers, 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force, killed in a lion at Giverny, France, June 15, 1915.

CASUALTIES TO OFFICERS: CANADIAN INFANTRY UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.—

Killed.

Allan, Lt. E. B.
Wateman, Lt. C. A.
Reuben, Capt. L. A.
Berkshaw, Capt. E. L., C.M.R.
Buller, Lt.-Col. H. C., D.S.O.
Campbell, Lt. K. C.
Carthew, Lt. W. M.
Cascaden, Lt. J. B.
Cordingley, Lt. R. C., Mach. Gun Co.
Cragg, Lt. G. E.
Cutten, apt. L. R.
Danard, Lt. A. V.
De Salis, Lt. F. R. L.
Elliot, Lt. F. F.
Fife, Lt. G. S.
Greenhalde, Capt. M.
Gronin, Lt. M. M.
Hagarty, Lt. D. G.
McCoy, Lt. J. H.
McGovern, Capt. A. L.
McGowan, Lt. C.
McNaughton, Capt. P.
MacDougall, Lt. A., C.M.R.
MacFarlane, Lt. B. C.
MacKenzie, Lt. G. L. B.
Mackjost, Lt. N. R.
Malone, Lt. M. E.
Morrison, R. W., Art.
Nisbet, Lt. P. S.
Notman, Lt. W. M., Art.
Ott, Lt. G. N. D., C.M.R.
Richardson, Lt. P. H.
Rogers, Lt. R. B.
Rose, Lt. E. L.
Ross, Lt. G. A. R.
Rowles, Lt. B. H., C.M.R.
Scott, Lt. F. W.
Shaw, Lt.-Col. A. E., C.M.R.
Stevens, Lt. L. de K.
Stewart, Maj. C. W.
Taylor, Lt. H. T.
Vesce, Capt. E. J.
Wanklyn, Lt. A. A.
Whitehead, Capt. E. A.
Wilson, Lt. C. A.
Young, Maj. A.

Died of Wounds.

Baker, Lt.-Col. G. H., C.M.R.
Cornish, Capt. P. V.
De Bay, Lt. M. S.
Gallen, Lt. H.
Harling, Lt. T. L., C.M.R.

Missing, Believed Killed.

Milne, Capt. J. C.

Wounded.

Adams, Capt. P. P.
Alford, Lt. J. N., Engrs.
Allen, Lt. G. A.
Allen, Maj. M. A., C.M.R.
Armstrong, Lt. R. C.
Armstrong, Lt. P. C.
Baker, Lt. A. E.
Baker, Lt. P. W., Mach. Gun Co.
Bartholp, Maj. J. T., C.M.R.
Beck, Lt. M. H.
Browne, Lt. P. L. S.
Charlton, Lt. A. B.
Chauvin, Lt. P. C., C.M.R.
Churchill, Lt. B. C.
Clifford, Capt. E. W.
Coleman, Capt. W. E. L., C.M.R.
Creighton, Capt. W. W. R.
Davis, Lt. H. W.
Dodge, Lt. N. R. L.
Dennison, Capt. H. R.
Donnelly, Capt. J. B.
Dowrie, Lt. E.
Draper, Maj. D. C., C.M.R.
Dunn, Lt. J. D.
Eggar, Lt. J. H.
Edwards, Capt. P. B.
Ellis, Lt. H. H.
Evans, Lt. T. V.
Ewing, Lt. R. L. H.
Ferguson, Lt. D. J. H.
Forbes, Lt. D. S. H.
Forbes, Maj. J. W.
Frost, Capt. R. W.
Fuller, Lt. J. H.
Glasco, Lt. G. B.
Gray, Lt. W. B.
Harrington, Lt. C.
Hart, Lt. W. H., C.M.R.
Hastings, Hon. Capt. and Qmr. J. O.
Hay, Lt.-Col. A. W.
Heron, Lt. V. W. S.
Hickey, Lt. W. J. H.
Hingston, Lt. H. R.
Hollins, Maj. A. K.
Holler, Lt. P. V.
Holloway, Lt. W. A., Motor Mach. Gun Service.
Hudson, Capt. W. H.
Hunt, Lt. M. S.
Huycke, Lt. E. D., C.F.A.
James, Lt. G. H. J.
Jamieson, Capt. J. J., C.A.M.C.
Jeffrey, Capt. J.
Keen, Lt. E.
Kuper, Lt. W. H.
Le Duc, Capt. T. C.M.R.
Logan, Capt. H. M.
Lugger, Lt. W. R. H.

McCallum, Lt. E. E.
McDiarmid, Capt. J. H.
McGregor, Lt. H. M.
McKenna, Lt. J. E.
McLean, Capt. J. D.
McLellan, Lt. D. R. McD.
McLeod, Capt. D. D.
McLough, Lt. F. H.
McMordall, Maj. S. P.
MacDougall, Lt. E. S.
MacFarlane, Lt. W. E.
MacKenzie, Lt. D. H.
Macintosh, Lt. A.
Macneil, Lt. M., Mach. Gun Co.
Maggie, Maj. F. C., Art.
Marion, Lt. R. S.
Marks, Lt. E.
Martin, Capt. A. G.
Marlin, Lt. E. T.
Massey, Lt. R. H., C.F.A.
Matheson, Lt. G. L.
May, Lt. J. N.
Miller, Lt. S. C.
Morrison, Lt. J. H.
Murphy, Lt. J. F. R.
Niven, Capt. H. W., D.S.O.
O'Brien, Lt. E. S.
O'Flynn, Capt. E. D.
Ormond, Lt. L. E.
Otton, Lt. C. E.
Owen, Lt. F.
Palmer, Lt. J. E.
Pease, Lt. E. R.
Pelletier, Lt. R. A.
Petersman, Capt. E. F.
Pinder, Capt. G. Z.
Pewell, Maj. A. T.
Price, Capt. C. E.
Price, Capt. H.
Pringle, Lt. S. J.
Purslow, Lt. J. E.
Redmond, Capt. R. M.
Rayner, Lt. F. A.
Reid, Capt. J. A., C.A.M.C.
Reith, Lt. J. V.
Resford, Lt. V. G.
Rhoades, Capt. W. C., C.M.R.
Robertson, Lt. G. C.
Rogers, Lt. H. G., C.M.R.
Ross, Lt. B., Engrs.
Ruiter, Lt. C. W., C.M.R.
Scott, Lt. G. E.
Scott, Lt. L.
Sincclair, Capt. I. R. M.
Tanner, Capt. R. S.
Strachan, Lt. A. K.
Strong, Lt. A. K., C.M.R., att. Mach. Gun Co.
Thomas, Lt. C. E. H.
Torrance, Lt. R. D.
Triggs, Lt. G.
Tucker, Capt. P. B. R.
Tullach, Lt. F. S.
Turkington, Lt. J. S.
Tyndale-Lea, Lt. G., Art.
Vanier, Capt. G. F.
Verrill, Maj. C. B., Engrs.
Walker, Lt. R. H.
Walsh, Lt. G. V.
Watkins, Lt. V. A.
Watson, Lt. G. A.
Waud, Capt. E. V.
Wharton, Lt. S.
Wilcox, Lt. E. R. C.
Winer, Lt. F. S., Engrs.
Wolfe-Dod, Lt. W. R., Engrs.
Worrall, Lt. R.
Wrightson, Lt. J. B.
Young, Lt. H. C.
Young, Lt. J. D.
Yull, Lt. L. S.

Missing.

Lambert, Lt. C. C., C.M.R.
Lewis, Capt. S. H., C.M.R.
MacDonald, Lt. H. W.
Martin, Lt. E. S., C.M.R.
Major, Lt. A. F. (believed wounded)
Massey-Cooke, Lt. W. E.
Matthews, Lt. H. S., Art.
Meredith, Lt. M. G., C.M.R.
Morricey, Lt. G. C., C.M.R.
Murphy, Lt. G. G. D.
Neil, Lt. R. W.
Palmer, Maj. F. C.M.R.
Peaker, Lt. C. H., C.M.R.
Peters, Lt. G. H.
Richardson, Capt. H. R., C.M.R.
Reed, Lt. H. S., C.M.R.
Symons, Capt. J. H. A., C.M.R.
Uglov, Lt. H. W., C.M.R.
Walker, Lt. J., C.M.R.
Vesley, Lt. J., C.M.R.
Wilken, Capt. A. G., Chap. and
Wilson, Lt. P. H., C.M.R.

Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.

Sime, Lt. A. W., Mach. Gun Co.
Smith, Lt. E. S., C.M.R.
Smith, Lt. E. S., C.M.R.
Tosher, Lt. Col. J. F. H., C.M.R.
Williams, Brig.-Gen. V. A. S.
Wilson, Lt. J. D., Engrs.
Wood, Lt. P. H., C.M.R.

(For personal notes see page 533, 344, 345.)

THE THIRD BATTLE FOR YPRES.

Canadians' Fine Feat—A Heroic Stand—Incidents in the Hooze Fighting.

SINCE last week's *Canada* was published fighting has been proceeding intermittently on the Canadian front. There has been heavy artillery firing on both sides almost continuously. On Wednesday of last week the Germans succeeded in capturing the Canadian front line trenches running through the ruins of Hooze.

Lost Ground Recaptured.

A despatch from General Headquarters in France, dated late on Tuesday, says:—

"At 1.30 this morning Canadian troops made a gallant and successful assault south-east of Zillebeke. Their objective was our old position in that neighbourhood, all of which was captured on the front attacked, extending from the southern portion of Sanctuary Wood to a point about 1,000 yards north of Hill 60, a total front of over 1,500 yards. In the course of the attack heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, and three officers and 123 men were taken prisoners.

"Our troops were subjected to severe shelling for several hours after gaining the position, but were well supported by our own artillery, and retain the ground gained, which is being consolidated. Heavy bombardments by the enemy have continued during the day, to which our artillery has replied effectively. Attempts of hostile infantry to counter-attack were frustrated by our artillery fire."

ATTACK AND COUNTER-ATTACK.

In a cablegram to Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Ottawa, dated June 7, the Canadian Representative at the Front says:—

"During the first week of the month heavy fighting occurred on the Canadian front. Early in the morning of June 2 the enemy opened a tremendous bombardment over the area of our left Division. The weight of fire was greater than any hitherto experienced by Canadian troops, and in spite of retaliation by our artillery, continued in steadily increasing volume for four hours. Our front and supporting trenches were severely damaged, and in many places obliterated. The entanglements were destroyed. The smoke and fumes of thousands of bursting shells—high explosive, gas, and lachrymatory—hung heavily in the air, and rendered observation almost impossible.

"Major-General M. S. Mercer, C.B., and Brigadier-General V. A. S. Williams had arranged to inspect certain front works on this morning. The Generals were caught in the bombardment. Unfortunately both are missing. It is reported that when last seen General Mercer had been struck on the head by a flying sand bag, and General Williams wounded in the face.

Troops' Great Gallantry.

"All along the line our troops clung to their shattered trenches with the greatest gallantry. When the bombardment ceased the enemy advanced, and everywhere he encountered desperate resistance. At various points there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Officers and men rivalled each other in heroism. Our losses were heavy, but the Germans paid a high price for every captured trench. Local counter-attacks were quickly organised. As a result some of the lost ground was recovered, and a new line established.

"On the following morning an organised counter-attack still further improved our position. In order to take part in this operation some of our battalions were obliged to move across the open under intense shell fire, and through heavy barrages. Nowhere did the line waver. Each battalion advanced and carried through its appointed task with splendid dash and unflinching determination.

"Since then sections of our defences have been subjected at intervals to heavy bombardments. At one or two points the enemy has attempted to attack, but in each case has been repulsed with losses.

"The following awards have been made to officers and men of our 49th Battalion for gallantry on the occasion of a German raid on our trenches during the month of May:—D.S.O.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Griesbach; D.C.M.—C.-S.-M. C. Miles; Military Medal—Sergt. J. G. Downton, Sergt. J. Wallis, Cpl. F. Bennett, Pte. A. I. McKinnon, Pte. G. W. Tompkinson."

BIGGEST ENGAGEMENT SINCE LOOS.

Describing the original attack of June 2, the special correspondent of the *Times* at the British Headquarters, writing on June 8, says:—"Whatever its future developments may be, it has already grown to be much the biggest engagement that there has been on the British front since Loos, and for the Canadians, who were almost exclusively concerned, it has been the heaviest fighting that they have done in the whole war.

It has throughout been of the most sanguinary character." And he adds: "No troops on earth could have behaved with greater steadiness or more admirable gallantry than they did."

"It is not desirable to mention regiments or brigades by name or to individualise battalions by their true numbers (he proceeds) beyond saying that the troops engaged included units of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the Canadian Infantry. The northern end of the line attacked, just south of Hooze, was held by the Patricias, and here, in the Sanctuary Wood, was fighting of the most desperate kind. The 'wood' now is a mere ghost of what the name implies. There is little greenery or shelter; nothing but a certain remnant of ragged stumps and bits of splintered boles. To the south, occupying the middle of the ground covered by the enemy's concentrated fire, were battalions of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Here the trenches are out on the flat in a region where the soil at a few feet below the surface becomes water, so that defensive works of



(Photo)

(J. H. A. Chapman,

MORE CANADIANS FOR THE FIGHTING LINE.
Departure of the 88th Fusiliers from Victoria, B.C.

any depth, capable of resisting modern shell fire, are impracticable.

"It was all hell—there is no other word for it—over the whole line; hell minute by minute and hour after hour, and not only over the front line itself, but in the region behind, where lay the places known as Maple Copse, Observatory Ridge, and Armagh Wood. Each one of these names will be written large in history. The lines in front of these were held then by a battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and other battalions came up later to assist them through the barrage, and few things finer, it is said, were ever seen in war than the way in which they came.

"It is quite certain that the Germans had no idea that any human being could have lived through their artillery attack. When the infantry advanced they came, not charging, but with full kit and in regular formation, as if to occupy untenanted ground. They paid for it. This occurred in at least two places—in Sanctuary Wood and at Maple Copse. At Sanctuary Wood next day, when our men pushed through in the counter-attack, they found the ground covered with German dead, and the defence and successful holding of the position at Maple Copse was one of the finest incidents of this or any other fight.

A Surprise for the Germans.

"There was a position here held by C Company of a certain battalion. To the troops in reserve, no less than to the enemy, it seemed that the whole place must be obliterated, and that none of the defenders could survive. No shots came from it as the German infantry attack began, and an effort was made to send up another company to help, or rather, to take the ruined place over.

"From the other side the Germans came on to take possession, carrying bombs in case any shred of resistance remained. There was a shred. The defenders waited in silence until the enemy was almost within bombing distance, and then, so deadly was the fire that at the first volley the enemy dropped their bombs and fled. A second time they came on, and again were driven back. The place thereafter was battered by artillery and drenched with rifle fire; but when night fell C Company was still in possession and the ground is ours now. The captain who had led the defence at this point throughout the day was among those killed towards the end.

How the Canadians "Ran Away."

"More hopeless, but even more splendidly dramatic, were some of the scenes enacted along the trenches. After the long bom-

bardment the enemy heralded his infantry attack by blowing up some mines, which besides the wreckage they wrought in our positions at that particular point also caused considerable loss of life. The actual advance of the infantry from the trenches was preceded and partially concealed by a smoke barrage. To the dazed and broken remnants of the men in our trenches, then, the enemy was not visible until he was close at hand. Of one battalion few of the men who remained had any rifles left that were fit for use even if the men had been fit to use them. But when they saw the enemy coming and lost at hand they climbed from the trenches to meet them and, some blind and deaf and staggering, they charged magnificently but pitifully to their death with no weapons but broken rifle butts, bits of entrenching tools, and in some cases their fists. I do not know where in war you will look for a more tragical or more thrilling episode.

It is of such men that the German communiqué foully says that the number of prisoners taken was small because the enemy ran away. The reason why few prisoners were taken was because the Canadians fought to the last with a pride of spirit which the Germans do not know, against guns and rifles and bombs, with broken rifles and bare hands.

The Death of Col. Shaw.

"The story of the death of Colonel A. E. Shaw will illustrate how the Canadian Mounted Rifles ran. After the horrors of the long bombardment, when the infantry attack came, Colonel Shaw managed to rally a small party of his battalion at a certain place amid a jumble of ruined earthwork of what had once been trench parapet and dug-outs. Here they fought, as well as ever men fought, till only a few survived and the colonel himself was killed. With these last a major tried to retire—and two got home.

"There is the tale of a captain who, finding himself in command of a remnant, some slightly wounded, all dazed and deafened, and mostly without effective arms, ordered them to go back and, when they protested, made them go. He stayed till the last man was gone, and the others, looking back, saw him empty his revolver at the advancing enemy, then fling it in the faces of the Germans and himself leap after it.

"Of one battalion only one officer, of the machine-gun section, survived un wounded. The losses in the two supporting battalions were less heavy than those of the battalions which were in the front line from the first. They say that the gallantry and steadiness with which the supports came up through the barrage, going through death with nothing but death and the chance of helping a comrade beyond, was magnificent beyond words.

"Nor does anyone claim that the officers behaved any better than the men. Whenever the higher officers were killed the N.C.O. took command with promptitude and coolness. Of a group of 20 stretcher-bearers with one part of the force five were killed, and those ought to have been killed 50 times. The surviving officers give great praise to the signallers, who did their best to keep communication going, and the mortality among them was as heavy as among any other branch.

Gallant Deeds.

"As for the innumerable gallant deeds done by men in the ranks, one deserves to be recorded. It was by a private from Saskatchewan. Under the awful artillery fire to which there was no replying with rifles, he had busied himself in caring for the wounded, and had bandaged one officer, two non-commissioned officers, and two privates, and was looking after them as well as he could behind a forlorn bit of battered sandbag breastwork out in the open, for the trenches were all gone. The fragment of his company was told to fall back, but he refused. He had got his private hospital there, and one of the wounded privates was a pal from his own small town in far Saskatchewan. So he stayed with his pal."

"One Canadian doctor, with his assistant," relates Mr. Philip Gibbs, of the *Daily Chronicle*, "had worked all through the bombardment at a field-dressing station close behind the front line, and near the Cumberland dug-outs where Colonel Shaw died. He was a ship's doctor from Vancouver, who had made many voyages to Honolulu and across the Pacific before coming out to the great adventure in France. Of his assistant I knew nothing except that he was a brave fellow who did not think of his own danger because he could help other men. When the Germans came across neither of these two doctors deserted his post, but 'carried on' to the last moment, bandaging the wounded who lay about them."

"There was a chaplain of whom the Canadians are proud, who first enlisted for the war as a trooper in the Canadian cavalry 'the finest trooper in the squadron' was the verdict of officers

and men—but while at Shorncliffe he was made chaplain and captain. He seems to have been a cheery, large-hearted man, and had a great influence among his fellow-soldiers, with the spirit of a soldier himself, always keen to get into the trenches. He was there when the bombardment began, and devoted himself to the wounded all through the worst hours. When the Germans came through the gap he did not make his retreat, but remained to face them, and was not seen again."

"It is all a dreadful story to have to tell," concludes the *Times* correspondent, "but a splendid one. Long after the issues of minor engagements in this war are forgotten, and when everybody has ceased to care whether at any moment we gained or lost a hundred yards of ground or a mile of trench, the memory of how the Canadians fought against hopeless odds near Hooge will be remembered, and Canada and the Empire will be proud, for generations to come, of the men whose deeds I have mentioned and of their no less gallant comrades. Nor will Canada or the Empire ever forget—what every neutral in the world should be told to-day—how the Germans called these men cowards."

MINISTERS' TRIBUTES.

Sir Sam Hughes' Appreciation.

In presenting colours to the 77th Battalion at Ottawa last week, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes paid a high tribute to the Canadians at the front. He said that their example would, and must, be an incentive to tens of thousands who can take their places. "They have not fallen in vain, and Canada rejoices in their gallant heroism."

The following is the text of a message sent by Sir Sam Hughes to the Canadian troops in France:—

"Heartfelt congratulations to the gallant lads of the Canadian Division for their splendid conduct. Canada rejoices in their heroic work, but she also deeply mourns the loss of so many gallant heroes. On behalf of the entire Militia Force, heartfelt appreciation goes forth for their glorious conduct and gallant deeds, which will never be forgotten. Canada applauds the heroic sacrifice, but foremost of all to send congratulations and love are the mothers of those lads who are out to lay down their lives for their Empire."

Sir George Foster.

Sir George Foster, speaking in London on Thursday of last week, said that on his arrival at Falmouth the previous day from Canada he heard the news of the heavy work which the Canadian soldiers had been doing in the trenches and the heavy price they had paid in wounded and dead. Although the list of casualties was a cause for tears and suffering in Canada, he knew enough of the feeling of the Canadian people to say this—that for every man who had fallen in the fight or had been counted out of the ranks there were scores and hundreds who were ready to leap into his place. The definite purpose and ideal of the people of Canada was that we should not stop short of a decisive victory that would throw the German autocracy out of its saddle.

THE MISSING GENERALS.

It has now been ascertained that both Major-General Mercer and Brig-General Williams are prisoners of war.

It appears that it was by a lucky accident that when Generals Williams and Mercer fell into the enemy's hands the other day, the Germans did not also get the General Officer (Commanding the Corps (Lieut.-General Byng). Only a chance prevented his accompanying the others into the trenches that morning.

It is announced from Ottawa that Brigadier-General Lipsett will succeed Major-General Mercer as commander of the First Division; Brigadier-General Hughes will succeed Brigadier-General Williams as commander of the Seventh Brigade, Third Division; and Colonel Embury, of the 29th Battalion, will succeed General Hughes as Brigade Commander, First Division.

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Those who wish to possess portraits of their friends with the Canadian Forces and records of their deeds in the great war should obtain the quarterly volumes of "Canada," handsomely bound in red cloth, price 8/6 per volume, from the Publisher, "Canada," Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

CANADIAN OFFICERS KILLED: PERSONAL NOTES.

OFFICERS reported killed in this week's casualty list (which appears on page 330) formerly belonged to the following regiments of Canadian Militia, with headquarters as indicated:

Lieut. Bateman, Pine Lake Squadron, 35th Alberta Horse; Capt. Beaubien, 9th Voltigeurs de Quebec; Capt. Berkinshaw, 15th Light Horse, Calgary; Lieut. Carthew, 101st Edmonton Fusiliers; Lieut. Cordingley, 103rd Calgary Rifles; Lieut. Cragg, Bridgewater (N.S.) Company, 75th Lunenburg Regt.; Capt. Cullen, Pugwash (N.B.) Company, 93rd Cumberland Regt.; Lieut. Danard, Owen Sound Company, 31st Grey Regt.; Lieut. de Salis, 88th Fusiliers, Victoria; Lieut. Gallen, 1st Grenadier Guards, Montreal; Lieut. Grondin, St. Raphael (P.Q.) Company, 17th Regt.; Lieut. Hagarty, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

Capt. McGovern, 99th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur; Lieut. McGowan, Elora (Ont.) Company, 30th Wellington Rifles; Capt. McNaughton, 101st Edmonton Fusiliers; Lieut. MacDougall, 29th Light Horse, Saskatoon; Lieut. MacFarlane,

Ont., and belonged to an old Belgian family on the paternal side. He was for three years in the 3rd Victoria Rifles of Montreal, and received a commission in the P.P.C.L.I. on the formation of that regiment. He was wounded near Ypres on May 8, 1915.

Lieut. F. F. Elliott.

Lieut. F. F. Elliott was the accountant in the Royal Bank of Canada's east end branch in Vancouver.

Lieut. C. R. M. Godwin.

Lieut. C. R. Magrath Godwin, Artillery (killed in action), was born at Lethbridge, Alberta. He attended the Ottawa Collegiate Institute and Ashbury College for awhile, and graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1913. Returning to the West, he became associated with a cousin, Mr. C. D. Magrath, now also at the front, in the Lethbridge Iron Works and on the outbreak of war left at once with a section of men from the Lethbridge Battery and came over with the First Con-



PHOTOS
CAPT. E. L. BERKINSHAW (KILLED).



LIEUT. S. D. NAYLOR (KILLED).



LIEUT. H. GALLEN (DIED).



LIEUT. W. C. INCE (MISSING).

1st Grenadier Guards, Montreal; Capt. MacLeod, 101st Edmonton Fusiliers; Lieut. MacKenzie, 12th York Rangers, Aurora, Ont.; Lieut. Malone, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Lieut. Nisbet, 62nd St. John Fusiliers; Lieut. Otty, Springfield (N.B.) Company, 8th Princess Louise Hussars; Lieut. Richardson, 5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal; Lieut. Ross, Grimsby (Ont.) Squadron, 2nd Dragoons; Lieut. Rowles, 22nd Saskatchewan L.H., Lloydminster; Lieut. H. T. Taylor, 19th Alberta Dragoons, Edmonton; Capt. Vessey, 58th Westmount Rifles; Capt. Whitehead, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal; Lieut. Ziegler, 7th Fusiliers, London, Ont.; Lieut. Rogers, Summerside Company, 82nd Abegweit Light Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P.

Lieut.-Col. George Harold Baker, Canadian Mounted Rifles, was M.P. for Brome in the Dominion House of Commons. He was the son of Senator G. B. Baker, and was born at Sweetburg, P.Q., on November 4, 1877. He was educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and McGill University, and was a partner in the legal firm of Chauvin, Baker and Walker, Montreal. He was first elected to Parliament at the General Election of September, 1911, when he defeated the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture in the Laurier Cabinet. He was commanding officer of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, with headquarters at Waterloo, P.Q.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Buller, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. Herbert Cecil Buller, D.S.O., Major, Rifle Brigade, Commanding Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, was killed on June 3. He was the fourth son of the late Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, G.C.B., and of Lady Buller, of Erle Hall, Plympton, Devon, and was thirty-four years of age. He joined the Rifle Brigade in August, 1900. From October, 1911, to October, 1914, he was in Ottawa as A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Governor-General. After acting for some time as adjutant of the P.P.C.L.I., he was appointed to the command in September, 1915. He gained his D.S.O. in the previous June.

Capt. P. V. Cornish.

Capt. Philip Victor Cornish, P.P.C.L.I., was the second son of the late Capt. William Hunter Cornish, F.R.S., and Mrs. Cornish, Glenwood, Wokingham, and was twenty-six.

Lieut. M. S. de Bav.

Lieut. M. S. de Bay (died of wounds) was a son of Mr. J. S. de Bay, of the Caledonia Springs Hotel, Caledonia Springs,

tingent. Lieut. Godwin's only brother, Lieut. John L. Godwin, is now at the front in charge of a trench mortar battery.

Capt. Melville Greenshields.

Capt. Melville Greenshields, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, was a son of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., of Montreal, and was a partner in Greenshields and Co., investment brokers, and a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Before the war Capt. Greenshields lived in London, where he directed, for several years, the London office of Messrs. Greenshields and Co. At the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Greenshields (then Lieut.) enlisted with his regiment, and joined with the First Contingent. After several months of service at the front he was wounded at Ypres (St. Julien). Lieut. Greenshields was under Major Rykert McCuaig, and his platoon was at the extreme end of the line which bore the brunt of the German attack on the occasion when the Canadians prevented the Germans from breaking through. After recovering from his wound Lieut. Greenshields rejoined his regiment and was promoted to the rank of Captain.

Lieut. T. L. Harling.

Lieut. T. Leslie Harling, Canadian Mounted Rifles, was the elder son of Mr. R. D. Harling, of Toronto (formerly of Liverpool), representative in Canada and the United States of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, and of Mrs. Harling, a daughter of the late Mr. J. Roberts, Chief Customs Inspector of Liverpool. Lieut. Harling, who belonged to the 9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto, came over with the Second Contingent.

Lieut. J. Harvie.

Lieut. James Harvie, R.F.A. (died in hospital of wounds received in action), was the second son of Mr. Robert Harvie of Montreal.

Lieut. N. R. Mackjost.

Lieut. Norman Roy Mackjost, who was killed on June 5, was the only child of Mrs. E. G. Mackjost, of 20, Welbeck Court, Kensington, and of the late Mr. C. Mackjost. He belonged to the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers, and was in his twenty-first year.

Major N. C. Pilcher.

Major Norman Campbell Pilcher, Canadian Mounted Rifles (killed at Ypres on May 19), was the third son of the late

Capt. Edward Pilcher, and was born in Liverpool 36 years ago. He went to Canada twenty years ago, and at the time of the Boer war he enlisted in the Canadian contingent from Toronto, being then employed with the Canadian General Electric Co. (of which his brother, Mr. J. W. Pilcher, is Montreal Manager). Transferring to the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, he saw a good deal of service. On returning to Canada he became General Manager of the Port Arthur and Fort William Electric Railway, and for the past five years was Manager of the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co. In Sherbrooke he was a prominent member of the Board of Trade. Major Pilcher, who was a fine specimen of a Canadian officer, and was beloved by all ranks, leaves a widow formerly Miss Lillian Long, of Toronto, who as Regent of the 53rd Chapter, I.O.D.E., and Secretary of the Sherbrooke Patriotic Society during its first year, has done much patriotic work—and a young son. They have been residing in Folkestone, and are returning to Canada by the R.M.S. *Metagama*.

Capt. H. J. Pitts.

Capt. H. J. Pitts, Canadian Mounted Rifles, belonged to the Hemmingsford squadron of the 6th D.C.O.R. Hussars, Montreal. He served with the 6th Lancers (Imperial Army) in

self, he never lost sight of the human side of the men under his charge, and no man was more ready to make allowance to an offender for this human side where allowance was due. . . . To his loyal and zealous ardour is due to-day the efficiency of the splendid body of men representing the Canadian Military Police in London, who will ever remember him with affection and respect. . . . To his family it will be for ever a proud boast that he gave up his life, not only for his King and country, but for the great principles of truth and honour and freedom."

On October 10, 1915, Major Shaw was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was appointed to the command of the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles, proceeding forthwith to France with his regiment. On the reorganisation of the Canadian Mounted Rifles into infantry battalions, Colonel Shaw received command of the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion. Shortly before his death he won recognition through his conspicuous daring in rescuing the pilot of an aeroplane which fell in front of the Canadian lines. He rushed out into the open in face of a terrific rifle and machine-gun fire from the German trenches, and, single-handed, unstrapped the wounded pilot from the machine and carried him to safety. The aero



(Photo)
LIEUT.-COL. A. E. SHAW (KILLED).



(Photo)
LIEUT. T. L. HARLING (DIED).



LIEUT. M. M. GRONDIN (KILLED).



(Elliot & Fry)
LIEUT. G. A. R. ROSS (KILLED)

South Africa, and held the Queen's and King's medals, with clasps.

Lieut. E. L. M. Rose.

Lieut. Edward Legh Mildmay Rose, who was killed on June 6, was the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward George Rose, of 18, Cranley Place, London, S.W., late of The Leete, Writtle, Essex. He was engaged in farming in Canada, and belonged to the 79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg, joining the Canadian Contingent in the spring of 1915. He was thirty-one.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Shaw.

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Ernest Shaw, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was killed in action on June 2, was born on November 21, 1880, at Millbrook, Ontario. He received his first commission with the 3rd Canadian Dragoons, and qualified for his rank from the Canadian School of Cavalry at Stanley Barracks, Toronto. On the formation of the 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles, which went out to South Africa under the command of Brigadier-General Victor Williams, he was gazetted a subaltern, and fought through the campaign. After his return he was promoted to the rank of Captain on June 8, 1904, and was later appointed Inspector of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, the appointment carrying the rank of Captain. Captain Shaw served for six years with this splendid corps, which has given and trained so many soldiers for Canada and the Empire. In 1910 he was transferred to Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), reverting to the rank of Lieutenant for the purposes of the transfer; but he received his Captaincy in that regiment on November 17, 1913. During the whole period of his service Captain Shaw was stationed in Canadian Military District No. 10. When the war broke out Captain Shaw was employed to purchase remounts for the First Canadian Contingent, and came to England in charge of its horses and equipment. On his arrival in England he was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal, London, with the rank of Major. His conduct of the duties of this office won for him an unusual respect and esteem. "He carried out his duties," wrote one of his superior officers, "with tact and thoroughness, and gained the appreciation of all ranks." Another officer even more closely associated with Lieut.-Col. Shaw in the transaction of these duties wrote: "Probably no one on this side of the Atlantic had better opportunities of gaining an insight to the character of the late Lieut.-Col. Shaw than myself, who first made his acquaintance when he came to London as Assistant Provost Marshal to the Canadian Forces. A stern disciplinarian him

plane was completely demolished by the German fire within a few moments after rescuer and rescued had regained shelter. Through this gallant and prompt action the valuable photographs and reports which the aviator had made were also recovered.

Colonel Shaw was married to Miss Katherine Thomason, of Bedford, England, and Calgary, Canada, who is at present in charge of the household arrangements at the Daughters of the Empire branch of the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club for Canadian Soldiers. He was a keen sportsman, and it was largely due to his untiring efforts that the polo team of his regiment was able to occupy what was probably the foremost place in Canada. It was one of his fondest hopes that some day the team would take part in the great international polo events. He held that polo played a great part in the training of cavalry officers. An excellent amateur boxer himself, he encouraged the sport amongst the men of his regiment, and the drill hall events in Winnipeg which were conducted under his direction were always well worth attending.

"In him," writes his former commanding officer, "Canada loses a brave soldier and a gallant gentleman."

Major C. W. Stewart.

Major C. W. Stewart, who was killed while gallantly leading his troops into action on June 3, was born in Montreal in 1880. Most of his early life was spent in the United States, where for twelve years he served as an officer in the 5th United States Cavalry. Soon after the commencement of this war he resigned his commission in that Service and almost immediately thereafter accepted a commission in the Canadian cavalry. He was given the brevet rank of major in the 3rd Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons (Wellington, Ont., squadron) on March 1, 1915. Major Stewart was of British descent, and his forefathers had all seen service in the British Army. About eight months ago he transferred to the Canadian Infantry in order to get to the front immediately. He leaves a wife and two children. Mrs. Stewart's address is c/o St. Nicholas, 142, Sandgate Road, Folkestone. The chaplain of his regiment wrote: "He died as a brave soldier might wish to die, gallantly leading men into a desperate battle."

Lieut. A. A. Wanklyn.

Lieut. Andrew Angus Wanklyn (killed in action on June 5) was the second son of Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, of Montreal. He formerly belonged to the McGill University O.T.C.

OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING.

THE following officers were only slightly wounded, and are back at duty:—Capt. Coleman (Toronto), Capt. Denison, Maj. Draper (Waterloo), Lieut. Ewing (Montreal), Capt. Frost (Halifax), Maj. Hobbins (Edmonton), Lieut. Kippen, Lieut. McKenna (Montreal), Lieut. Pease (Montreal), Lieut. Pelletier (Quebec), Capt. Reid, Lieut. Reith, Capt. Rhoades, Major Verret (Assistant-Deputy Postmaster-General, Ottawa).

At the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet, are: Maj. Allen, Vernon (right thigh and left shoulder); Lieut. Arthurs, Edmonton (chest, serious); Capt. Creighton, Montreal (right foot and back, severe); Maj. Forbes, Winnipeg (shell, left thigh, severe); Lieut. Heron, Halifax (shrapnel, right side, slight); Lieut. Lugar (shell, right knee, severe); Lieut. McLean (shell, right leg, severe); Capt. Martin, Toronto (shrapnel, left knee and right thigh, severe); Capt. Pinder, Edmonton (chest, severe); Capt. Sinclair, Toronto (shell shock, slight); Lieut. Watson, Winnipeg (shrapnel, right leg, severe); Lieut. Wharton (right shoulder); Lieut. Young (shell, back, severe).

At No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne: Lieut. Beatty, Toronto; Lieut. Hartt, Calgary (leg and arm); Lieut. Wrightson (right shoulder); Lieut. Rexford (multiple wounds, serious).

At No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux: Capt. Donnelly, Montreal (left arm, back and scalp, severe); Lieut. Harton, Richmond, P.Q. (left leg amputated, severe); Capt. Hastings, Montreal (slight); Lieut. Holloway (shell shock, severe); Lieut. Keen, Galt (finger, slight); Lieut. Miller, Montreal; Lieut. O'Brien (chest, severe); Capt. Redmond, Montreal (back, severe).

At the Anglo-American Hospital, Wimereux: Lieut. Birks, Montreal (slight).

At the General Hospital, Camiers: Lieut. Ellis (right hand and left wrist, severe, but condition satisfactory).

At the General Hospital, Etaples: Lieut. Purslow (right eye, left thigh, and arm); Lieut. Walker, Toronto.

In London Hospitals.

The following are in London hospitals:—

17, Park Lane: Lieut. Beck (right flank, slight); Lieut. Marks, St. Catharines (slight); Lieut. Tyndale-Lea (leg).
1, Hyde Park Place: Lieut. Huycke, Peterborough (right arm and head, severe); Lieut. James, Toronto (shell, left leg).
9, Grosvenor Gardens: Maj. Bardolph, Lumby (strained back and shell shock, slight).

Dorchester House, Park Lane: Capt. Price, Kamloops (shrapnel, head, severe).

Endsleigh Palace: Lieut. Forbes (shell, left thigh, severe); Lieut. Hingston, Montreal; Lieut. Marion (slight shell shock and bruising); Lieut. Owen (back and left hip); Lieut. G. E. Scott, Vernon (back).

Fishmongers' Hall: Lieut. Churchill, Port Arthur (right foot and back, severe); Lieut. MacFarlane (abdomen); Lieut. McCallum, Victoria (back, severe); Maj. Powell (chest); Capt. Skinner, Montreal (scalp); Lieut. Tullack (right forearm).

King's College: Lieut. Ensor, Calgary (left wrist and right shoulder); Lieut. Evans, Montreal (shrapnel, head, severe); Lieut. McLorg; Lieut. Robertson, Calgary; Lieut. Watkins (left ear, slight); Lieut. Worrall (left ankle, slight).

Royal Free, Gray's Inn Road: Lieut. Davis, Halifax (shell shock, severe); Lieut. Edgar, Montreal (legs, severe); Lieut. Harrington (face, slight); Lieut. Hunt, Toronto (head and left arm); Capt. Jeffrey (right knee); Capt. Logan, Halifax; Lieut. MacDougall (shell, right knee, severe); Lieut. McGregor, Berlin, Ont. (left thigh); Capt. Niven (shrapnel, left chest, slight); Lieut. Palmer; Lieut. L. Scott (left arm, slight); Lieut. Torrance, Guelph (abdomen, head, and right hand); Capt. Waud (shrapnel, left leg, slight); Lieut. Wolley-Dod, Pine Lake (right arm, slight).

2nd London General: Lieut. Gray, Brandon (right leg, slight).

Queen Alexandra's, Millbank: Lieut. Macreath, Sault Ste. Marie (shell, face and right eye).

Empire, Vincent Square: Lieut. Ross (head).

Supplementary List.

Capt. Clifford, Dundas (arm), Lieut. Mackintosh (sprained ankle), and Lieut. Young, Port Arthur (multiple), are at No. 7 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne; Capt. Tucker, Regina (shell, back, slight), at the Duchess of Westminster's Hospital, Le Touquet; Capt. Hudson, Belleville (left shoulder, slight), at the General Hospital, Etretat.

Lieut. Alford (arm) is at 50, Weymouth Street; Lieut. Brightman, Port Arthur (left hand, slight), and Lieut. Yuill (right thigh, both feet), at Guy's Hospital; Lieut. Mackenzie, Baddeck, N.S. (contusion, right leg and neck), at 47, Roland Gardens; Lieut. Murphy, Winnipeg, at 1, Hyde Park Place; Lieut. Wilcox, Kenora (face), at King's College Hospital.

The following particulars of wounds have also been received by the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.: Lieut. Dowrie (right leg, severe); Lieut. Glasco, Hamilton (shrapnel, shoulder); Lieut. Hickey (shell, left leg and right arm, severe); Capt. O'Flynn, Belleville, Capt. Peterman and Capt. Vanier (shell shock); Capt. McDiarmid (shell, chest, serious).

Imperial Army.

Temp. Lieut. E. V. Sullivan, R.A.M.C. (wounded), belongs to St. Stephen, N.B., and was transferred from the C.A.M.C. in July, 1915.

Brig.-General W. F. Sweny (wounded) is a son of Col. G. A. Sweny, of Toronto, and graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, in 1893. He formerly commanded battalions of the Royal Fusiliers and East Yorks.

Officers Missing.

Of the officers reported missing Lieut. Barnes belongs to Calgary; Lieut. Bourne to Cranbrook, B.C.; Lieut. Chapman to Gananogue, P.Q.; Lieut. Cockshutt to Paris, Ont.; Capt. Symons and Lieuts. Douglas, Gooderham, and Ince to Toronto; Capt. Fisher and Lieut. F. H. Wilson to Winnipeg; Lieut. Hubbs to Peterborough, Ont.; Capt. Milne and Lieut. Jarvis



MAJ. N. C. PILCHER
(KILLED).



LIEUT. M. GREENSHIELDS
(KILLED).

to Port Arthur; Lieut. Lambart to Irvine, Alberta; Capt. Lewis to Russell, Man.; Lieut. MacDonnell to Aurora, Ont.; Lieut. Martin to Hamilton; Lieut. Major to Halifax; Lieut. Morrissey to St. John; Lieut. Murphy to Moosomin; Major Palmer to Virden, Man.; Lieuts. Peaker and Skead to Ottawa; Capt. Richardson to Roblin, Man.; Lieut. Uglov to Kingston; Lieut. Wells to Regina; Capt. Wilken to Foremost, Alberta.

Of those reported prisoners, Capt. Fraser comes from Ottawa; Capt. Lattimer from Burford, Ont.; Lieut.-Col. Ussher, Capt. Lightbourn, and Lieuts. H. E. Smith and Wood from Toronto; Capt. Scovil from St. John; Lieut. J. D. Wilson from Maple Creek, Sask.

News has been received in Toronto that Major-General Mercer is wounded and a prisoner.

CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

The Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W., have received the information that the following Canadian prisoners of war are now interned in Switzerland—their battalion being denoted in parentheses:—

Alexander, L., Sgt. C., 24554 (13); Bailey, Sgt. H., 24433 (13); Baynam, M., 18179 (3); Bell, J., 25014 (13); Board, H., 23366 (7); Burns, J., 146 (P.P.C.L.I.); Cairnduff, J., 17099 (7); Collins, Sgt. T., 7589 (2); Green, M. E., 9678 (3); Harkins, F. G., 9626 (3); Luft, E., 19421 (2); Nickitovitch, M., 23427 (7); Owen, T. E., 16343 (7); Simons, D. A., 7316 (2); Steen, C., 444051 (14); Tyler, B. C., 13347 (5); Webster, C. W., 13351 (5); Whale, P. F., 27585 (15); Wishart, J., 27414 (15).

André, R., 26277 (14); Gibson, W., 1531 (8); Munro, A., 18222 (3).

A Chicago telegram announces the death of Mr. Acton Davies, author and dramatic critic, who acted as war correspondent for the New York Sun in the Spanish-American war. He was born in Canada in 1870.

"CAPTAIN KNOX'S JOURNAL."—Under the auspices of the Champlain Society, Toronto, the third and concluding volume has now been published of the "Appendix to an Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America for the Years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760," by Captain John Knox. It has been carefully and capably edited by Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, who is to be commended for the particularly full index he has compiled. The illustrations include a letter of General Wolfe, as well as a commission signed by him a few days before his death, and two pages of Townshend's original dispatch announcing his victory. Altogether a valuable contribution to Canadian history.



All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edwin Alderson had the honour of being received by the King at Buckingham Palace on Thursday of last week.

Capt. Duncan MacIntyre, 6th Batt., was invested with the D.S.O. by the King at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday of last week.

At the memorial service for Lord Kitchener at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday Canada was represented by Sir George Perley, who was accompanied by Lady Perley. Lord and Lady Brooke, Major General Steele, Surgeon-General Jones, and Col. Murray McLaren were also present. The Canadian Engineers were represented.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General of Canada, has gone to Paris this week, accompanied by Mme. Casgrain, and will visit the Canadian Army Postal Corps in France.

Col. Noel Marshall, Chairman of the Executive of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has also gone to France.

The following Canadians serving in the Imperial Forces were included in the King's Birthday Military Honours List:—To be Brevet Lieut.-Cols.—Major (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) L. J. Lipsett, C.M.G., Royal Irish Rifles, and Major (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. C. Geddes; C.M.G.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet.-Col. (Temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. C. C. Uniacke, R.A.; D.S.O.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. R. Frith, R.E., and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. (Temp. Lieut.-Col.) C. Russell Brown, R.E.

The Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister without portfolio in the Borden Cabinet, and M.P. for East Toronto, was recently reported to be very ill at his home in Toronto.

The Hon. Robert Bishop and Mr. Augustus Clift are to represent the Newfoundland Legislature at the forthcoming Empire Parliamentary Conference in London. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Morris, K.C.M.G., the Prime Minister, will probably also attend.

Senator Darbyshire, of Brockville, is suffering from a paralytic stroke.

Lord Richard Neville, Aide de Camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who recently sustained a painful injury to his leg while in Montreal, will be confined to the hospital for some two or three months. His injuries have been found to be more severe than was thought, and may have permanent consequences.

The Bishop of London was to preside over the annual meeting of the British Columbia and Yukon Church Aid Society, to be held at the Church House, Westminster, on Thursday afternoon. The Bishops of Stepney and New Westminster were to be among the speakers.

Mr. Lionel Kentish-Rankin, of Vancouver, has joined the Royal Colonial Institute.

Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Right Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, K.C.M.G., has this week gone to Paris as one of the representatives of his Majesty's Government at the Economic Conference of the Allies, his colleagues being Earl Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law (another Canadian-born), and Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia. Sir George



Photo

[See p.]

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER,
K.C.M.G.,
Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Foster and Mr. Hughes are able to represent the Imperial Government—and not their respective Dominions—in virtue of their admission to the Privy Council.

Sir George Foster was born in Carleton County, New Brunswick—Mr. Bonar Law's native Province—on September 3, 1847. Elected to the Dominion House of Commons as member for King's, N.B., in 1882, he was Minister of Marine and Fisheries (1885-88), and Minister of Finance (1888-91), in Sir John Macdonald's Ministry, and Minister of Finance (1891-96) in the Abbot, Thompson, Bowell, and Tupper Ministries, and has held the portfolio of Trade and Commerce in the Ministry of Sir Robert Borden since its formation in September, 1911. Sir George, who was sworn of the Privy Council almost immediately after his arrival in London last week—he is the first Canadian Minister to receive the honour when not the head of the Cabinet—was made a K.C.M.G.—not K.C.B., as last week's official *London Gazette* described him—in June, 1914.

He is well known to Londoners, as well as to his fellow-countrymen, as a highly eloquent and convincing speaker. Again during his present visit to Europe he has received numerous invitations to address Imperial and patriotic gatherings. Last week he spoke at the luncheons of the British Imperial Council of Commerce and the British Empire Union—at the latter of which Sir George Perley also spoke.

For his great activity the Methodist Conference has passed a resolution paying tribute to Sir Sam Hughes.

Mr. Ernest Miller, Grand Forks; Mr. Wm. Manson, Prince Rupert; and Dr. A. G. McGuire, Vancouver, have become members of the British Columbia Government.

Mrs. E. F. Osler, of Bronte, Ont., and Mrs. H. R. Hammond, of Victoria, returned to Canada by the *Noordam*.

Mrs. H. C. Osborne, of Toronto, is staying at the Jules Hotel, Jermyn Street.

Mrs. Shearer, who has been in England for the past five months, is returning to Canada by the *Adriatic*. Capt. Shearer, who has been in hospital for four months, is returning to France.

Miss Vivien Petrie, of Winnipeg, formerly of Kingston, Ont., is a Staff Nurse in the 2nd Birmingham War Hospital, Northfield.

Miss Edith Kirke, of Winnipeg, is a Staff Nurse in the 2nd Birmingham War Hospital, Northfield.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Major-General and Mrs. John Wallace Carson announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Marguerite Gwendoline Vitty, to Capt. James Ferguson Harrison Wallace, C.A.S.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace, senr., of Westmount, Montreal. The marriage will take place quietly towards the end of June in London.

The engagement is announced of Walter Islay H. Verschyle-Campbell, son of the late Dean of Clonmacnoise and Mrs. Campbell, Tassagart, County Dublin, and 9, Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, Ireland, and Elizabeth Florence Veda Macpherson, daughter of the late Captain David Macpherson and Mrs. Macpherson, and niece of Colonel William Molson Macpherson, of Quebec, and granddaughter of the late Sir David and Lady Macpherson, Chestnut Park, Toronto.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, very quietly owing to the war, between Mr. James Nagle, of Toronto, 4th Battalion Officers Training Corps, and Florence, only daughter of Sir George and Lady Watson, Sulhamstead House, Berkshire.

At St. John, N.B., on May 12, Lorna, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sidney Kaye, was married to Lieut. Roy Ashton Davidson, 115th Batt. Capt. W. H. Teed, 140th Batt., Fredericton, was best man, and Lieuts. A. H. Allingham and G. H. Perley were ushers.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sybil Bonin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Alex. Bonin, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, to Major George de Clercq, of the 150th Batt.

The marriage took place on June 7, at All Saints' Church, Compton, Winchester, of Major Eugène Lloyd Caldwell, Royal Canadian Dragoons, son of Mr. V. A. Caldwell, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, to Winifred Muriel Bingham Day, daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. H. Bingham Day (late Lincolnshire Regiment), commanding 5th Res. (P. of W.) Battalion, 5th Devonshire Regiment, and of Mrs. Bingham Day.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Royal Society of Canada has elected the following officers:—President, Dr. A. E. MacCallum, Ph.D., Toronto; Vice-President, Chief Justice J. W. Longley, Halifax; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Duncan C. Scott, Ottawa; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Ottawa; Hon. Librarian, Mr. D. B. Dowling, Ottawa.

The Royal Mint of Ottawa is to be extended and enlarged. —The Capital has adopted the Daylight Saving Scheme.

—Mr. A. F. MacCallum, who has been appointed City Engineer and Commissioner of Works, was previously City Engineer at Hamilton for seven years. He is a Toronto man, and is President of the American Society of Municipal Improvement.

TORONTO.—Four thousand members of the Sons of England Benefit Society have enlisted for active service.

—Toronto is to organise a Publicity and Industrial Bureau.

—Mr. George Anderson, formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner in Japan, a Past President of the Toronto Reform Association, and a well-known Toronto business man, is dead. In 1900 he unsuccessfully contested East Toronto for the Dominion House.

At the annual meeting of the I.O.D.E., which has now an approximate membership of 25,000 throughout the Dominion, the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham; Vice-Presidents, Lady Mackenzie, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. W. R. Riddell (Toronto), and Mrs. C. A. Henshaw (Vancouver); Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Auden; Honorary Organising Secretary, Mrs. J. Murray Clarke; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. John Bruce; Honorary Standard-Bearer, Mrs. H. R. Fraser.

—The Anglican Synod is considering a resolution favouring a plan of public registration of all men of military age.

—This city is to hold a memorial service for men fallen at the front.

LONDON.—Judge Edward Elliott, 72 years old, Judge of the County Court here since 1893, died from injuries sustained in a fall.

KINGSTON.—The total number of recruits enlisted in Division No. 3, including Kingston and Ottawa, up to May 15 was 32,673. This Division leads the Dominion in proportion of the men it has raised to its population.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Massey Steamship Company has purchased the United States-owned steamers *Panther* and *Caledonian*, and will put them under Canadian register and in the Canadian Lake service.

GALT.—The property known as Commercial Block, at the corner of Main and Water Streets, has been acquired by the Canadian Bank of Commerce from Mrs. Goodwin, of Waterdown. The price paid was about \$40,000. All four corners of Main and Water Streets are now occupied by banking institutions.

SARNIA.—The Patriotic Committee here has reduced the pay to soldiers' wives in this city from \$15 to \$10 per month.

CHATHAM. The City Council has decided to grant to the American Pad and Textile Company a strip of boulevard on Jeffrey Street, at the rear of the plant. The company is planning the erection of a large addition at a cost of over \$30,000.

ST. CATHARINES. The Welland Ship Canal has proceeded quite well despite the war, according to Mr. J. L. Weller, chief engineer in charge. Much blasting remains to be done in Section 3, and three locks are to be built. This section will not be completed until 1918.

OWEN SOUND. The Canadian Pacific Railway will make extensive improvements around its depot, and among other things will be the removal of the big frame building which was formerly the head office of the steamship department. The space will be used for lawn.

BARRE. Barre, including Allandale, will go "dry" on June 15, three months before prohibition becomes effective. This course is to be adopted because the district is the only place where liquor is sold that can conveniently be reached by the troops.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—This city, on May 24, was swept by the worst tornado registered here for years, scores of roofs being torn off and hundreds of trees blown down.

At the Valcartier Camp, which opened on June 1, were included eleven units from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the number of over 10,000 officers and men.

MONTREAL.—This city will soon be receiving the first deliveries of an order for 600,000,000 one-pound tins of beef stew recently placed for the Allied Armies, the price being \$1.75 per dozen tins delivered in the city.

—D. J. ("Dave") Coulson, formerly a celebrated lacrosse player and all-round athlete, has died here.

Gigantic steam shovels weighing sixty-five tons each, capable of handling the earth at the rate of 150 to 200 cubic yards an hour, have been purchased from the C.P.R. by the Government for the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps.

The 54th annual report of the Seamen's Institute shows that 31,035 seamen used the Institute last year; the receipts were \$7,756, and expenditure \$8,145. The President is Mr. R. W. Reford; Vice-Presidents, Major Bartlett McLennan and Mr. Abner Kingman; Treasurer, Mr. A. F. C. Ross; Secretary, Captain James N. Bales; Manager, Mr. J. Ritchie Bell.

Between eight and ten million bushels of grain have passed into the elevators of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners since the opening of the season.

Former Chief Detective McCaskill, of the Quebec Provincial Police, is dead.

SHERBROOKE.—The past year has been an exceptionally good year for maple sugar makers. The *Record* reports that W. Coniser, of Glen Linton, made 2,680 lbs. of syrup and 325 lbs. sugar from 1,100 trees. Arthur C. Hawley from 1,000 trees made 2,700 lbs. syrup. His highest yield in one year was 4,200 lbs. from the same trees.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDRICKTON.—The contract for constructing the line from Gagetown to Westfield on the St. John and Quebec Railway has been awarded to the Nova Scotia Construction Company.

ST. JOHN.—The value of exports through the port for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, is \$120,042,590, against \$43,872,932 for the previous year.

Development work has been begun upon the tungsten mines near Burnt Hill, Northumberland County. There is a great demand for this valuable ore.

—The Federal Government has decided to erect a million-bushel grain elevator here in connection with the Canadian Government railways system.

—In order to have the pier ready for next winter's port business, tenders are being asked by the Public Works Department for crib work and back filling on Pier 16, West St. John.

The Rotary Club has elected as President, Mr. H. G. Marr; Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Ganter; Secretary, Mr. R. L. Hunter; Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Everett.

MONCTON. One of the largest real estate deals here for some time took place in the purchase by Mr. Lester Higgins, from the Canada Realty Company, of the property in Main Street known as the Victoria Block.

PRINCE EDWARD



ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN. Col. A. E. Ings, late 6th C.M.R., appointed to command the 105th Highland Regiment here, has arrived from England. Col. Campbell will be second in command.

It is estimated that the silver black fox production of the Island this year will reach 3,500 pups.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—After an address on town planning by Mr. Thomas Adams, of the Commission of Conservation, a resolution was adopted naming the following to act as a committee to promote a housing scheme for the city:—Messrs. G. S. Campbell, J. B. Kenny, Judge Wallace, Messrs. E. L. Thorne, R. H. Brown, Issler (Trades' Council), J. H. Winfield, and Blackadder.

The Mining Society of Nova Scotia has elected Mr. D. H. McDougall, General Manager Dominion Steel Corporation, President; Col. Thomas Cantley and Mr. Alfred J. Tonge, Vice-Presidents; Mr. E. C. Hanrahan, Treasurer; and Mr. E. A. Saunders, Secretary.

Among the measures passed in the last Session was an Act relating to the employment of the blind, introduced by Murray, designed to assist all those in Nova Scotia afflicted with blindness, and secure employment for any returned blind soldiers.

—The death has occurred at Shubenacadie of Mr. Barry D. Wood, who, some years ago, was the best-known jockey in the Maritime Provinces. He had also been connected with a stable in England.

NORTH SYDNEY.—The Council has adopted a resolution providing for the town furnishing a free site, tax exemption, and other concessions tending to induce a company to establish shipbuilding here.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A tax rate of 6½ per cent. will be levied on the business assessment of Winnipeg. The annual rental value amounts to \$4,977,813, which at the tax rate stated will produce a revenue of \$331,854.

—The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has sent the following amounts to war relief associations. The money is part of amounts collected by branches of the Association as returns from patriotic acre pledges. There is still \$1,952 on hand:—Manitoba Patriotic Fund, \$3,338; Canadian Red Cross, \$6,722; Returned Soldiers' Association, \$1,440; Belgian Relief Fund, \$3,737; Polish Relief Fund, \$1,010; Serbian Relief Fund, \$2,045; Prince of Wales's Fund, \$600; Blue Cross, London, England, \$21.

—A large factory for the manufacture of oxygen and liquefied acetylene is to be erected here by a prominent Montreal chemical firm.

—After 37 years' service to the city as Assessment Commissioner and City Surveyor, Mr. J. W. Harris has handed over his departments to his successors, Messrs. Leo W. Donley and R. H. Avent, and goes on the civic pension roll.

—An interesting phase of recent immigration into Western Canada from the United States during the past five months has been the very material increase in settlers' effects. For a period of three months the cash value of these shows an increase of \$480,000.

The owners of the Tuxedo Park University site have complied with the request made by the University of Manitoba for an extension of the option to purchase until July 1, 1917.

—The motion to quash the indictment against Thomas Kelly, contractor for the Manitoba Parliament Buildings, has been dismissed.

The trial of Dr. Simpson has been deferred until the autumn.

SELKIRK. The Manitoba Steel Foundries have started to break ground for the foundations of their plant here. The plant and machinery will cost \$75,000.

ST. LAURENT.—George McKenney, a pioneer of 1870, and probably one of the first business men of Winnipeg, has been found dead in the bush half a mile east of this village. He was a son of the late Henry McKenney, Sheriff of Manitoba. His death is attributed to an overdose of morphine, taken accidentally.

SASKAT-



CHEWAN.

REGINA. The Dominion Government is arranging to have the special five-yearly census of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba taken this year.

The Superintendent of the Dominion Government Nurseries at Sutherland reports the delivery to farmers throughout the Province this spring of over 20,000,000 cuttings of maple, ash, carragana, Russian poplar, and willows.

SASKATOON.—Mr. H. W. Hewitt, manual training supervisor in the public schools, has been appointed Vocational Officer for the Military Hospitals Commission for Saskatchewan. The duties are to arrange for the re-education of wounded soldiers who are unable to take up their former occupations.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Hon. J. R. Boyle states that it has been decided to appoint Dr. James C. Miller Director of Technical Education for the Province.

CALGARY.—At a conference of representatives of the Calgary Board of Trade, the Trades and Labour Councils of Calgary and Edmonton and the United Farmers of Alberta held to consider the best method of meeting conditions when the war is over, the following conclusions were reached:—First, that labour bureaux should be established in all municipal centres in the Dominion; second, that the Dominion Government be asked to compile statistics showing the occupations of all soldiers before enlisting; third, that the Federal Government be asked to take care of all returned soldiers until they can be absorbed into industrial, commercial, or agricultural life.

—The Controller's report for the first quarter of 1916 shows a net decrease of \$43,543 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease is largely accounted for by the reductions in the totals of the salary lists in practically every department.

LETHBRIDGE.—The new tax rate is 33 mills. The 1915 rate was 30½ mills. The assessment, however, has been cut from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The estimated expenditure is \$56,000 less than in 1915. This means about a 12 per cent. cut in taxes.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—As a compromise to the campaign made by the liquor interests in favour of some kind of compensation, the prohibitionists have agreed to the deferring of the date on which prohibition will come into force from January 1 to July 1, 1917.

—The meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of South-western British Columbia resulted in the formation of a Provincial Board of Trade. The officers are: President, Mr. G. O. Buchanan, Port Haney; Vice-President, Mr. Nichol Thompson, Vancouver; Secretary, Mr. C. H. Stuart-Wade, New Westminster.

VANCOUVER.—Point Grey's problem of collection of arrears and current taxes on Crown granted lands which have reverted to the Provincial Government has been solved by the decision of the Government to pay all taxes up to 1920, except for local improvements.

The first Canadian Government elevator on the Pacific Coast has been completed here, and is now ready for use.

NORTH VANCOUVER.—Contracts have been awarded to the Wallace Shipyards for the construction of three steel vessels, the hulls to cost about \$400,000.

KASLO. Mr. Neil F. Mackay is retiring from the Legislature at the end of the present term. Mr. Robert J. Long has been chosen as Conservative nominee in his place for Kaslo.



SEC. LIEUT. S. O. CROMIE,
COLDSTREAM GUARDS.
A native of Vancouver; educated
at Manitoba University; came to
England with the 17th Batt. and
took part in the 1st Batt.'s bombing
operation in Nov. 17. First received
a commission in London Regt.



Capt. Photo] [J. Weston & Son
LIEUT. H. A. BRAY,
CANADIAN CAVALRY DEPOT,
SHORNCLIFFE.
Recently promoted to com-
missioned rank from Lance
Corporal in the Royal Canadian
Dragoons.

Photographs from Shorncliffe :



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THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 3RD CANADIAN



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HON. CAPT. C. B. ROBINSON (S.A. CHAPLAIN), C.E.F., SHORNCLIFFE, AND A GROUP OF THE MANY
MEMBERS OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA NOW SERVING WITH THE C.E.F. OVERSEAS, TAKEN AT FOLKESTONE.

[J. Weston & Son, Folkestone]

On Capt. Robinson's right is the Officer in Charge of the Salvation Army in Folkestone, and on his left the Bandmaster of the Salvation Army Band, Folkestone.





ALLING INSTRUCTION AND THE [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.
BRIGADE, C.E.F., WEST SANDLING.

At the I.O.D.E. Annexe of the Maple Leaf Club.



[Copyright Photos]
LIEUT. W. BAGNALL,
C.F.A.
Recently promoted from the
ranks of the 2nd Brigade, 1st
Divl. Art., and posted to the
Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorn-
cliffe.



[J. Weston & Son,
LIEUT. E. D. JOHNSON,
C.F.A.
Recently promoted to com-
missioned rank and posted to
the Res. Brigade, C.F.A., Shorn-
cliffe, after serving at the Front,
as N.C.O., with the 2nd Brigade,
1st Divl. Art.



AT THE I.O.D.E. ANNEXE OF THE KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY MAPLE LEAF CLUB, 5, CONNAUGHT PLACE,
MARBLE ARCH, LONDON, W.

Sitting, left to right: Mr. W. O. Ryde, Lady Drummond, Miss Rybot, Mrs. Reid (organiser of canteens at the two clubs), and Capt. Watson (comptroller),
Standing (in centre): Mrs. A. E. Shaw and Mr. Robert Lindsay.



OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS TAKING THE [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.



[Copyright Photo] OFFICER IN CHARGE OF [J. Weston & Son, Folkestone.
SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, CANADIAN TRAINING DIVISION, AND THE
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, CANADIAN SCHOOL OF SIGNALLING, SHORNCLIFFE!

Sitting, left to right: Sergt. A. R. Howell (1st Divl. Sig. Coy.); Lieut. A. R. Lezgo (General Staff; late 55th Batt.), Assistant Instructor; Capt. H. H. Van Wart (Can. Mil. Sch.; late 12th Res. Batt.), Officer in Charge of Signalling Instruction; Lieut. W. Brown (Can. Mil. Sch.), Assistant Instructor; School Sergt.-Major Instructor G. A. Humphrey (Can. Mil. Sch.; late 1st Divl. Sig. Coy.)
Middle Row: Sergt. O. Perry (P.P.C.I.L.), Sergt. H. J. Basnett (4th Batt.), Sergt. S. King (35th Res. Batt.), Coy. Sergt.-Major R. H. Draper (2nd Res. Batt.).
Back Row: Sergt. A. Donegan (1st C.M.R.), Sergt. J. Norris (11th Res. Batt.), Sergt. C. W. Johnson (1st Divl. Sig. Coy.), Sergt. H. Ginn (2nd Res. Batt.).

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THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Promotions and Appointments for Officers, etc.

LIEUT.-COL. D. McRAE, 3rd Divisional Artillery, C.E.F., Bramshott, has been posted to the General List of Officers and attached to the Res. Brigade, C.E.F. Staff, etc.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Fisher (58th Rifles, Westmount, P.Q.), General List of Officers, late O.C. the 14th Montreal Batt., formerly in command of the 23rd Montreal Res. Batt., has been appointed Acting Camp Commandant, Musketry Camp, Lydd.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Clegg (57th Regt., Peterborough, P.Q.), 9th Res. Batt., Dibatge, has been appointed to the command, temporarily, of his battalion, vice Lieut.-Col. E. E. W. Moore (Hamilton, Ont.) appointed to the temporary command of the 6th Canadian Training Brigade, Otterpool.

Lieut.-Col. H. Snell (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw, Sask.), Commanding the 46th South Sask. Batt., and Major J. L. R. Parry (R. O.; late 90th Winnipeg Rifles), 50th Calgary Batt., have returned to their battalions at Bramshott from instructional duty overseas.

Hon. Capt. and Chaplain the Rev. F. L. French (R.C.), Chaplain Services, has been transferred overseas for duty with No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station.

Lieut. A. Fenton, C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been attached to the Pay Office, London.

Major J. R. Anderson, 87th Batt., Bramshott, has been taken on the strength at Shorncliffe, and posted to the General List.

Lieut. J. L. Dashwood, Royal Flying Corps, has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, and attached to the 23rd Res. Batt., Dibatge.

Major R. M. Sims, D.S.O., employed under the Canadian Representative at the Front, London, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the C.E.F.

Lieut. D. S. Bankier (13th Royal Regt., Hamilton, Ont.), 36th Ont. Res. Batt., West Sandling, has been attached to the Canadian Military School, Shorncliffe, as Assistant Machine-Gun Instructor.

Major A. C. Gillespie (101st Fusiliers, Edmonton), Staff Captain, 1st Canadian Training Brigade, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to duty at the Canadian Musketry Camp, Lydd.

Bombing Certificates.

As a result of the examination at the close of the 8th Bombing Course at the Canadian Grenade School, Shorncliffe, First Class Certificates were awarded to the following officers, shown in order of merit:—Lieut. T. B. Colley (10th Roy. Grenadiers, Toronto), 35th Ont. Res. Batt., West Sandling; Lieut. E. Jeffrey, 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling; Lieut. C. D. Dingwall, 32nd Res. Batt., Cheriton Camp; Lieut. G. A. Brinton (16th Light Horse, Regina), Canadian Cav. Depot; Capt. L. W. Miller (35th Horse, Pine Lake, Alberta), Canadian Cav. Depot; Lieut. A. I. Morency (92nd Regt., St. Isidore, P.Q.), 23rd Montreal Res. Batt., Dibatge; Lieut. D. Martin, 11th Res. Batt.; Capt. H. Wynne-Jones, 12th Res. Batt., Dibatge; Lieut. F. D. V. Elliott, 17th Res. Batt.; Lieut. H. H. Sykes (2nd Q.O.R., Toronto), 35th Ont. Res. Batt. Hon. Capt. J. F. McKinley, C.A.P.C., was awarded a 2nd Class Certificate. Ten N.C.O.s gained 1st Class, and 3 N.C.O.s 2nd Class Certificates.

Major J. T. E. Gagnon (C.A.P.C., Winnipeg), Divisional Paymaster, Shorncliffe, has been temporarily transferred overseas for duty as Acting Paymaster, Canadian Overseas Base.

Capt. C. J. Marshall (72nd Highlanders, Vancouver), General List, late 16th Canadian Scot. Batt., has been transferred to the permanent cadre of the 17th Res. Batt., East Sandling.

Capt. P. Garratt, A.S.C., attached to the C.A.S.C. Training Depot, Shorncliffe, has been promoted to the rank of Hon. Major in the C.E.F., posted to the General List, and attached to the Canadian Pay Office, London.

Major B. Harvey has arrived in England from Canada, has been taken on the strength of the Canadian Training Division, and posted to the 224th (Forestry) Batt.

Hon. Capt. and Chap. the Rev. D. G. McPhail, Chaplain Services, C.E.F., has been posted to the 72nd B.C. Batt.

Lieut. J. A. Beat, General List, is now attached to the Record Office, London.

Major A. Earchman (34th Regt., Oshawa, Ont.), 20th Ont. Batt., who was recently invalided to England and afterwards returned to Canada on sick leave, has been retained there for duty.

Major J. F. Templeton (R.O.; Victoria, B.C.), General List, late 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt., has recovered from wounds received last April, and is now attached to the Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe.

Capt. C. S. McKee, C.A.M.C., 5th Canadian General Hospital, overseas, has returned to England, and has been posted to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Hon. Capt. and Chap. the Rev. J. Elliott has been transferred overseas for duty with the 6th Infantry Brigade.

Capt. H. F. Walker (5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal), General List, late 13th Montreal Highland Batt., has been appointed Acting Staff Captain, H.Q., 1st Training Brigade, Dibatge. Capt. Walker was wounded at Festubert last summer.

Temp. Lieut. W. Holt-White, Office of the Canadian Representative at the Front, London, has been promoted to the rank of Temp. Captain, transferred to the General List, and attached to the Staff of the Canadian Representative at the Front.

Capt. G. Johnson, General List, late 12th C.M.R., C.E.F. has been attached to the Record Office, London, for duty.

Lieut. H. T. Bray, L.C.A., attached to the Record Office, London, has been appointed A.D.C. to the General Officer Commanding Canadian Artillery, Canadian Army Corps.

"Canada" next week will contain a number of official photographs from the Canadian Front. Orders for copies should be placed immediately to avoid disappointment.

Capt. T. Muirhead (50th Regt., Victoria, B.C.), General List, late 30th B.C. Res. Batt., has been detailed for employment under the Minister of Munitions, London.

Capt. W. A. Pettigrew (68th Rifles, Prince Rupert), Can. Pioneer Training Depot, Shorncliffe, late 3rd Can. Pioneer Batt., has been appointed Adjutant of the Depot, vice Lieut. P. E. Doncaster, transferred to other duties.

Major G. H. Maxwell (1st Regt., C.G.A., Halifax, N.S.A.), has been transferred from the 64th N.S. Res. Batt., Otterpool to the Canadian Brigade of Siege Artillery.

Sergt. J. N. Ward, Royal Can. Dragoons, C.E.F., and Pte W. H. Crothy, P.P.C.L.I., have been appointed to commissions in the Imperial Army.

Major G. G. Mitchell (2nd Q.O.R., Toronto), 23rd Res. Batt., has been transferred to the General List, and attached to H.Q., Canadian Training Division, Shorncliffe.

Sergt. K. Mills, Can. Eng. Train. Depot, Shorncliffe, has been transferred to H.Q. Sub-Staff, 4th Canadian Division, Bramshott.

Sergt.-Major G. P. Searle, C.A.M.C., has been appointed a Warrant Officer (1st Class).

Capt. E. W. Wilson (3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal), late H.Q. 2nd C.M.R. Brigade, more recently attached to H.Q. 1st Canadian Training Brigade, Shorncliffe, has returned to Canada on special leave, and has ceased to be attached to the 1st Training Brigade.

Lieut. A. E. Parker (G.G.F.G., Ottawa), Assistant Adjutant of the 12th Res. Batt., Shorncliffe, has been appointed Adjutant in place of Capt. D. C. Jennings (8th Royal Rifles, Quebec), who has been transferred overseas. Lieut. Parker's post as Assistant Adjutant has been given to Lieut. W. B. Milner (62nd Fusiliers, St. John, N.B.), 12th Res. Batt., formerly with the 26th N.B. Batt.

The Chief Compensation Office, Shorncliffe, has been removed from the Married Quarters, Moore Barracks, to 41, Grimston Avenue, Folkestone.

Capt. W. Morin, C.A.M.C. (late M.O., 41st French-Canadian Batt.), has been transferred from the 23rd Res. Batt., to which he was attached for duty, back to the C.A.M.C. Training School, Shorncliffe.

Col. Frank A. Reid, Director of Recruiting and Organisation, C.E.F., Folkestone, the officers and other ranks of his staff and sub-staff respectively, together with the officers and other ranks of the staff of the Canadian Casualty Assembly Centre, Folkestone, attended the Lord Kitchener memorial service at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, at mid-day on Tuesday last.

In deference to the wishes of the military authorities, and in consonance with the period of mourning for Lord Kitchener, the great Military Athletic Meeting at Folkestone, fixed for Whit Monday, has been postponed until Dominion Day, July 1.

Transferred Overseas.

The following officers have recently been transferred from reserve battalions and units of the C.E.F. to active service battalions and units overseas:—

Capt. C. A. R. James, C.A.M.C., to No. 7 General Hospital; Lieut. J. Hamshere, Res. Bde., C.F.A., to 3rd Bde., 1st Div. Art.; Lieut. A. B. Rimmer (26th Regt., Strathroy), 36th Ont. Res. Batt., West Sandling, to 1st West. Ont. Batt.; Lieut. F. M. Wyatt (53rd Regt., Sherbrooke), 117th Que. Batt., attached to the 40th N.S. Res. Batt., Dibatge, to 4th Field Ambulance as Paymaster; Lieut. A. K. Strachan (60th Rifles, Moose Jaw),

32nd Res. Batt., to 2nd C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. J. E. Genet (38th Rifles, Brantford). Eng. Train. Depôt, to a Divl. Signal Co.; Capt. C. J. Roche (63rd Rifles, Halifax), 17th N.S. Res. Batt., to 13th Montreal Highland Batt.; Lieut. G. R. Barton, 9th Edmonton Res. Batt., to 7th B.C. Batt.; Lieut. J. T. Walker (G.B.G.B., Toronto), 33rd Ont. Res. Batt., to 58th Ont. Batt.; Lieut. G. H. Peters, 30th B.C. Res. Batt., to 7th B.C. Batt.; Major W. E. Nelson (M.O., 1st Gren. Guards, Montreal), C.A.M.C., to duty with No. 2 General Hospital; Lieut. H. R. Hammond (R.O., late 13th Bty., C.F.A.), Res. Bde., C.F.A., to 1st Heavy Bty., Divl. Art.; Lieut. R. G. Brightman (96th Regt., Port Arthur), 11th Res. Batt., to 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Lieut. J. L. Thompson, 39th Res. Batt., to 21st Ont. Batt.; Lieut. W. M. Emery (5th Dragon Guards, Ottawa). Eng. Train. Depôt, to a Divl. Sig. Co.; Lieut. F. Maguire (61st Regt., Montmagny), 12th Res. Batt., to 2nd Ont. Batt.

Also: Lieut. R. D. Torrance (30th Rifles, Guelph), 23rd Res. Batt., late 34th Res. Batt., to 14th Montreal Batt.; Lieut. A. E. Hopper (Heavy Bty., Cobourg), Res. Bde., C.F.A., to 1st Heavy Bty., Divl. Art.; Lieut. E. C. Bryson, 17th Res. Batt., to 13th Montreal Highland Batt.; Capt. G. E. Clark, C.A.M.C., to No. 4 Stationary Hospital; Lieut. S. P. Eagleson (Engrs.), Engrs. Train. Depôt, to 1st Army Troops Co., Engrs.; Capt. W. A. Claxton, C.A.M.C., to No. 7 General Hospital; Lieut. F. J. Buchanan (51st Rifles, Sault Ste. Marie), 36th Ont. Res. Batt., to 19th Ont. Batt.; Major C. H. McLean (28th Dragoons, St. John), 35th Ont. Res. Batt., late 6th C.M.R., to 4th C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. R. Forsyth, Res. Bde., C.F.A., to 3rd Divl. M.T. Mortar Battery; Lieut. S. M. Smith (62nd Fusiliers, St. John), Can. Engrs. Train. Depôt, to a Divl. Sig. Co.; Lieut. G. E. Gibson, 17th Res. Batt., to 16th Can. Scot. Batt.; Capt. J. A. Keeler (R.O., late R.C.E.), Can. Pioneer Train Depôt, to 1st Pioneer Batt.; Lieut. L. A. Reid, Res. Bde., C.F.A., to 1st Heavy Bty., Can. Divl. Art.; Lieut. F. H. Wilson (90th Rifles, Winnipeg), 45th Brandon Res. Batt., to 1st C.M.R. Batt.; Lieut. L. F. Yuill, 11th Res. Batt., to 52nd Port Arthur Batt.; Lieut. C. E. Crabbe, 11th Res. Batt., rejoining P.P.C.I.L.; Capt. E. Mackay-Papineau (83rd Regt., St. Jerome, P.Q.), 23rd Montreal Res. Batt., to 22nd French-Canadian Batt.; Capt. J. T. W. Boyd, C.A.M.C., to No. 7 General Hospital; Lieut. J. A. Taylor, 3rd Train. Bde., M.G. Base, to 4th Can. Inf. Bde., M.G. Co.

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A.G. and Q.M.G.'s STAFF.—D.A.Q.M.G.: Capt. G. A. E. Bury, 26th Batt., vice Capt. R. H. Marshall, Can. Loc. For.

2ND C.M.R. Lie. to be temp. capt.: N. F. Moncrieffe, E. B. Irving.

ART.—Lt. A. E. Gillies to be temp. capt.

ENGRS.—Capt. T. E. Powers to be temp. maj. Temp. Sec. Lt. A. Hilbert.

from Gen. List (Regular Forces) to be temp. lt. to be temp. capt.

whilst comdg. Sec. Tun. Co. Sgt. C. H. Hopkins to be temp. lt.

11th (Res.) Batt.—F. H. Sunderland to be temp. lt.

12th (Res.) Batt.—Lt. Sgt. R. B. Clark, from C.A.M.C., to be temp. lt.

16th Batt.—Capt. W. F. Kemp to be temp. maj.

17th (Res.) Batt.—Lt. D'Oyly T. Rochford, from 16th Batt., to be temp. capt.

23rd (Res.) Batt.—Maj. E. Laliberte reverts to temp. rank of capt. at his own request.

30th (Res.) Batt.—T. J. MacKinnon to be temp. lt.

31st Batt.—Pte. F. C. Meghan to be temp. lt.

1st Pwr. Batt.—Lt. J. F. Cahen to be temp. capt. Lt. W. J. Moran to be adit. vice Capt. D. H. Williams.

59th Batt.—Sgt. A. Short to be temp. lt.

C.A.M.C.—Maj. D. McGillivray to be temp. lt.-col. Maj. W. E. Nelson (Can. Mil.) to be temp. capt. Capt. G. S. Dickson to be temp. maj. D. A. Rose to be temp. capt. Sgt.-maj. D. Widdowson to be temp. lt.

CHAPLAIN. DEPT.—Rev. C. Stuart to be temp. chaplain, with hon. rank of capt.

MEMORANDA.—F. R. Macnamon to be temp. qmr., with hon. rank of capt. W. H. Barthes to be temp. hon. lt.

1st NEWFOUNDLAND REGT.—Temp. Maj. the Hon. Sir E. R. Bowring, Kt., relinquishes his temp. commission on ceasing to be empd. on Spec. Serv. Sgt. M. J. Murphy to be temp. sec. lt.

Imperial Forces.

R.F.C. Fl. Comdr.: Lt. C. G. Davidson, Can. Loc. For. from a fl. off., and to be temp. capt. whilst so empd. Fl. Off.: G. H. Armstrong, Lt. G. C. de Dombuile, R. Can. R., from fl. off. (obs.), Sec. Lt. P. C. Garratt; Lt. B. M. Hay, Can. Eng. Sec. Lt. (on prob.) com. in rank; R. S. Carroll.

Secs. Lts. (on prob.) relinq. their comm.: H. G. Smith, J. L. Dashwood.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. lie. to be temp. capt.: W. S. Pickup, K. M. B. Simon, P. M. O'Sullivan, E. E. Williams, D. E. Wilsart, G. Allison, H. G. Martin, T. D. Cumberland, R. C. Coatsworth, M. E. Gorman, T. H. Crews, R. P. Hamilton, F. W. Clement, L. A. Carr, J. T. Courtice, R. A. Cates, D. A. Fletcher, G. M. Shaw, J. V. Williams, H. G. Murray, C. H. MacLean, C. A. Brisco, C. W. Brown, W. J. B. Brown, J. F. E. Brown, G. B. Barwell, E. F. G. Ward, D. A. Macfarlane, K. E. Millan, J. S. Stewart, N. M. Grace, G. S. Cronk, W. F. Clark, J. H. Box, A. G. Howson, H. L. Jarman, W. J. Grant, G. A. Graves, Temp. lie. relinq. their comm.: H. W. Kerfoot, J. A. Evans, R. H. Bonnyville, E. Freudick, M. B. W. J. M. Marcy.

HERE. R.—Sec. Lt. H. la Trobe Pigou to be temp. lt.

LOND. R.—Sec. Lt. H. Knowlman relinq. his comm.

CANADIAN NAVAL OFFICERS KILLED.

Eng.-Lieut. Stanley N. de Quetteville, H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, belonged to the Royal Canadian Navy.

Lieut.-Commander David William Sholto Douglas, H.M.S. *Black Prince*, was the third son of that distinguished Canadian, the late Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas (died 1913), Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

Capt. Stanley Venn Ellis, H.M.S. *Defence* (flag captain to Sir Robert Arbuthnot), was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Venn Ellis, rector of Alderton, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and married in August, 1900, Kathleen, only daughter of the Hon. Robert Beavan, of Victoria, B.C. He was 41.

Lieut. Alexander P. McMullen, H.M.S. *Invincible*, was the eldest son of Mr. Robert A. McMullen, Dixie, Ontario, and Tullamore, King's County, Ireland. He was 24.

E.R.A. John Shearer Ross, R.N.R., H.M.S. *Indefatigable*, was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ross, 15, Albion Street, Downhill, Glasgow. He was a student of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and was in his 23rd year.

Lieut. E. G. Ryckman, R.F.C. (killed in action) was the son of Mr. E. B. Ryckman, of Toronto.

Capt. Stanley B. Lindsay, 13th Batt. (Royal Highlanders of Canada), is at Lady Inneschape's Hospital, 7, Seamore Place, Mayfair, having undergone a second operation.

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A very large proportion of investors in Canadian stocks are able now to regard their property much more happily than was possible a year ago. Since then the improvement has been very great, and extends to nearly every class of security, from municipal and good industrial bonds to Common shares. A good many companies have found it possible to recommence payment of dividends which were suspended in 1914, while some have been able already to pay off all, or a considerable proportion, of their accumulated arrears. Of some others it is more or less confidently anticipated that they will be able soon to declare dividends for the first time on their Common stocks.

* * *

In other cases Preferred dividends are still in suspense, and are accumulating, but in a good many such cases it is known that the companies have been able to improve their position materially, and this knowledge is reflected by considerably appreciated price levels. Two noticeable instances of this latter class are to be found in the Cockshutt Plow Co. and Ames-Holden-McCreedy. In the case of both the Preferred dividends have been in suspense for about two years, and in neither case can an immediate resumption be confidently anticipated, yet the strengthening of public market confidence in both companies is reflected in a steady, though gradual, rise in the market price of their securities.

* * *

It is now a good many months since we noted in *Canada* a transaction in Cockshutt Plow Pref. at about 55, as a sign that the shares were emerging from the oblivion in which for a long time they had been submerged. Lately the shares have been dealt in at 70. Similarly, following the suspension of its Preferred dividends and the outbreak of war, Ames-Holden Preferred and Common were lifeless, the Common dropping as low as 6, while the Preferred stood nominally at 54. We then noted the Preferred as a stock which eventually was nearly certain to see better days, and since then have had pleasure in noting its gradual recovery. The Common has recently been traded in at 35, and the Preferred at 80, which latter price, by the way, seems hardly proportionate to that of the Common, especially in view of the 14 per cent. of arrears of dividend.

* * *

Canada having so successfully surmounted the difficulties which confronted her following the outbreak of war, Canadian financial authorities are now occupied in so strengthening her position during the war that she will be able to withstand, with as little shock as possible, the readjustment of conditions which all foresee must take place when war gives place to peace.

* * *

In their review for May, Messrs. Greenshields and Co. remark that "The view that peace will pave the way for a great boom, and the view that it will lead to an era of comparative collapse, have both been expressed by financial and industrial leaders of equal experience and authority." From a study of conditions following other great wars, the firm draws the conclusion that both of these views may be verified, but they suggest that "the point which concerns the business man and investor is what will be the first effect, and how long will it last." As the first certain factor in the case, they point out that the withdrawal of munitions business, which directly and indirectly affects the entire financial situation in Canada, will inevitably be followed "by a slump in the prices of commodities and of the stocks affected, by unemployment and by a shrinkage in our export balance." The necessity for reconstruction in Europe will to a certain extent fill this breach by creating a demand for Canada's steel and other products, "but Europe's factories will also have a breach to be filled, and Europe's impoverishment will not permit of any purchases from abroad that can possibly be made at home."

* * *

On the other hand, it is suggested that the optimism engendered by peace will result in a considerable general expansion in Canada. For this, it is pointed out, there is considerable room, as there must be a certain amount of activity in the building trade, as practically no new building has taken place since 1914. New agricultural development will depend on immigration, which may be large. The industrial situation may meanwhile be favourably affected "should an Imperial tariff bring a new movement of American branch factories to Canada."

* * *

The review concludes with a glance at Canada's immense recuperative power, and suggests that "perhaps the worst of an eventual depression will not be any more acute than the situation in which Canada found herself immediately prior to the war."

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Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Wednesday, July 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., June 27.	Wed., June 28.	Thurs., June 29.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week has been on a liberal and increasing scale, and the tone has been one of pronounced cheerfulness and confidence.

Canadian securities have shared the prevailing cheerfulness, but have not been particularly prominent. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there has been a decided forward movement in sympathy with Consols and the War Loans. The old Fours at 86½ are 1½ up, and there has been a further improvement in the 4½ per Cents, to 95½, a gain of ½ on the week.

Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group have reflected to some extent the hesitancy of Wall Street, but the stock is now firm, and about 1½ to the good around 186. Grand Trunk stocks have tended forward, though business has been on a very modest scale. Junior stocks are ¼ to ½ higher, while the 1st Preferred has risen 1½ to 67½, and the 4 per Cent. Debentures at 73½ are 1½ to the good. Canadian Northern issues have ruled quietly firm.

As regards land shares, there has not been much business, but Hudson's Bays have held firm around 7. It is now stated that owing to the late arrival of the accounts and the depleted staff the preparation of the final accounts has again been considerably delayed. The shareholders will, however, be glad to learn that Hudson's Bay, after their two years' disappearance from the dividend list, are about to be reinstated to that honourable position which they occupied for so many years. Those of our readers who purchased when we repeatedly advised this course, when the price was in the region of £4 or so, have now the excellent profit of 75 per cent. to the credit of their capital account, and a dividend immediately in prospect. In lower-priced descriptions, Western Canadas have marked as low as 1s. 9d.

Among industrials there has been some irregularity. Dominion Steels have weakened a dollar to 59, and Steel of Canada at 64 is 1½ down. Canadian Cars Preference marked at under 90 on the disappointing results disclosed with regard to the exceptional period covered by the last fiscal year, but Cockshutt Plow Preferred have further improved to 70. Otis Steels are back to 40. City Services at 286½ are nearly ten points lower, and the Preferred has shed a point. Brazilian Tractions were strong at one time, and despite a reaction are still a fraction to the good at 64. Mexico Trams have receded 1 to 27.

★

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, June 2, 1916.

Following the example set by April, May has been, as regards Stock Exchange business, one of the most active months which Canada has experienced. The tone of the markets has been well maintained, and is still strong, though trading is somewhat narrower than it was a week or so ago.

Early in the week Dominion Steel Corporation shares were in strong demand,

the price rising to 60; since then they have been somewhat lower. Both in Montreal and Toronto Canada Cement and Canada Steamships have been very strong. Considerable talk, of an optimistic nature, is current in regard to Canada Steamships. It is stated that for the five months ending May 1, 1916, the company earned net profits of \$800,000, which compares with the deficit of \$300,000 which was incurred by the company during the similar period of 1915. It is pointed out also that navigation opened on the Lakes about the beginning of May, so that since then the company's activities have been in full swing. The declaration by the company of another dividend of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred stock, payable on August 1, is naturally another favourable factor.

Some interest has been awakened in Montreal by the sudden rise of Wayagamack stock to 55. It is stated that the company is now earning at the rate of 7 per cent. on its Common stock; but expectations of an early dividend declaration are deprecated. It is curious, in view of the price of the Common stock, that the company's 6 per Cent. Bonds should stand no higher than 81. Canada Foundries and Forgings, which was such a spectacular feature of the markets some months ago, came into strong notice again recently, after a long period of neglect, by a rise of 20 points from its former quotation. Another of the less active stocks, Ames-Holden-McCreedy, has also been in demand, 80 and 55 being now asked for the Preferred and Common respectively. In Toronto Canadian General Electric has been noticeable.

On the other hand, Canadian Car and Foundry stocks have been weak, this being due to the disappointing nature of the report for the year ended September 30, 1915, which has just been issued. The report was, of course, not expected to show the full effect of the company's munition activities. As a matter of fact, it includes no allowance for profits from the company's great Russian contracts. Still, in view of all the talk that has centred upon the company, it comes as rather a shock to find that, in the period reviewed, the company incurred a deficit of \$558,471, and, to provide for payment of bond interest, had to draw on its surplus funds to that amount.

Among present prices Dominion Steel Corporation shares are 58½, Scotia 130½, Canadian Car 71, Canada Cement 70½, Canada Foundries and Forgings 198, Canadian General Electric 115, Canadian Locomotives 64½, Canada Steamships Common 27½, Preferred 85½, Dominion Bridge 224, Ontario Steel 40, Steel Company of Canada 64½, Laurentide 187, Shawinigan 132½, Dominion Textile 83½, Russell Motor shares are 60, and Sawyer-Massey Preferred 75, Ames-Holden Preferred 79½, Common 34½. Some Winnipeg Railway shares changed hands yesterday at 110, and Toronto Rails at 102. At their meeting on May 29 the shareholders of the latter company unanimously

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES

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authorised the increase of the company's capital by the issue of \$3,000,000 new stock.

After having been somewhat quieter for a while the mining markets showed more strength yesterday, several stocks recording gains. Among the Porcupines, Hollinger is \$30, Dome Mines \$27, McIntyre \$1.78, Jupiter 34½, Dome Extension 35½, Vipond 58, and Porcupine Crown 87. Among the silver shares Teniskaming is 69½, Nipissing \$7.55, Crown Reserve 55, Peterson Lake 29½.

Hudson's Bay.—Owing to the late arrival of the accounts and the depletion of the staff the preparation of the final accounts has again been considerably delayed. Notice of the meeting and the declaration of a dividend on the Ordinary shares will be announced at an early date.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—The Directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. (at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum) on the Preference shares, payable June 30. We are informed that the dividend of 1½ per cent. recently declared on the Common stock was not for the half-year ending May 15, but was simply a dividend of 1½ per cent. for no stated period.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—The report for year to April 30 states that the gross revenue amounted to \$6,877,167, of which expenses of operation and maintenance absorbed \$2,856,798, and \$675,000 was placed to depreciation and renewal reserve, leaving a net revenue of \$3,345,369. Deducting fixed charges, \$487,181, and dividends paid and payable, \$1,870,940, the surplus earning from the year's operations amount to \$907,248. The net balance amounts to \$772,518, and has been carried forward to the general surplus, bringing the accrued surplus as at the close of the year to \$5,742,272. A dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared on the paid-up capital stock, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year to July 31.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1916, AND IN THE MATTER OF MURRLE BENNETT EXPORT, LTD., 13, CHARTERHOUSE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

By Order of the Board of Trade, made in pursuance of Section 1, Sub-section (1), of the above-named Act, and date the 5th June, 1916. Mr. John Baker, of Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C., chartered accountant, was appointed Controller to control and supervise the carrying out of the said Order, and to conduct the winding up of the business.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named firm are required, on or before the 10th day of August, 1916, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Mr. John Baker, of Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C., Controller of the said firm, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Controller, are personally, or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1916.

(Signed) JOHN BAKER, Controller.

Witness: FRANK OSBALDESTON, 2 and 3, Eldon Street, Solicitor, A Commissioner for Oaths.

(Continued from page 336.)

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NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

More Light Wanted.

Our correspondence affords conclusive evidence of the uncertainty existing in the minds of investors as to their position in regard to the loan or sale of dollar securities to the Government. Last week we gave publicity to Mr. McKenna's appeal to investors to offer their holdings of dollar securities to the Treasury, but we pointed out that there were a number of questions that required elucidation. We are therefore glad to see the *Times* asking the Government to "present the public with definite information on some of the points which still badly want clearing up." Our contemporary emphasises the position of small investors who are willing to lend, but not to sell; and adds that it is "quite unfair to them that there should be continued delay on that matter." We quite agree that, in view of Mr. McKenna's announcement in Parliament that proposals for extending the deposit scheme below amounts of £1,000 were being considered, it would manifestly be unjust that small holders should be subject to the tax without having the large holders' option of lending securities which they wish to retain as investments. There is another point on which illumination is required. We refer to the large number of Canadian dollar securities held by British investors. Whilst a number of these were included in the list issued by Mr. McKenna—and mentioned in *Canada* last week—no information has yet been afforded as to the Treasury status of the hundreds of others held in this country, which must in the aggregate amount to several millions sterling.

* * *

Important Canadian Power Merger.

Cabled information is just to hand with regard to the formation of the Civic Investment Industrial Company—what is described as "the most important power consolidation carried out in Canada." The capital of this huge merger is to be \$75,000,000, and it will acquire two of the principal power groups in the Dominion—the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Co. and the Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.—and operate them under agreement as from August 1 for two years short of a century as the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Co. As to the terms of the combination, we are told in the necessarily meagre cabled details that it will take over the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Co. on the basis of three shares in the Civic Co. for one Power share, and one share in the new combine for each Cedars Rapids share. The intention of those responsible for the scheme is that dividends should be limited for the present to 4 per cent. per annum on the Common stock, the first distribution being made on November 15 next. The scheme provides that those shareholders—many of whom are located in this country—who do not desire to exchange their holdings for the stock of the merger will be guaranteed dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. on the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power stock, and 3 per cent. on the Cedars Rapids stock. It would be interesting to know whether the interests of recalcitrant shareholders have been protected in respect to any increase in the dividend on the merger company's stock, although in view of the fact that both classes are heavily penalised by staying outside the combine, this seems very doubtful. It is stated that the new merger will shortly make an issue of \$65,300,000 of its capital. Both the companies affected by the combine are well known in this market, and the recent price record of Cedars Rapids stock suggests intelligent anticipation of the important consolidation which has now been consummated. It is of interest to note that the 4½ per cent. 1st Mortgage and Collateral Trust bonds of the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Company are included in the May list of securities issued by the American Dollar Securities Committee, which the Treasury is prepared to purchase or accept on loan.

* * *

A Group of Canadian Municipal Bonds.

One of our readers writes asking us if we would advise him to increase a present holding of City of Maisonneuve 4½ per cent. bonds, or to buy the 5 per cent. issue; and why, as the city is to all intents and purposes a part of the city of Montreal, there should be any difference in the prices of the securities of the latter and the former. The principal reason, of course, for the greater favour in which the Montreal issue is held is the fact that it possesses a much freer market than does the lesser-known security, whilst until it is actually incorporated in the city there will always be a sentimental differentiation against the stock, which should not be measured, however, by more than a point or so. Another explanation of the difference of 3 points—or a portion of it—is attributable to the fact that, whereas the Maisonneuve issue is a bearer security, the Montreal loan is in the form of deposited stock, a difference which we have frequently dealt

with in *Canada*. The Montreal 4½ per cent. issue at the last price at which it marked, 86½, yields £5 4s. per cent., without allowing for profit on redemption; and that in the case of Maisonneuve £5 7s. 9d. at last marking of 83½; whilst the 5 per cent. issue, which was last dealt in at 89, gives nearly 7s 4d. per cent. higher return, viz., £5 12s. 4d. per cent. As in each case the interest is payable on identical dates, this is a substantial balance in favour of the 5 per cent. bond, which should receive the attention of readers who, like our correspondent, are in the fortunate position of having spare cash to invest. In the case of the 5 per cent. bond, however, the profit on redemption in 1922-23, as against 1949-50 for the 4½ per cent. bond, is much less, viz., 11 points against 16½ points, so that the difference is not quite such an anomaly as one might suppose from a superficial consideration of the position of the two issues. In view of the way high-class Government securities—British and Colonial alike—have been absorbed lately by investors, we think that the relatively high yields on Canadian municipal issues will lead to an increasing demand for them, with a corresponding effect upon their present depreciated quotations. At the end of July, 1914, City of Maisonneuve 4½ per cent. stood at 91, and the 5 per cent. bonds at 100, whilst City of Montreal 4½ per cent. Registered stock was 101.

* * *

Belated Canadian Car Report.

In spite of the apparently unfavourable character of the belated report for 1914-15 of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company—a resumé of which is to hand by mail this week—we refuse to accept the disconsolate view adopted overseas, especially in New York by those who should know better than to consider the out-of-date figures submitted as a criterion of the results likely to accrue from the company's big Russian contracts. This week we are unable to deal with the figures so exhaustively as they deserve. Admitting that as a result of the operations in 1914-15 the surplus is reduced from the \$1,632,269 at which it stood a year ago, to \$1,073,798, this fact has been known, in anticipation, in well-informed quarters for months past, and the sudden perturbation of the market, both in New York and London, does not justify the unpleasant surprise expressed in some quarters. This week the Preferred stock has been marked in London at under 90, and seeing that this price includes nearly two years of accumulated interest—14 per cent.—it does not seem to be an extravagant valuation for a security, which in the Canadian War Industrial boom of last year was regarded as worth 130 and over. Whilst we deprecated that extravagant movement, we now think the holders would do better to be guided by Senator Curry's confidence in the outcome of the Russian munition contracts than to be scared out of their stock 40 points lower.

—**—

THE COLOURS OF THE "PRINCESS PAT'S."

One of the most vivid touches in Sir Max Aitken's story of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry was the picture of the burial service behind the trenches on the night of May 8, 1915, when "beside the open graves, with heads uncovered, all that was left of the regiment stood while Lieut. Niven, holding the colours of Princess Patricia, battered, bloody, but still intact, tightly in his hand, recalled all he could remember of the Church of England Service for the Dead."

In view of doubts that have been cast upon the correctness of these details, Capt. Niven—who was reported wounded last week—writes:—

"I beg to state that the colours presented by H.R.H. Princess Patricia to the regiment have been present with the regiment from that day to this. Referring to the date, May 8, 1915, the colours were that day in the trenches, as the battalion headquarters was in the trenches, and the orders are that they shall always be where the Commanding Officer makes his headquarters. The evening of May 8, 1915, I had the honour of carrying the colours from the trenches to our support line after our relief."

—**—

The membership of the Royal Colonial Institute reached the record figure of 10,904 during the year ending December 31, 1915.

All enquiries as to the whereabouts of wounded, sick, and missing Canadian officers and men on active service should be addressed to the Information Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

W. H. L. (Bramshott).—The latest figures to hand show that the profits for 15 months ending February 29 last amount to \$1,032,185, less interest on bank loans of \$19,172, showing profits of \$913,013. The point to which you refer does not seem to have any real bearing, as the report shows that a falling off in one direction has been more than balanced by satisfactory operations in another.

T. T. (Lewisham).—We quite agree that it is a very great injustice to English holders of Canadian lands that they should receive insufficient time between the receipt of their assessment notice and the date of appeal to take action if they so desire. We think it probable that if representations were made in the right quarter you might be able to secure an extension of time in which to lodge an appeal.

ANXIOUS (E.C.).—We do not think that the course you suggest will serve any useful purpose at the present time. After all, according to the figures you send us, the cost of carrying the land is very small, and there is a reasonable chance of your being able later on to realise at a profit. In any case, we should advise you to secure a further opinion from a reputable firm on the spot, and we shall be glad to furnish you with some names, if you so desire.

GENERAL.

J. D. (Dundee).—The Alpine Club of Canada will hold its eleventh annual camp from July 13 to 31 in the Bow Valley, near Banff, Alberta.

BACK TO THE LAND.—(1) A volunteer, in possession of a homestead at the time of his enlistment, is allowed to count the time spent on active service as residence upon the homestead. Moreover, during his absence his entry is protected from cancellation. (2) A volunteer, in possession of a homestead, who, while on active service, receives wounds which result in disability and incapacitating him from the fulfilment of homestead duties, may be granted exemption from such duties, and the Minister of the Interior may, at his discretion, forthwith issue letters patent in his favour. The scope of the Dominion Lands Act in the foregoing particulars, the Minister of the Interior points out, has been enlarged to embrace those volunteers who may, subsequent to the date of enlistment, enter for a homestead of Dominion lands. By the operation of the new regulation, the Minister of the Interior is empowered to consider the latter class of soldier settlers in the same way as the Act provides for the bona-fide settler, who, on the outbreak of hostilities, enlisted for active service.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage.—The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax.

Canada Landed and National Investment. A dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum has been declared for the quarter to June 30.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

Chambers's Journal (7d.).—"The Best Job in the Army," A Transport Officer; "In the Electrical Department of a Great Hospital"; "The Germans in Chile," O. H. Evans; "An Interesting Motor Transport Enterprise," "Jitneyes".

Cornhill (1s.).—"Ypres," Dr. Dearmer; "The Crossing of the Danube," Lieut. E. H. Young, R.N.V.R., M.P.; "The Breadside in Holland," I. I. Brants; "With the Grand Fleet," Beimet Copplestone; "The New 'Ubique': In the Line," Jeffrey E. Jeffrey.

Englishman (1s.).—"The Tragedy of Serbia," Elsie Maud Inglis; "Women's Labour and the Tariff Question," M. Lowndes; "With the V.A.D. in France," E. M. S.

Imperial Colonist (2d.).—"Concerning Life in Western Canada"; "Some Canadian Histories."

Nineteenth Century and After (2s. 6d.).—"The Empire on the Anvil," Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; "Sea Power in Its Dual Relation," Commander E. Hamilton Curry, R.N.; "The Irish Enigma Again," J. R. Fisher, J. C. Sheridan, and Rev. R. H. Murray, Litt.D.; "The Future of Asiatic Turkey," J. Ellis Barker; "Democracy and Diplomacy," the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., O.M.

Strand (6d.).—"The Battle of Le Cateau," A. Conan Doyle; "Hearing the Kaiser Preach in Jerusalem," S. L. Hughes, M.P.; "Berlin from a Zeppelin"; and stories.

Tailors of the Deep (2d.).—Full report of 35th annual meeting of the Royal National Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen.

World's Work (1s.).—"The Great Test of Mr. Lloyd George"; "The Foreign Legion Under Fire," A. Huguet; "The Scientist in War-Time," F. A. Talbot.

International Nickel.—The report to March 31 states that during the year \$1,414,808 was expended for additional property, construction, and equipment, from which there have been deducted in the balance-sheet recoveries amounting to \$14,810. There has been provided out of earnings for depreciation of plants \$806,000 and exhaustion of minerals \$900,828. The net profits, after deducting expenses, depreciation, exhaustion of minerals, and all other charges, were \$11,748,279. The dividend on 6 per cent. Preferred stock absorbed \$534,756, and dividends amounting to 25 per cent. on Common \$9,431,803, leaving a surplus of \$1,781,720.

Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway.—The numbers are announced of bonds of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, which have been drawn and will be paid at par at the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. in Montreal or at Dashwood House, New Broad Street, on July 1. It is also announced that the estimated earnings of the railway for the half-year to the 30th inst., applicable to meet interest on the bonds, will admit of the payment of £2 15s. per £100 bond, being second instalment on account of Coupon No. 65, due January 1, 1903, and will be made on and after July 1 at the office of the company in London.

Kamistiquia Power.—Net earnings for April, \$23,975; decrease, \$1,008.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The Directors have declared an interim dividend (No. 18) of 14 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, payable June 29.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent., or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the quarter to June 30, on the Common shares, payable on July 10 to shareholders of record on June 30.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

(OF CANADA).

TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, LONDON.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Reserve, \$950,000.

Undertakes the Management of Properties and Estates throughout the Dominion. Acts as Ancillary Administrator of Canadian Holdings of Deceased Estates in the United Kingdom. Valuations and Reports furnished.

Inquiries invited.

London Office: 75, Lombard Street, E.C.
G. COCKBURN, Manager. Bankers: Messrs. HOARZ.

The Alliance Investment Company (Canada), Limited.

Paid-up Capital (over) ... \$655,000

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Land for Sale in best parts of Calgary and Regina and other Western Canadian Cities (Government Titles).

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Offices in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

EDMONTON—

P. G. THOMSON (Scots Solicitor), Barrister, &c., 422, Tegner Building. Box 846.

OTTAWA, ONT.—

ORDE, POWELL & LYLE, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. (John F. Orde, K.C.; Montagu G. Powell, Norman W. Lyle), Trust Building, 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, Royal Trust Co., E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., Canadian Lumbermen's Association, &c. Cable address: "Ordepowell, Ottawa." London Agents: Messrs. Blachoff & Co. McLAURIN & MILLAR, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. (Geo. McLaurin, LL.B., Haldane Millar), Bangs Chambers, Ottawa. Cable address: "Laurill." References: Bank of Ottawa, International Harvester Co.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Walter Scott Building.

SASKATOON, SASK.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Drinkle Building.

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

WINNIPEG, M.N.—

RONALD, GRIGGS & CO., Lindsay Building.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 545. June 17, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

SUMMER FROCKS AND FRILLS.

In that wonderful establishment of Robinson and Cleaver's, in Regent Street, the thoughtful presiding genius has provided cool, quiet salons where expert assistance is given in the choice of suitable frocks—a very necessary arrangement when the enormous stocks held by that old-established firm is realised. As an example of the beautiful creations obtainable in the Linen Hall, we illustrate an alluring dress in fancy voile made with the fashionable full skirt and muslin collar and cuffs of unusual design. It is lined with silk and may be purchased in all colours. The price is £4 19s. 6d. There are also frocks to suit more modest or more opulent purses, and well-cut blouses made in Robinson and Cleaver's own workrooms. In the Lace Department, on the ground floor, there is a remarkable display of embroidered flouncings, including wide dress flouncings in many beautiful designs, and some enticing examples of the delicate Appenzel work suitable for summer and river frocks. This latter motif has been introduced into children's unmade frocks. There may also be seen many smart made-up lace sailor back and cape collars in fine organdi muslin and net. The prices are moderate in the extreme. The Ladies' Hosiery Department claims to hold one of the best selected stocks of ladies' sports coats in wool, silk and artificial silk, all at moderate prices. It has a big reputation for stockings, offering a unique selection in cotton, lisle, cashmere, and silk, and the famous Irish "Balbriggan." It displays vests, combinations, etc., in the well-known "Rodomo," which is lovely in texture, durable and unshrinkable. Visitors are not unduly importuned to purchase—they are free to inspect.



ESCORT TO CANADA FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Among the passengers by the R.M.S. *Metagama*, on June 16, was a party of 35, under the escort of one of the travelling matrons of the British Women's Emigration Association (the Imperial Institute, London, S.W.). Several members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force now in England or France have availed themselves of this means of sending their relatives over to Canada. One is a little girl of five years old, going to her mother at Vancouver; and two little boys to their mother at Montreal. Two other little brothers are being taken to their parents at Regina; a young wife and her two small children to Edmonton, and a number of young women to join relations and friends in different parts of the Dominion. The matron travels through to Vancouver, and by the courtesy of the C.P.R. a car is reserved for the use of the party on the inland journey; the catering is done by the matron, and all expenses are charged in advance. Women and children passing through London can stay at 120, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.

The next party is arranged for August 11, per the R.M.S. *Missanabie*, saloon and third-class. Particulars can be obtained from Miss G. Lefroy, Hon. Sec. B.W.E.A., the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

R.S.P.C.A. AND CANADIAN HORSES.

An Appeal for the War Fund.

The appeal made through our columns by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for its War Fund is of particular interest to Canadians, since £8,000 is required to provide accommodation for the Canadian Army horses now under treatment. The Army Council has asked the R.S.P.C.A. to do this work, and has made its war fund an official auxiliary of the Army Veterinary Corps, which carries on the work from the point when the R.S.P.C.A. supplies the first equipment. Not a penny of the public subscription is paid in R.S.P.C.A. salaries. On the contrary, many of the Society's own staff have resigned their posts and salaries in order to serve with the colours. It has been authoritatively stated that this method—the public supplying the R.S.P.C.A. with funds for initial equipment and the A.V.C. then taking charge and manning it—is that which saves most time and money, and therefore most animal life, thus adding to our armies' efficiency. Many leading authorities testify in unqualified terms to the all-round excellence of the work initiated by the Society.

Contributions may be sent either through the Editor of *Canada* or direct to the Hon. Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. Cheques should be crossed "Courts and Co."

THE FUSE CONTRACTS.

The Royal Commission has concluded the enquiry begun a month ago regarding the charges made in Parliament with reference to the placing of orders for fuses by the Shell Committee with United States firms (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The Liberal counsel at the close of the investigation abandoned the position that there had been dishonest conduct on the part of the Shell Committee in placing orders. It is conceded that the charge that the Shell Committee acted under pressure from General Sir Sam Hughes is not sustained.

A HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND.

Convalescent Canadian officers, or officers who desire to spend a period of leave in surroundings remote from the war, may well be interested in the announcement of the Fife Arms Hotel, which is published on another page of this issue. Nothing is more restorative of health than the pure, invigorating Scottish air, while the scenery and surroundings about Braemar—which is adjacent to Balmoral, the famous Scottish residence of H.M. the King—is as complete a contrast to muddy Flanders as can well be imagined. It should be noted particularly that special terms are offered during June and July to Canadian officers and their families, who, with the various attractions which the Fife Arms offers—golf, salmon fishing, tennis, and visits by motor or coach to neighbouring points of interest—would find a holiday spent at Braemar an interlude of very real happiness in these stormy times.

The Governments and people of Canada and Newfoundland have sent messages of sorrow and regret for the loss of Lord Kitchener.

Canadians visiting London on leave, or who are staying in England on business or to be near relatives who are with the Canadian forces, would probably find the Palace Hotel, in Bloomsbury Street, W.C., a suitable and convenient place of residence for either temporary visits or for visits of longer duration. This new hotel, the proprietor of which, being an Australian, fully understands the requirements of visitors from the Overseas Dominions, combines the best modern arrangements, including many new features, with a strictly economical tariff. The luncheons and dinners are among the best in town.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Grampian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 23
Sicilian (to Quebec and Montreal) ... June 30
Scandinavian (to Quebec and Montreal) July 14

GLASGOW SERVICE.

Pretorian (to Quebec and Montreal) June 24
Carthaginian (to Quebec and Montreal) July 22

LONDON SERVICE.

Corinthian (to Quebec and Montreal) July 11

CANADA for the INVESTOR; MANUFACTURER; TOURIST; SPORTSMAN; SETTLER and DOMESTIC.

For all Information apply to the
Traffic Agents,

Allan Bros. & Co., U.K., Ltd.

LIVERPOOL: 79, James Street.

LONDON: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.
103, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

GLASGOW: 25, Bathwell Street.

DUNDEE: 88, Commercial Street.
LONDONDERRY: 50, Foyle Street.

PARIS: Pitt's, 47, Rue Cambon;

" Currie's, 10, Rue Auber; and
Cook's, 1, Place de l'Opera.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

A London company desire the addresses of Canadian packing companies who can make offers of gallon apples, evaporated apple rings, etc.

A London firm of paper and pulp agents, who claim an important connection, wish to secure the agency of Canadian manufacturers of newspaper, kraft-paper, wood-pulp boards, leather boards, and sulphite pulp.

An Ontario correspondent owning a deposit of pink felspar, claimed to be of the finest quality, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom firms seeking supplies.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W., is informed by cablegram from the Hon. W. J. Roche, M.P., Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, that the general business situation throughout Western Canada continues favourable, and, while trade has slowed up somewhat on account of the farmers being busy seeding, the outlook is generally good. Winnipeg retail trade continues very fair, and at the large centres business is much better than it was a year ago.

Canadian Cottons.—The report for the year ended March 31 states that sales amount to \$5,540,214, against \$3,321,160. The dyestuffs situation has, throughout the year, been the cause of constant anxiety, but sufficient quantities have been obtained from time to time to enable the mills to run to their full capacity. After making adequate allowance for depreciation, the manufacturing profits and rentals amount to \$716,548, as against \$573,877. After deducting bond interest, dividend on Preferred shares, and \$10,000 carried to reserve for bad debts, there remains at the credit of profit and loss \$277,158 (against \$133,937 last year), which, added to the balance of last year (\$1,103,163), leaves \$1,380,322 to the credit of that account on March 31, 1916. Substantial reduction has been made in loans from the company's bankers.

THE CUNARD LINE'S NEW HOME.

On Monday the Cunard Co. removed to their new home near the Liverpool Landing Stage, the site being part of the old St. George's Dock.

The new Cunard building is the third series of head offices which the line has occupied since its inauguration in 1840, when four steamers, of which the historic *Britannia* of 1,154 tons, was the pioneer, constituted the Cunard Fleet. The growing business of the line soon necessitated removal to more commodious premises at the corner of Water Street and Rinford Street. This has remained the home of the company until the completion of the new Cunard building, though of late years the extended operations of the company have required the acquisition of adjoining offices to house the augmented staff necessary to cope with the ever-increasing business of the line.

It is interesting to note that the completion of the new Cunard building synchronises with the recent substantial developments. The services at present maintained by the company include sailings from Liverpool to New York, Boston, Halifax, N.S., and Boston, Havre and the Mediterranean. From London services are maintained to New York and Halifax, N.S., and New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Quebec and Montreal. From Manchester there are sailings to Havre, and also to the Mediterranean, while another line is maintained between Swansea and the Mediterranean. From Bristol a regular service is maintained with Quebec and Montreal, and another links New York with the Mediterranean.

Messrs. Lee, Higginson and Co., and William A. Read and Co., of New York, have jointly purchased \$5,000,000 of Newfoundland three-year 5 per Cent. Gold Notes.

Advices from Nova Scotia state that the earnings of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. are over \$500,000 per month, and that the company at the present time have \$14,000,000 worth of orders on hand. It is interesting, also, to note that the keel of a 2,000-ton steamer is to be laid in New Glasgow for this company, which will, it is understood, form the nucleus of a fleet of steam craft to be built in the Province.

GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

It is understood (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that the Government will appoint Sir John Eaton (Toronto), Mr. Huntley Drummond (Montreal), and Mr. W. J. Christie (Winnipeg) as Government Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway, and Mr. J. L. Englehart, Chairman of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and Mr. H. Laporte (Montreal), as Grand Trunk Pacific Directors.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending June 7.

Canadian Northern, \$629,700; inc., \$220,300.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,674,000; inc., \$1,089,000.

Grand Trunk, \$170,519; inc., \$13,846.

G.T. Western, \$41,384; inc., \$11,959.

Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$15,681; inc., \$4,629.

Total, \$227,484; inc., \$230,434.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, \$17,014; inc., \$5,749.



Canadian Government TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Pearl Assurance Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the *Weekly Bulletin*, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

NOTE.—

"T.A." Telegraphic and Cable Address

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

German Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England.

German Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers—
Wires of every description. Cables, "German," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBEX, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.

Tubes for Sellers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
OREN ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire.

England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

McNAUGHT'S PATENT WOOL-WASHING MACHINES.



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250 BED ROOMS AND SITTING ROOMS
From 4s. per day. THE FINEST LOUNGE IN LONDON.
50 Bath Rooms. Private Suites with Bath. Breakfast appointed. Steam-heated. Free position between 10s. 6d. per day, or 5 guineas weekly. Write to Manager for Illustrated Brochure. Telephone—Museum 574 and 575.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES. Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary, Mr. W. L. GRIFFITH.

Emigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent, Lieut.-Col. J. OBER SMITH, 11-13, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Telfair Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Agent-General.—MR. EDWARD McBRIDE, K.C.M.G., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.
Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. RICHARD REID, 163, Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. FLETCHER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Canadians who have registered during the week ending June 15 at the above-mentioned offices; also at the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 11, Cockspur Street, S.W.

A Beckett, H. T.—Hotel Cecil.
Anderson, Major and Mrs. W. H. K. Fernie, B.C.—10, Bedford Place, W.C.

Armstrong, Lieut. J. D., Ottawa—Regent Palace Hotel.

Aylesworth, Mrs. F., Toronto—Clairidge's Hotel.

Baker, Misses, Montreal—62, Queensborough Terrace, W.

Black, Lieut. A. G., Toronto—77, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Boussal, Mrs. E.—St. John, N.B.—Grosvenor Hotel.

Breadner, L., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

Brinn, Lieut. C. E. A., Portage la Prairie—Regent Hotel.

Brodner, L., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

Budden, F. P., Vancouver—care of Cox and Co. Carter, Ft. Sub-Lieut. A. W. (R.N.A.S.), Calgary—Hotel Cecil.

Child, Mrs. W. A., Hamilton—care of Royal Bank of Canada.

Coste, Mrs. F., Calgary—17, De Vere Gardens, W. Craft, Mrs. S. L., Sherbrooke—St. George's Hotel, S.W.

Crothers, Second Lieut. W. G., Ottawa—(R.E.C.), Oxford.

Cushing, Lt. D. (R.E.C.), Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

Daly, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. and Miss G. D., Lloyminster, Sask.—111, Denmark Hill, S.E.

Denison, H. J. S., Toronto—Savoy.

Denton, Lieut. W. H., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Dice, Capt. D., Montreal—78, High Street, Ashford.

Duchanay, Mrs., Vancouver—Bolton Mansions Hotel, S.W.

Dupré, A., Montreal—Ore Place, Hastings.

Forbes, Lieut. J. H., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

Forster, Right Hon. Sir George, Ottawa—Whitehall Court.

Fyon, J. H., Montreal—106, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

Gordon, Lieut. Roderick (R.A.M.C.), Field, B.C. 46, Tavistock Square.

Graeme, Capt. W. R., Ottawa—Hotel Cecil.

Greene, Lt. K. A., —, —, —, Strand Palace Hotel.

Hale, A. P., Sherbrooke—Morley's Hotel.

Harris, L., Brandon—Savoy Hotel.

Hastings, Mrs. G. V., Winnipeg—Falconer House, St. James's Court.

Heilwell, M. R., Toronto—Morton Hotel.

Heburn, Mrs. C. G., Sherbrooke—60-62, Queensborough Terrace.

Hill, Lt. H. F., —, —, —, Strand Palace Hotel.

Inglis, Mrs. M. S., Winnipeg—17, De Vere Gardens, W.

Jackson, G. N., Winnipeg—Thackeray Hotel.

Jarvis, S. R., Toronto—Piccadilly Hotel.

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. H. and Miss M., Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel.

Kerry, J. and Misses, Montreal—65, Perham Road.

Lancefield, J. G. R., Ottawa—18, College Crescent, Swiss Cottage.

Leith, Mr. and Mrs. T. A., Toronto—Petmathen House, Oyne, Aberdeen.

Macdonald, J. D., Saskatoon—Kingsley Hotel.

MacFarlane, Lt. G. S., —, —, —, Strand Palace Hotel.

MacCallum, Capt., Toronto—care of Minister of Munitions, Room 827.

McCarthy, Mrs. L., Winnipeg—Hotel Metropole, Edlington.

McClarty, Lieut. G. N. (R.A.M.C.), Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.

Milner, Mrs. W. E. and R. W., Winnipeg—Hotel Cecil.

Milton, L. K., Salmon Arm, B.C.—35, Clarendon Road, Bedford.

Mitchell, Mrs. L. H., Toronto—care of Bank of Montreal.

Morgan, E. C., Cardston, Alberta—28, Azalia Terrace, Sunderland.

Murphy, Mrs. Myrtle S., Maxime, and Billy, Saskatoon—Hotel Cecil.

Murray, Capt. J. A., Sydney, N.S.—D'Arcy Hotel.

Newman, R. L., Montreal—Grand Hotel.

Olden, E., Calgary—127, Earls Hall, Road, Eltham.

Payne, C. H., Ottawa—Whitehall Court.

Payne, W., Mountain View, Alberta—152, High Road, Tottenham.

Peterson, W., Montreal—Saville Club, W.

Rathburn, Capt. I. M., Deseronto—Hotel Cecil.

Read, Major H., Port Hope—31, Haymarket.

Robinson, Lieut. A. M., Montreal—Canadian Government Office, Charing Cross.

Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. L., Hamilton—care of 38, Kingsway, W.C.

Robinson, Mrs. C. F., Kingston—13, Leinster Square, W.

Shearer, Ft. Sub-Lieut. Thomas R., Calgary—Hotel Cecil.

Smith, Mrs. G. D., Montreal—Rock View, Albion Place, Ramsgate.

Smith, Miss G., Montreal—Convent of the Assumption, Ramsgate.

Smith, K. B., Montreal—St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate.

Snow, Lieut. G. A., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Stephenson, Lt. V. R., Winnipeg—4, Exeter Mansions.

Taylor, P. N., Maple Creek, Sask.—69, Cambridge Gardens, W.

Tobin, J. M., Halifax—Savoy Hotel.

Turnbull, Sergt. A. S., —, —, —, 15, Doughty Street, W.C.

Watt, Mrs. A., Victoria—Little Ote Hall, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Wagh, Mrs. W. and Mrs. O. S., Winnipeg—8, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Williams, A. C., Hamilton—Hotel Cecil.

Winstow, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. and Misses and Master T., Winnipeg—Airlie Lodge, 90, Camden Hill Road, W.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Friday, June 16.—R.M.S. *Metagama* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, June 17.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard), Liverpool to St. John.
S.S. *Andania* (Cunard), London to New York.
S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, June 21.—S.S. *Lapland* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, June 23.—R.M.S. *Grampian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
S.S. *Nieu Amsterdam* (Holland-American), Falmouth to New York.
Saturday, June 24.—S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport), London to New York.
R.M.S. *Pretorian* (Allan), Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Tuesday, June 27.—S.S. *Ausonia* (Cunard), London to Quebec and Montreal.
Friday, June 30.—R.M.S. *Sicilian* (Allan), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, July 1.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Tuesday, July 4.—S.S. *Folia* (Cunard), Bristol to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, July 5.—S.S. *Finland* (American), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, July 7.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.), Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, July 8.—S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Scania* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.
Tuesday, July 11.—R.M.S. *Corinthian* (Allan), London to Montreal.
Wednesday, July 12.—S.S. *Baltic* (White Star), Liverpool to New York.
Friday, July 14.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan), Liverpool to Montreal.
S.S. *Ryndam* (Holland-American), Falmouth to New York.
Saturday, July 15.—S.S. *St. Paul* (America), Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Carpathia* (Cunard), Liverpool to New York.

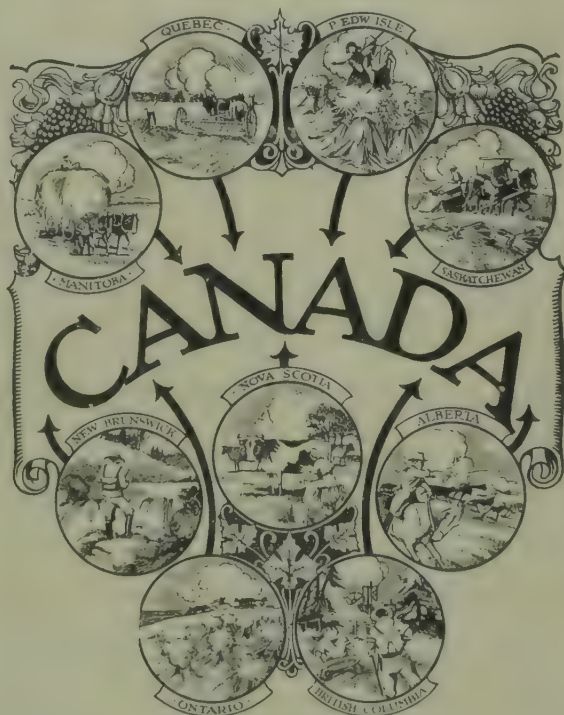
The members of the Canadian Commercial Mission arrived at Havre on Saturday and proceeded to Paris.

Mrs. Bowder, widow of the late Agent-General for New Brunswick, sailed last Saturday for Montreal by the Allan liner *Carthaginian* with 50 maids for approved positions secured for them some time ago. She is organising further parties to sail towards the end of August.

For the Zoological Gardens tickets for soldiers or sailors can be purchased in advance at half the ordinary prices, upon application at the Society's office at Regent's Park. Wounded soldiers and sailors are admitted free on Sundays, upon personal application at the office.

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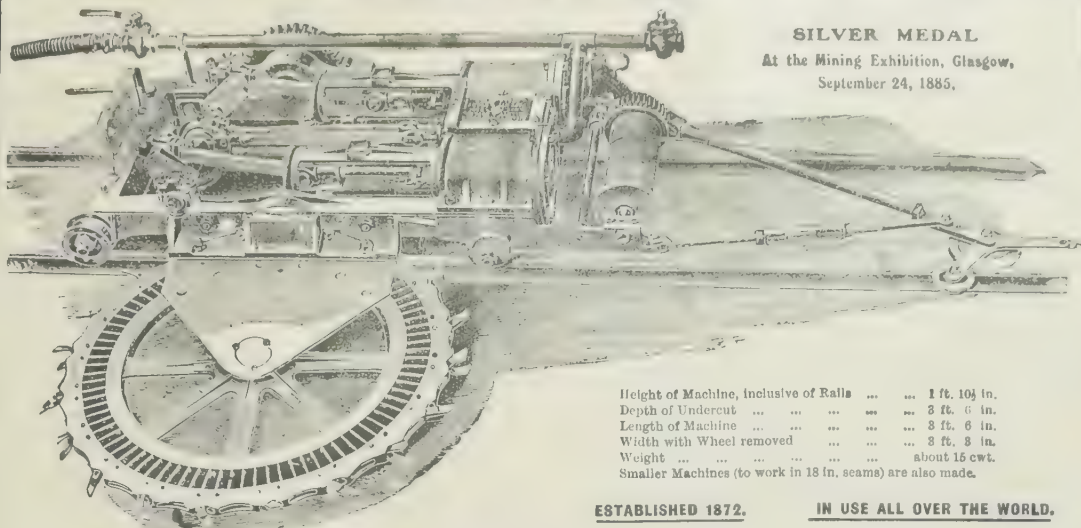
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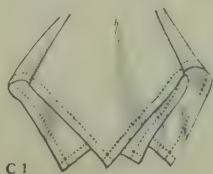
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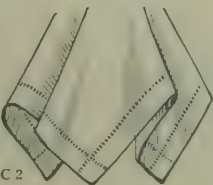
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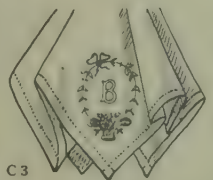
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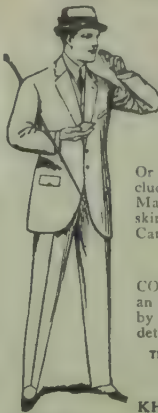
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CANADA

No. 546.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

Vol. XLII.

6^{D.} WEEKLY.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT. (*See also page 368 q.*)



JUST OUT OF THE TRENCHES: A CALGARY BATTALION.



GRENADE SECTION OF A WINNIPEG BATTALION.

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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TO OUR READERS.

Owing to the Government restrictions on paper supplies, the cost of paper has already enormously increased and makes economy necessary. Readers will greatly assist us in meeting this new difficulty if they will order "Canada" from their newsagent or bookstall instead of purchasing by casual sale, as this is the only way to reduce the heavy loss and wastage of "returns" on unsold copies.

THE BASIS OF FEDERATION.

MR. ASQUITH'S speech at Ladybank last week, following upon that suggestion in Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to which we referred in our previous issue, makes it quite clear that the question of Imperial Federation will, at the end of the war, pass definitely out of the cloud-capped region of polemics to the homely levels of practical politics. "It will never be possible," said the Prime Minister, "to revert to our old methods of counsel and of government. The fabric of the Empire will have to be refashioned, and the relations . . . between the United Kingdom and the Dominions will of necessity be brought, and brought promptly, under close and connected review."

With the necessity of reorganising inter-Imperial relations frankly admitted, we are brought at once to the highly controversial task of considering in what manner and by what means the business is to be accomplished. Obviously, at the present juncture any suggestions founded upon anticipations, however intelligent, of post-war conditions must partake too largely of conjecture to be of any real value.

To lay down the lines upon which Federation is to travel, whilst ignorant of the state of the terrain to be traversed, of the direction to be pursued, or even of the precise character of the end to be achieved, is to do harm to the cause itself by raising questions which may never become essential issues at all. Many of the views now being aired, and most of the opinions now current, are really no more than ungenious exercises in prophecy. Whether the existing machinery of Government is to be totally scrapped or skillfully converted; whether the British Parliament is to be shorn of its powers or its composition greatly enlarged; whether the Privy Council is to be put to greater uses or a great Imperial Council is to be called into being; whether the Colonial Office is to disappear, and spheres of influence are to be apportioned to the Four Nations—all these things have no part or lot in discussion at the present stage. Still less can this be conceived the time for appraising the rival merits of Centralists and Autonomists—of those who champion "a definite central Government under a majority rule" as opposed to those who stand for "a close and comprehensive partnership of sovereign nation-States under the common Crown." This is a matter of party and

opinion; a question of angle of vision. What may, however, legitimately be discussed, and what may likewise legitimately be deduced from the agreed and absolute facts as they exist to-day, is the character of our Imperial needs, and the establishment therefrom of some guiding principle that may lead to a broad and common basis upon which Federation may be consolidated.

Untouched by the vicissitudes of the present conflict, and little to be changed by whatever terms of ultimate settlement the conflict may achieve, the Empire will be faced at the end of the war with three correlated necessities. Firstly, it will have to take account of the Nationhood of the Daughter States. Secondly, it will have to strike a balance-sheet, and review the cost of the war in the light of its effect upon the possibility of running the Empire under the old conditions. This will involve the taking stock of the varied resources and potentialities of the whole Empire with a view to its becoming self-supporting alike in respect of natural products as in specialised industries. Thirdly, it will have to grapple with the question of redistributing the responsibilities of Empire not only with reference to its ordinary police-work, but for the purpose of securing by drastic reorganisation its maximum capacity for defence.

Nationhood. Organisation. Responsibility—here are the three factors that must inevitably determine the main outlines of Federation. Of Nationhood we spoke last week, nor is it necessary to say more here than to emphasise the difference, from an international standpoint, involved in the change from a self-governing State, articulate only within its own borders, to a Nation voicing itself beyond them.

Of Organisation there is, did space permit, a great deal to be said, if only for the fact that the economic aspect of Federation has of late received perhaps more than its share of attention. Something of this may be ascribed to the close political connection which for years past has existed between Federation and Tariff Reform, and which has resulted in creating a body of opinion apparently obsessed by the idea that the two things are pretty nearly interchangeable terms. A great deal has certainly been done to convey the impression that Federation is largely a matter of inter-Imperial trading and finance. Even a statesman like the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, and an able publicist like Mr. Lionel Curtis, the author of "The Problem of the Commonwealth," have—the one in his speeches, the other in his much-discussed book—somewhat disproportionately enlarged upon the fiscal side of the Imperial problem. Doubtless what a great Italian thinker has termed the "economicity" of the world-State offers a firmer ground for discussion than the larger and fundamental issue. That an inter-Imperial tariff is destined to do much to promote the reciprocal working of the Empire in all its parts, that the prime cost of the war and its aftermath (experts tell us, for instance, that the Navy will demand entire reconstruction) will necessitate a complete revision of our old commercial policy; that the development and conservation of the Empire's resources will call for intimate adjustments—these things are beyond dispute. But they do not, after all, satisfy with any completeness the plain needs of the matter. Set these things on the high road towards achievement; create thereby profit to and prosperity in every department of activity throughout the Empire, and, still Federation, as we understand it, will stand short of fulfilment. There are considerations, as we have pointed out, involved in the task of Organisation far other than the purely commercial. And when we come to consider the responsibilities of Empire we too plunge still deeper into essential things. We have to remember how these responsibilities interlock—and sometimes delicately interlock—with the whole conduct of Foreign Policy; how they ramify tortuously through all our relations with our subject and tributary races, and how they have at all times little to show save the simple fact of duty done.

Federation means a share in these things. It means participation in the task of organisation, and the bearing of some portion of Imperial responsibility. Neither of these matters can be subject to a bagman's estimate, to be worked out in niceties of percentage or expressed in terms of pounds sterling. They form integral parts of the burden

of Empire and lie at the very basis of Federation. The spirit of the Empire is the spirit of sacrifice—that uplift of the heart of the happy warrior which carries him forward, to the end that the flag may be kept flying and the cause endure. In this spirit only can the cause of Federation march forward to realisation.

Empire is founded first, last, and all the time on two things, and two things only—Race and Man-Power. The Roman Empire was built up by the Roman; and the Roman Empire perished because the Roman died out. The British Empire has been built up by the British race, and by the British race it must be maintained. Those who look at Federation with a wary eye, counting the cost and weighing the consequences, are surely not yet conscious that it is a clear call to the Race throughout all the Seven Seas. Empire is no light thing, and the burden of it has hitherto been borne, and not unworthily, by the people of the United Kingdom. We are witnesses to-day of the steadfastness with which the Four Nations have held true to the British tradition; and we exult in the splendour of their heroism, and glory in their spirit of ungrudging sacrifice. To-morrow, what has been secured must be maintained. The basis of Federation must be the simple willingness of the Four Nations to rise to the height of their Imperial destiny, animated by the consciousness that this thing is the right thing to do, and concerned only with the question of how it may best be done.



AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

A FRANK and friendly warning has been given us by the New York *Tribune* in regard to the real feeling of the United States towards England.

The *Tribune* has been outstandingly pro-Ally throughout the war, and its warning is uttered in all friendliness. No one who has travelled in the States is under much misconception as to the real feeling towards England, but, unfortunately, British politicians have for generations ignored the existence of this sentiment, which has grown strong with the increasing German and Irish immigration. The *Tribune* does well at this juncture to tell us the plain truth, even if it be unpalatable to those who have moulded our policy on another hypothesis.

We as a people have lived in a fool's dream in regard to the real feelings of the majority of Germans towards England, and we are now paying for our ignorance. The majority of us are equally ill-informed as to the real attitude towards England of a large mass of the population in the United States. We have purposely used the word "England," because the feeling towards the Welsh, Scots, Irish, and Canadians is more friendly. Our New York contemporary only states the plain truth when it writes:— "No Briton dislikes Americans because of Revolutionary history. But this is not true of Americans. The traditions which come down from the Revolution and are nourished in all our school books are anti-British. In our histories and our experience tyrant means a British monarch—the stories of Concord, Lexington, Valley Forge, and all the rest are stories that are told to our youth, and the telling has built up a prejudice which does endure."

This friendly mentor warns us that Lord Bryce has misinformed us in regard to American sentiment equally as much as Lord Haldane did in regard to Germany.

The object of this warning is to open our eyes in time to the danger towards which we are drifting in ignoring German intrigue in the United States, and refusing to put our side of the case fairly and frankly before the American people. The attitude of the British Government towards the American public has really been a high compliment to their common sense and a belief that their standard of international honour is as high as our own. It is not in accordance with British policy or tradition to explain itself to foreign nations, but it may be that in this supreme world crisis it might be well to deviate from tradition. Whether a newspaper campaign throughout the United States would really remove the prejudice to "tyrannical England"—acknowledged by the *Tribune* and many prominent Americans to be "utterly ridiculous"—is very doubtful. It is difficult to remove in a few weeks the deep-rooted prejudices implanted for generations by anti-British school books.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Boycotting
the Hun.

The Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris has admirably fulfilled the object for which it was called together. If the recommendations are translated and translated quickly into action a very severe blow will at once be struck at the confidence of commercial Germany, which in turn would gravely embarrass its Government. It was a great advantage to this country that two such broad-viewed Imperialists as Sir George Foster and Mr. Hughes were representing British interests. Sir George Foster, speaking of his impression on his return from Paris, was greatly struck by the unanimity of the Conference and "the spirit of sacrifice in connection with these matters of commerce, somewhat similar to the spirit of sacrifice shown in the prosecution of the war."²³

It now remains to carry these wide and unanimous resolutions into operation. If the Cobdenites and Little Englanders—noisy and mischievous, but small in number—are not permitted to hamper and impede the will of the overwhelming majority within the Empire we shall join wholeheartedly with our Allies and erect a barrier impervious to German commercial intrigue. But if the wretched policy of "wait and see" is again employed and the suggestions of the conference are ignored by the Cabinet, the Empire will deserve to suffer in full all that the crafty Teuton has prepared for our commercial and economic subjugation.

* * *

Americans and
Peace Trade.

It is reported to us that many manufacturing firms in the United States are already taking steps to establish branch factories in Canada. One of the reasons assigned is the feeling that is growing in American business circles that after the war all the markets of the Allies will be strongly protected against exports from neutral as well as the Central European countries. Canada is expected to benefit by the minimum tariff with its Allies, and probably a preferential tariff with the Mother Country, India, and the Crown Colonies. American manufacturers feel that if this surmise is accurate, they must lose no time in starting works in Canada, and so be able to enjoy the most favourable trade terms. This is a far-sighted and prudent action on their part, and one which will certainly benefit Canada.

* * *

The Quebec
Election Result.

At the Provincial General Election in Quebec last month the Liberal party gained its most remarkable victory since Sir Lomer Gouin became Premier over eleven years ago. The Liberals have now been in office since May, 1897. The increased support given to Sir Lomer Gouin last month is generally attributed to two causes. One is his personal acceptability to the most influential section of the English-speaking inhabitants of the Province, who, roughly speaking, number about one-fourth of the total of 2,003,232 (at the 1911 census). It is especially significant that in Montreal, where the principal business and financial institutions are operated by men of British descent, not a single opponent of the Premier had a majority. Another factor which tended to consolidate the French vote was no doubt the support given Sir Lomer Gouin by M. Armand Lavergne, up to recently so prominently associated with M. Henri Bourassa and the Nationalists. The bilingual school agitation in Ontario has naturally been the means of drawing all political types of French Canadians closer together. It is reassuring that, notwithstanding the bitterness with which this agitation is being conducted in some parts of Canada, not only in Montreal but in other districts, in town and country, where the vote of the English-speaking is an important factor, Liberal gains were made. Evidently it is those of the two races who are brought into closest contact with each other who are mutually the most tolerant and appreciative.

— * * —

Canadian ladies were selling roses in Whitehall on Alexandra Day.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has decided in favour of registration of all men eligible for military service. Similar resolutions were passed last week by the Congregational Union of Canada and a mass meeting of women in Toronto.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor welcomes expressions of opinion from correspondents upon all subjects of Canadian or Imperial interest. Letters should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be as short as possible.

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE RUSSIAN FLAG DAY.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—In view of the near approach of London's Russian Flag Day celebration, which is to be held throughout the metropolis on Tuesday, July 4, may we ask you to be good enough to allow us to appeal for the assistance of as many Canadian ladies as possible for this day? We feel certain that the brilliant victories which Russia is now gaining will awaken a generous response to the hearts of all, and while we realise that the nation's debt to our brave Allies can never be fully discharged, we can, by making a great success of the forthcoming flag day in London, do much to alleviate the suffering of thousands of the great and growing army of Russian wounded, who fill the hospitals to their utmost.

If all those ladies who have a little leisure will send their names to the Hon. London Organiser, Miss Margaret Baxter, 1, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W., we shall be deeply grateful.—Respectfully yours,

MARGARET CREWE, President.

JULIET DUFF, Chairman.

JANETTA BIRDWOOD

E. A. B. TAVERNER

Members of Committee.

WAR WORK AT FOLKESTONE.

To the Editor of Canada.

DEAR SIR,—The Canadian Women's Club of Folkestone for War Work is desirous of interesting the women of Canada and different organisations there in the work they are doing at this time, and ask the co-operation of all those interested in the alleviation of the suffering of our wounded and sick soldiers.

This club is doing a great work in visiting all hospitals in Folkestone and the outlying hospitals under the jurisdiction of the A.D.M.S. of this district. It is also erecting a pavilion consisting of a dining-room, recreation-rooms, kitchen, and a large veranda for the benefit of the men who are suspected of having contracted tuberculosis during the war. The patients are collected at Moore Barracks Hospital for diagnosis and primary treatment, and so have to spend some time in this hospital. A suitable building is required so that the patients' chances of recovery may not be endangered by unfavourable conditions. In addition to the building of this pavilion, we require money for furniture and equipment, and also for comforts and delicacies which are not authorised; also that the visitors to all hospitals may be able to give extra comforts to those sufferers who so greatly need our best care and gratitude.

The club is most desirous of donating movable huts which are mounted on revolving gear, and so enable the patients in each hut to receive the greatest benefit of the open air and sunshine. These are particularly necessary in tubercular and pneumonia cases, but are also much used for wounded men. They cost about \$150 each, including equipment. Two have already been donated, and the club will gratefully receive any sum, no matter how small, for this and our other schemes, that everyone may feel they are helping in this great work.

There is a committee also in charge of a soldiers' home in which are recreation rooms, a reading-room, dining-room, canteen, several bedrooms, and bath. This is filling a long-felt want in this area.

At our headquarters any woman coming from Canada and wishing to do war work will be made most welcome, and will be gladly given an opportunity to assist. In addition to this committee there is a Hospital Visiting Committee, a Sewing Committee for soldiers' comforts in the field, a committee to arrange the entertainment for convalescent soldiers each week.

Subscriptions for the pavilion and huts may be sent to Mrs. St. Pierre Hughes, 22, Clifton Gardens, Folkestone. For any other work of the club, to Mrs. F. A. Crathern, 22, Clifton Gardens; and it is sincerely hoped that we may look for immediate co-operation from Canadian friends, who have the welfare of our soldiers at heart.—Yours truly,

MARGARET HERRIDGE, Hon. Sec.

P.S. The Executive Committee are: Hon. Presidents, Lady Hughes and Mrs. S. B. Steele; President, Mrs. MacDougall; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. W. St. Pierre Hughes and Mrs. G. S. Rennie; Secretary, Mrs. Herridge; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Crathern.

Canadian Women's Club of Folkestone for War Work,
St. Nicholas, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.

* * *

A representative contingent of the 12th Battalion, under Major G. G. Deedes, spent a pleasant time at Brighton last week-end. The town was decorated in honour of the visitors, and the functions included gala sports, a public luncheon, and a concert, while an open-air service was held on Sunday.

CANADIANS' BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.

Recapturing the Lost Ground—Sir Robert Borden's Congratulations.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN has telegraphed his warmest congratulations upon the gallantry and resourcefulness displayed by the soldiers of Canada in their recent successful attack near Ypres.

THE TWO ATTACKS.

The weekly cablegram from the Canadian Representative at the Front to Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, dated June 14, says:—

About midday on June 6 the enemy opened a violent bombardment on the left sector of our defences. In the afternoon four mines were exploded directly under our front line system at Hooge. The companies of our North-Western battalion holding this section suffered severely, and the remnants of the garrison were unable to hold the Germans in check when they launched an attack immediately after the explosion. The enemy occupied our front line, but his attempts to advance beyond this point were defeated by machine-gun and rifle fire directed upon him from our support trenches and strong points.

Simultaneously with this attack the Germans attempted to seize trenches further to the south, but were everywhere repulsed with loss. At one point of the front a small party of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our advanced trenches, but was quickly ejected, leaving behind one badly wounded man.

A Gallant Action.

During a bombardment of our lines a large German mortar shell weighing over 60 lb. pitched on the parapet and fell into a trench held by our 5th Western Cavalry Battalion. L.-Cpl. Roy Edmunds, of this unit, dashed forward, and, picking up the bomb, pushed it back over the parapet. A second or two later the missile exploded. By this prompt and gallant action Edmunds undoubtedly saved the lives of several comrades.

Following the attack on Hooge, artillery duels occurred daily. On June 12 all our batteries combined in a bombardment of the positions captured from us on June 2. The fire was continual until dusk, and was resumed at midnight with increased intensity. At 1 a.m. on June 13 an attack was delivered by our infantry.

On our left a Western Ontario battalion bombed its way up to our original front line, although encountering considerable opposition, while two of our Scottish battalions and a Toronto battalion, in a magnificent advance, pushed rapidly forward until they had captured the whole of the high ground known as Mount Sorrel and Observatory Ridge. About 150 unwounded Germans, including three officers, were taken prisoners.

Assisted by our supporting battalions, our troops entrenched themselves in the approximate line of our original front trenches, which had been almost obliterated by the German bombardment of June 2. The length of the front recaptured was over 1,500 yards. Several attempts at counter-attacks by the German infantry were frustrated by our artillery fire.

A BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.

The Canadian success to the east of Ypres was a brilliant feat of arms (says the special correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The night was wet, cold, and disagreeable, but the men were in high spirits at the prospect of an advance to recover their old position. This time it was known that our artillery was fully prepared, and at 1.30 o'clock in the morning, under cover of a heavy fire, our advance began.

The new divisional commander appointed to succeed General Mercer [Brig.-General Lipsett] deferred taking up his command in order to lead his old brigade into action. The troops pressed forward, the Germans falling back sullenly under the impetuosity of the attack. Some fierce fighting took place here and there, especially for the possession of Observatory Ridge, but the enemy seems to have been taken by surprise, and was completely overmatched.

Early in the engagement two of his machine-guns mounted on high ground fell into our hands, and we then learned from men captured there that the Germans had actually planned a further attack on our lines at that point, to take place at 6.30 that very morning. The projected attack was postponed.

Trench after trench was retaken, the Canadians sending up a cheer when they discovered that a great quantity of stores which they had left there ten days before, half-buried by the force of minnewerfer shells, had not been removed by the enemy, and was practically intact. Three German officers and 131 men were made prisoners in the action, which was over soon after daylight. Another officer was subsequently discovered wounded in the intervening territory and brought in.

The most gratifying circumstance of all was the effectiveness of the artillery, against which the Germans were unable to make any stand.

"Astounding" Incidents.

Some astounding things happened (relates Mr. W. Beach Thomas in the *Daily Mail*). One bit of a trench was passed clean by unnoticed in the hurried advance. The first men to perceive it were an officer and his servant who came up with the second wave of attackers; and these two by themselves took the whole trenchful prisoners. Another Canadian officer lost his way and found himself in an unattached trench of the enemy. In the dark and pelting rain he went up to some of the occupants and talked to them, but they didn't seem to understand and sloped away uneasily. So, hoping for better luck, he turned off in another direction. The next group he met, instead of running away, beckoned to him furtively to come into the dug-out; and asked, so far as he could infer their wishes, to be taken off as prisoners.

He would have been delighted to oblige them and carry off as many as wished to come. Unfortunately he had no idea whatever where his own trenches were; and it was no good taking German prisoners in the direction of Berlin. His only alternative was to disappear into the pitted marsh, the Slough of Despond between the trenches; and after an hour's struggle he returned safely to his unit.

The guards of one posse of prisoners being hurried to the rear noticed that the queue was growing longer. Furtive forins slipped out of their lairs and tried to join the band unseen. The "snowball procession" it was called; and the conductors brought back "a good many more than they intended for."

The advancing Canadians found some of their own wounded very expertly and kindly treated by the enemy. On one was a label saying, "We do not kill the wounded." At one period of the fighting some of the German medical service worked along with our men.

Perhaps the greatest ordeal came for most men not in the attack but after the objective was reached. There was lateral bombing to be done, outposts to be thrown out, and then 24 hours of concentrated bombardment to be endured. On their way back men were seen to throw themselves on their faces in the mud in a passion of sleep.

—**—

DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS.

According to the Canadian Representative at the Front, the following decorations have been awarded:—*Distinguished Service Order*: Major John Alexander, 24th Battalion. *Military Cross*: Captain J. A. Cullum, C.A.M.C., att. 28th Battalion; Captain Albert Peter Miller, 21st Battalion; Lieutenants James Cresswell Auld, 16th Battery, C.F.A.; Robert Wynyard Powell, 4th Field Company, Canadian Engineers; George Alexander Speer, 21st Battalion; Peter Louis Stuart Browne, 22nd Battalion; John Arnold Jackson, 29th Battalion. *Distinguished Conduct Medal*: Sergeant Richard Cunningham, 18th Battalion; Sergeant Fred Watts Haines, 27th Battalion; Sergeant Samuel Rees, 31st Battalion; Lance-Corporal William Dalziel, 31st Battalion; Private John P. Morgan, Borden Machine-Gun Battery. *Military Medal*: Sergeant J. Hennessy, 24th Battalion; Corporal Thomas Dixon Lee, 2nd Divisional Signal Company; Lance-Corporal R. A. Craven, 2nd Divisional Signal Company; Lance-Corporal C. Scott, 6th Field Company Engineers; Private Thomas Jones, 18th Battalion; Lance-Corporal J. McCallum Wardlaw, 19th Battalion; Private George Coppick, 20th Battalion; Sergeant Ernest W. Stanbridge, 21st Battalion; Private Noe Savard, 22nd Battalion; Sergeant Harry S. Naylor, 24th Battalion; Sergeant John Macrae, 27th Battalion; Sergeant George John Lock, 28th Battalion; Private W. Laurie Rutledge, 28th Battalion; Private William Henry Kipps, 29th Battalion; Sergeant Robert Urquhart, 15th Battalion. *Médaille d'Or*: 1st Class: Company Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. English, 1st Field Company.

—**—

LORD MAYOR AND CANADIANS.

The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Charles Wakefield), describing his visit to the Front, says:—

"It was a great privilege to me to see some of the Canadians who had taken part in the great fighting at Ypres. Their pluck is wonderful. Although many of them were seriously wounded they were quite exuberant in spirit, and were sure that our fellows would 'get through' the Germans when the proper time came.

"In talking with one of them who had just returned from the struggle, I asked him what were his thoughts just before the charge. He said: 'My comrades and myself pulled out our watches a few minutes before the time, and I am sure we were all thinking what a serious thing we were in for. There were no atheists among us, and we all sent up a silent prayer to the Higher Power before we went for the Huns.'"

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES: SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S — COMMENDATION. —

THE following Canadians are brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field in a despatch from General Sir Douglas Haig, dated April 30:—

STAFF—Currie, Col. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) A. W. C.B.; Frith, Lt. Col. G. R. R.E.; Hayter, Lt. Col. R. J. F., D.S.O. (Maj. Ches. Regt.); Hughes, Lt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. B., D.S.O.; Joly de Lotbiniere, Lt. Col. H. G., D.S.O., R.E.; Leckie, Lt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. G. E., C.M.G.; Lippsett, Maj. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) L. J., C.M.G. (R. Irish Rifles); Mercer, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) M. S., C.B.; Rogers, Maj. H. S., Shropshire L. I.; Russell, Brown, Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. (temp. Lt. Col.) W. F., R.E.; Sweeny, Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. F., R.E.; Thacker, Lt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. C.; Twining, Lt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) P. G., M.V.O.; C.M.G., R.E.; Uniaque, Bt. Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. C., R.A.; Van Straubenzee, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) C. H. C., C.B.; Williams, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) V. A. S.

R. FLYING CORPS.—Bell-Irving, Capt. M. McB., D.S.O. (Spec. Res.).

R. ENGINEERS.—Bell-Irving, Temp. Sec. Lt. R.; Davis, Capt. (temp. Maj.) A. W.; Miller, Capt. (temp. Lt.) W. M.; North, Temp. Lt. (temp. Capt.) C. B.

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT.—Rolph, Capt. C. C. (killed).

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT.—Barron, Temp. Sec. Lt. (temp. Capt.) J. B.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—Buller, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col. H. C., D.S.O. (comdg. P.P.C.L.L.)).

R.A.M.C.—Scott, Temp. Lt. R. R.

Canadian Forces.

STAFF.—Adams, Capt. W. D., 14th Batt.; Anderson, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) T.V.R., Eng.; Anderson, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. B., R.C.E.; Beatty, Maj. C. H. L., D.S.O., Local Forces; Burstall, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. E., C.B., R.C.A.; Cameron, Maj. A. G., 13th Batt.; Elmsley, Bt. Lt. Col. H. R., R.C.D.; Foster, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) G. La F., C.B., C.A.M.C.; Fotheringham, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) J. T., C.A.M.C.; Hodgins, Capt. F. O., R.C.E.; Hughes, Lt.-Col. H. T., R.C.E.; Ketchen, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. D. B., Lord Strathcona's Horse; Knobel, Capt. H. E., 8th Batt.; McAvity, Maj. T. M., 5th Batt., Local Forces; McMillan, Maj. A., D.S.O., R.C.D.; Mitchell, Lt.-Col. C. H., Corps of Guides; Montague, Capt. P. J., Local Forces; Morrissey, Maj. T. S., 13th Batt.; Panet, Lt.-Col. H. A., D.S.O., R.C.H.A.; Rennie, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R., M.V.O., D.S.O., Local Forces, 4th Batt.; Snell, Maj. A. E., C.A.M.C.; Urquhart, Capt. H. MacL., 16th Batt.; Watson, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) D., C.B., Local Forces.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—Van Straubenzee, Maj. C. T.; Churchill, No. 8 Staff Sergt. G. D.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE.—Thacker, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) P. E.; Borlock, Lt. A. H.; Rodaway, No. 2648, Sergt. C. W.

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.—Godfrey, No. 107234, Bn. Sergt.-Maj. T.; Abbott, No. 109188, Co. Sergt.-Maj. A. J.; Leach, No. 110309, Sergt. J.

DIVISIONAL MOUNTED CYCLIST COMPANY.—Barnett, No. 2134, Co. Qmr.-Sergt. C. P.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—Benson, Capt. F. M.; O'Leary, No. 4774, Corpl. J.

ARTILLERY.—Dodds, Lt.-Col. W. O. H.; Anderson, Maj. S. B.; Vansittart, Maj. G. E.; Taylor, Capt. H. W.; Garland, Temp. Lt. C. H. B.; Mowat, Lt. O. A.

MOTOR MACHINE GUN SERVICE.—Brutinel, Lt.-Col. R.; Macdonald, No. 6246, Qmr.-Sergt. J. C.; Fraser, No. 210, Corpl. L.; Matthews, No. 45605, Pte. P.

ENGINEERS.—Hughes, Lt.-Col. H. T., Can. Permanent Forces; Ramsay, Lt.-Col. C. W. P.; Lindsay, Maj. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) W. B.; Bogart, Maj. J. L. H., Can. Local Forces; Davis, Maj. A. W.; Irving, Maj. T. C.; Dewar, Lt. D. F.; Powell, Lt. R. W.; Harcourt, No. 142, Co. Sergt.-Maj. P. V.; Sutton, No. 74004, Sergt. (Acting Co. Sergt.-Maj.) B.; Paddock, No. 167, Co. Sergt.-Maj. A. E.; Flint, No. 6729, Corpl. C.; Tetu, No. 443, 2nd Corpl. S.; Laing, No. 194, Loc.-Corpl. P. A.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGT.—Macdonnell, Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. H., D.S.O.; Phillips, Temp. Lt. H.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S C.L.I..—Adamson, Maj. A. S. A.-M.; Gray, Maj. D. F. B.; Clarke, Lt. (temp. Capt.) D. A.; Martin, Lt. A. G., Adj.; Godfrey, No. 1589, Regt. Sergt.-Maj. S. (killed); Kehle, No. 1081, Regt. Qmr.-Sergt. F. E.; Anderson, No. 1186, Co. Sergt.-Maj. J.; Colville, No. 667, Pipe Maj. J.; Bishop, No. 1167, Sergt. A.; Candy, No. 1541, Loc.-Corpl. G. W.; Flintoft, No. 645, Pte. T.; Dalby, No. 1724, Pte. W.; Stanborough, No. 254, Pte. W.

1st BATT.—Thomas, Capt. (temp. Maj.) L. M.; Whitfield, No. 6641, Co. Sergt.-Maj. (Acting R.S.W.) R. W. O., 1st Class; Murray, No. 81615, Pte. J. H.

2nd BATT.—Waller, Lt. (temp. Capt.) R. de W.

3rd BATT.—Allan, Lt.-Col. W. D.

4th BATT.—Jones, Maj. T. P.; Jamieson, No. 11079, Regt. Sergt.-Maj. S. J.

5th BATT.—Harbord, Maj. H. W. Page, Maj. L. F.; Jackson, Capt. E. C., D.S.O.; Davie, No. 13191, Sergt.-Maj. E. B.; Blair, No. 13454, Co. Sergt.-Maj. R.; McIvor, No. 17373, Co. Sergt.-Maj. D.; Meikle, No. 13021, Sergt. L. W. G.

7th BATT.—Odlum, Lt.-Col. V. W., D.S.O.; Haines, Maj. I. E.; Holmes, Lt. (temp. Capt.) W. D., D.S.O.; McIlhree, Lt. J. R., D.S.O.; Owen, Lt. H. H. (killed); Levesque, No. A28102, Pte. B.

8th BATT.—MacKenzie, Capt. J. P.; Coster, No. 81181, Pte. H. T.

10th BATT.—Costigan, Capt. C. T.; Craggs, Capt. G. S.; Harrison, No. 81361 Pte. R. C.

13th BATT.—Buchanan, Lt.-Col. V. C.; McCuaig, Maj. G. E.; Race, No. 24783, Co. Sergt.-Maj. G. E.

14th BATT.—McCombe, Maj. G.

15th BATT.—Bunt, Maj. C. E.; Maybin, No. 27927, Co. Sergt.-Maj. W.; Binny, No. 27044, Acting Sergt. W. J.

16th BATT.—Peck, Maj. C. W.; Palmer, No. 28937, Co. Qmr.-Sergt. G. F.; Goodall, No. 29109, Sergt. G. B.; Johnson, No. 29040, Acting Corpl. S. D.

19th BATT.—McLaren, Lt.-Col. J. I.; Burnham, Lt. S. S.; Trendell, No. 55944, Pte. E. A.

20th BATT.—Bell, No. 57093, Pte. E.; Milburn, No. 57233, Arm.-Corpl. R.; Hynds, No. 58207 Pte. R. J.

21st BATT.—Wilgress, Lt. G. K. (killed).

26th BATT.—Grant, Capt. J. W.; De Lancey, Lt. J. A., Adj.; Pickering, No. 67996, Corpl. A. F.; McInnis, No. 67457, Pte. J.

26th BATT.—Porter, Lt. C. G.; Piche, No. 69771, Pte. J. L.; Whitehead, No. 50497, Pte. E. G.

27th BATT.—Williams, No. 71559, Co. Sergt.-Maj. H.

28th BATT.—Embury, Lt.-Col. J. F. I.; Macintyre, Capt. D. E., D.S.O.; Carey, No. 73878, Loc.-Corpl. W.

29th BATT.—Sclater, Maj. M. J., 2nd Army Snipers School; Taylor, Capt. K. C., D.S.O.; Lumbard, No. 75951 Pte. R. W.; Taylor, No. 75450 Pte. W. R.

31st BATT.—Bell, Lt.-Col. A. H.; Day, No. 79569, Co. Sergt.-Maj. G. O.

42nd BATT.—McLennan, Maj. B.

49th BATT.—Walsh, No. 432178, Sergt.-Maj. N. W. O., 1st Class.

C.A.M.C..—Foster, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) G. La F., C.B.; Fotheringham, Lt.-Col. (temp. Col.) J. T.; Campbell, Lt.-Col. R. P.; Amyot, Maj. J. A.; Rankin, Maj. A. C.; Snell, Maj. A. E.; Crozier, Capt. J. A.; Jeffs, Capt. H. B.; Jenkins, Capt. J. S.; Hale, Capt. G. C.; Buswell, No. 32701, Sergt.-Maj. W. G.; Clark, No. 26, Sergt.-Maj. J. W.; Jenner, No. 2029, Sergt.-Maj. E. H.; Keith, No. 32971, Sergt.-Maj. W.; Nott, No. 1376, Sergt.-Maj. H. A.; Rotsey, No. 33442, Qmr.-Sergt. A. E., W.O., 2nd Class; Campbell, No. 2256 Pte. (Acting Sergt.) W. B.

NURSING SERVICE.—Strong, Matron Miss A. C.; Hoerner, Nursing Sister Miss S.; Allan, Nursing Sister Miss A. D.; Dixon, Nursing Sister Miss E. M.; Hare, Nursing Sister Miss C. M.; Bliss, Nursing Sister Miss M.; Eastwood, Nursing Sister Miss V. C.A.S.C.—Bell, Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. De M.; Findlay, Temp. Lt.-Col. W. H. de la T. A.; Massie, Lt.-Col. A. E.; Brown, No. 631, Sergt.-Maj. A. G.; Sirett, No. 1747, Sergt. W.

VETERINARY CORPS.—Saunders, Capt. C. G.; Shirt, No. 48501, Sergt.-Maj. A. J.

POSTAL CORPS.—Livingstone, No. 35213, Sergt. H. W.

CHAPLAINS.—Almond, Hon. Lt.-Col. Rev. J. MacP.; Beattie, Hon. Maj. F. W.; McGreer, Hon. Capt. Rev. A. H.

PAV CORPS.—Shanley, Lieut.-Col. C. N.; Hamilton, Hon. Capt. (temp. Hon. Maj.) A. L., Field Cashier.

MILITARY MOUNTED POLICE.—Lehfeldt, No. 6027, Sergt. (Acting Squadron Sergt.-Maj.) E. A.

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.—Chenay, Temp. Hon. Lt. J. S.; Cummins, No. 1808, Staff Qmr.-Sergt. J. F.; Gill, No. 6024, Qmr.-Sergt. W. J. N.; Moody, No. 1804, Qmr.-Sergt. H. F.; Scanlon, No. 10531, Qmr.-Sergt. J. J.

CORPS OF GUIDES.—Trounce, No. 1893, Sergt. L. J., Headquarters, Canadian Corps.

LOCAL FORCES.—Collins, No. 38, Acting Qmr.-Sergt. G. H. A., Headquarters, 4th Inf. Bde.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Adamson, No. 67004, Acting Bde. Qmr.-Sergt. J. A., Headquarters, 5th Inf. Bde. (formerly 25th Inf. Batt.); Smith, No. 71001, Staff Qmr.-Sergt. S. J. M., Headquarters, 6th Inf. Bde.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. J. J. Foy, Minister without Portfolio in the Ontario Government, and until recently Attorney-General— which post he had held since May, 1905—died in Toronto on June 14. Born in Toronto on February 22, 1847, he was head of the legal firm of Foy and Kelly, and was a Director of the Dominion Bank, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, and other companies. He was first elected M.P.P. for South Toronto in 1888, and was for a few months in 1905 Commissioner of Crown Lands under the late Sir James Whitney.

The death is announced in Toronto, at the age of 60, of M. Michel Hambourg, father of Mark, Boris and Jan Hambourg, and founder of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music, Toronto.

IMPERIAL MIGRATION.

The Emigration-Colonization Department of the Salvation Army is the largest Empire Home-making Agency. Its organization is utilized by governments and other authorities. It is completely organized throughout Canada, and has transferred nearly 100,000 people to that Dominion. It gives disinterested advice re suitability, prospects, localities, conditions, &c., and finds work for those who place themselves under its guidance. It arranges ordinary bookings to and from all parts of Canada.

Correspondence invited on all subjects affecting Empire after-war settlement. Special branches deal with men, women, widows, families, orphans, &c. Address: COMMISSIONER LAMB, 122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

CASUALTIES TO CANADIAN OFFICERS.

(Infantry, unless otherwise stated.)

Killed.

Adams, Lt. C. C. O. M.
Aitken, Capt. R. J.
Ballachy, Major P. P.
Brittan, Lt. L. V.
Clapperton, Lt. G.
Connell, Lt. E. M.
Cotton, Capt. R. P.
Davin, Lt. H. A.
Givens, Lt. B.
Goult, Lt. H. C.
Grant, Lt. O. W.
Grasett, Lt. H. M.
Henderson, Lt. M. R.
Holmes, Capt. W. D.
McKinney, Capt. D. J.
McLaurin, Lt. H. J.

Died of Wounds.

Brousseau, Lt. J.
Creighton, Lt.-Col. F. A.
Hipwell, Lt. J. B., C.F.A.

Le Mesurier, Lt. G. S.
MacNamara, Capt. W. J.
Osler, Lt. R. F. L.

Died.

Wilson, Lt. H. M.

Wounded and Missing, Believed Killed.

Bell, Lt. S. W.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Killed.

Fuller, Lt. H. Selbie, Lt. R. J.

Previously Reported Missing, Believed Killed, Now Reported Killed.

Milne, Capt. J. C.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

MacDonnell, Lt. H. W. Walker, Lt. J. G.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Missing, Believed Killed.

Kimball, Lt. M. P.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Reported Killed.

Mercer, Maj.-Gen. M. S.

Missing.

Green, Lt. C. C.
McLennan, Lt. W. N.

Walker, Lt. J. G.

Previously Reported Wounded, Now Reported Missing.

Hay, Lt.-Col. A. W.

OFFICERS KILLED

Capt. Aitken formerly belonged to the Arthur (Ont.) Company of the 30th Wellington Rifles; Major Ballachy to the 38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford; Lieut. Clapperton to the New Liskeard Company of the 97th Algonquin Rifles; Capt. Cotton to the 72nd Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver; Lieut.-Col. Creighton to the Winnipeg detachment of the Corps of Guides; Lieut. Grant to the 27th Lambton Regt., Sarnia; Lieut. Henderson to the 24th Kent Regt., Chatham, Ont.; Capt. Holmes to the 88th Fusiliers, Victoria; Lieut. McLaurin to the 79th Cameron Highlanders, Winnipeg; Capt. Milne to the 96th Lake Superior Regt., Port Arthur; Lieut. Prosser to the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers; Lieut. Saunders to the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Lieut. Selbie to the 91st Highlanders, Hamilton; Lieut. Thorpe to the 11th Irish Fusiliers, Vancouver; Lieut. Vallance to the 13th Royal Regt., Hamilton; Lieut. Wilson to the 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Capt. Wood to the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, Ottawa; Lieut. Murray to the 12th Batty., C.F.A., Newcastle, N.B.

Previously Officially Reported Missing, Now Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War.

Gunderham, Lt. S. E., C.M.G.

Massey-Cooke, Lt. W. E., Engrs

Wounded.

Allan, Lt.-Col. W. D., D.S.O.
Allen, Lt. J. B.
Anderson, Capt. W., C.F.A.
Anderson, Lt. W. J.
Baker, Lt. J. P.
Barbrook, Lt. F. J., C.F.A.
Bedson, Major K. C.
Billman, Lt. R. S., Art.
Birkett, Lt. E. H., Engrs.
Boushor, Lt. W. A.
Botterell, Lt. E. S.
Caldwell, Capt. T. R.
Cameron, Lt. J. S.
Carstairs, Lt. G. S.
Coke, Lt. E. F.
Coleman, Lt. T. R.
Cooke, Lt. W. N.
Cooper, Capt. H. S.
Cornelius, Lt. J. R.
Cusler, Lt. W. E.
Davidson, Lt. C.
Donnelly, Maj. E. S.
Dymond, Capt. J. V.
Eason, Lt. F.
Edwards, Capt. H. S.
Ewan, Lt. D. A.
Farish, Lt. G. C.
Ferguson, Lt. H. D.
Forbes, Lt. D. G. P.
Gates, Lt. F. A.
Gibson, Lt. G. E.
Gillis, Lt. A. A., Art.
Gordon, Lt. H. R.
Grant, Capt. J. W.
Gurney, Lt. G. V.
Hamilton, Lt. W. G.
Hamilton, Lt. R. W.
Heal, Capt. E. N.
Hobley, Lt. S. G.
Hudson, Lt. A. J.
Hutchison, Lt. H.
Jemmett, Lt. D. M., Engrs
Jordan, Lt. E. F.
Kemp, Maj. W. F.
Lafache, Maj. L. R.
Learmonth, Lt. O. M.
Leigh, Lt. J. S.
Longley, Lt. H. G.
MacDonald, Capt. A. R.
MacLeod, Capt. N., C.A.M.C.
McBride, Lt. A.
McCabe, Lt. D.

McDermid, Lt. A. G. C.
McDonald, Lt. A.
McKenzie, Capt. B. H. T.
McMillan, Capt. A.
Marani, Capt. F. H.
March, Lt. J. E.
Mason, Maj. D. H. G.
Mathewson, Capt. F. S.
Matheson, Capt. D. M., Engrs.
Mathews, Lt.-Col. H. H.
Maxted, Lt. V.
Mitchell, Lt. W. H.
Molson, Capt. H.
Mosher, Lt. G. M.
O'Connor, Lt. T. S., C.F.A.
O'Grady, Lt. G. I., C.F.A.
Perras, Capt. J. H. F., C.A.M.C.
att. Inf.
Perry, Maj. K. M.
Pickering, Lt. A. L.
Pickling, Lt. V. J.
Pinkham, Lt. E. F.
Rand, Lt. E. A.
Rutherford, Lt. T. G.
Sawes, Lt. N. C.
Scordina, Capt. H. W.
Scroggie, Lt. J. A.
Selbie, Lt. R. J.
Shannon, Capt. W. L., C.A.M.C.
att. Inf.
Simmie, Lt. R. W.
Simpson, Lt. H. N.
Sloane, Lt. R. H.
Smith, Capt. G. G.
Stagg, Lt. J. W.
Stevenson, Lt. R. W.
Thompson, Capt. A. T.
Tomlinson, Lt. D. H.
Underhill, Lt. F. C.
Unwin, Lt. L. B.
Walley, Lt. C. S., Engrs.
Walsh, Lt. H. L.
Warburton, Lt. E. R.
Ward, Lt. J. W.
Weaver, Lt. R. L.
Wedd, Lt. S. E.
White, Lt. G. G., Mach. Gun Co.
White, Lt. W. T.
Wilkinson, Maj. G. H.
Willis, Lt. G. C.
Winkel, Lt. W. C.

Correction.

Maj. H. B. Verret, Lt. F. S. Winser, and Lt. W. R. Wolley-Dod belong to Infantry, not Engineers.

Lieut. Edward Blake Allan (killed on June 4) was a son of the late Mr. H. W. Allan, M.P., Windsor, Ontario.

Lieut. E. M. Connell was a native of Glasgow, and had been four years in Canada. At the outbreak of the war he was engaged in journalism in Toronto.

Lieut.-Col. F. A. Creighton was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the French President for his services in the war.

Lieut. G. Stanley File was born in Peterborough, Ontario, in 1889. He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, and in 1908 was elected Rhodes Scholar for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the autumn of that year he came to Oxford and entered Hertford College, where he read Modern History, taking "schools" in 1911. On his return to Canada and until his enlistment with the 3rd University Company of the P.P.C.L.I. he was Associate Professor of History in the University of Alberta. When the war broke out he was studying in Germany, but succeeded in getting out of the country.



Photos

MAJ. A. YOUNG (KILLED).



[Elliott & Fry.

LIEUT. D. G. HAGARTY (KILLED).



Photo

LIEUT. R. G. BARNES (MISSING).



Photo

LIEUT. B. C. MACFARLANE (KILLED).

Lieut. Howard Fuller was the youngest son of the late Mr. Henry Fuller, of Hamilton, and of Mrs. Fuller, of Guelph, and grandson of the late Bishop of Niagara.

Lieut. H. G. Gault was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gault, of the Strand, London, and Vancouver.

Capt. W. D. Holmes, of Victoria, B.C., had gained both the Military Cross and D.S.O.

Lieut. A. MacDougall, C.M.R., of Saskatoon, who was killed in action on June 2, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. MacDougall, 159, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.

Lieut. G. L. B. MacKenzie (killed on June 7) was the son of Mr. George A. MacKenzie, barrister, of Toronto, and was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, where he had almost completed his studies in law. At the outbreak of war he volunteered as a private. Having been rejected on account of short sight, he qualified as an officer and came over with a draft from Toronto, reaching the front immediately after the first battle of Ypres.

Capt. James Hannay McClure (died at Salisbury from acute pneumonia on June 17) was born at Greenock in 1876, the second son of James L. McClure. He had lived in Canada since 1894, being with the firm of Bond and Dale, marine insurance, Montreal. He came over with the First Canadian Contingent, fought at Givenchy and Festubert, and was gassed on May 15, 1915. He was invalided to England suffering from gas poison and shell shock, and on his recovery he was transferred to the Headquarters Sub-Staff, Director of Recruiting and Organiza-

wounded on the field at St. Julien on April 24, 1915, and has been officially reported missing since that date.

Lieut. (temp. Captain) Fairburn A. Rayner, Canadian Pioneers, who received a dangerous wound on June 5, and died on June 9, was the only son of Mr. Paul Rayner, Burnbank, Alexander Street, Airdrie, and was trained to engineering in that town. He went out to Canada some years ago, and was appointed by the City of Edmonton as master mechanic in their water and electrical supply works. He formerly belonged to the 19th Alberta Dragoons. He was 29 years of age.

Lieut. Roy Tessier Seaver Sachs (killed in action on June 14) was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sachs, of Somerton Road, Cricklewood, N.W. He came to England with the First Contingent, and received his commission in June of last year. Lieut. Sachs' father has for many years taken a great part in the development of lucrose in England.

Lieut. R. J. Selbie, who has died of wounds, was the elder son of the Rev. Dr. Selbie, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, and was 24.

Lieut. Thorpe was born in January, 1889, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and was a lumber merchant in Vancouver. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Trew, of New Westminster, in August last.

Capt. Walter Henry Victor Van der Smisen graduated from the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, in 1914.

Lieut. F. J. Watson was the fourth son of Mr. Edwin A



Photo) [Elliot & Fry.]
LIEUT. D. D. MACLEOD (KILLED).



Photo) [Speight.]
LIEUT. G. H. PETERS (MISSING).



LIEUT. R. F. L. OSLER (KILLED).



Photo) [Lafayette.]
LIEUT. C. P. COTTON (MISSING).

tion, C.E.F., of which he remained a member till the time of his death.

Capt. A. L. McGovern (killed) was the only son of Mr. James M. McGovern, for over twenty years Immigration Inspector at Port Arthur. He formerly belonged to the 99th Lake Superior Regt.

Lieut. K. C. Campbell (killed) belonged to Ottawa, and was 26.

Major-General Mercer.

Major-General Malcolm Smith Mercer, C.B., who was at first reported missing, is now unofficially reported to have been killed. He came over with the First Contingent, and was given the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade, with which he went to the front, being in November last promoted Major-General. He was a lawyer in Toronto, where he was O.C. of the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.

Lieut. Ralph Featherstone Lake Osler, who died of wounds received at Ypres on June 13, was the son of Mr. F. L. Osler, Summerland, B.C., and nephew of Sir Edmund Osler, Toronto, and Sir Wm. Osler, Oxford. He had been at the front with the Canadian Scottish since April, 1915. He was 25.

Lieut. Henry Routhwell Page, of Winnipeg and Brough Fold, Kendal, was the second son of the late David Page, M.D. He fell on June 10, aged 39 years.

Lieut. Gerald H. Peters, third son of Mr. Frederick Peters, K.C., ex-Premier of Prince Edward Island, was born in 1894. He joined the 24th Batt. Victoria Rifles, Montreal, in February, 1915. Proceeding to Shorncliffe, he went to the front with the battalion as a private in September following, and after six months in the trenches was highly recommended by his O.C. for a commission. He entered the Canadian Military School in Shorncliffe in March, 1916, and although only half way through his course was ordered to return to active duty on May 22. On June 3 he was unofficially reported wounded, and officially reported missing after the furious fighting on that date. He is thought to have been taken prisoner by German patrols. His eldest brother was the only officer who won the D.S.O. in the North Sea fight on January 24, 1915, and his second brother, after missing the First Canadian Contingent at Valenciennes, paid his own expenses to England, where he joined the 7th Batt. on Salisbury Plain. He was seen to fall

Watson, Norwood, Newport, Fife. He was twenty-seven years of age, and was formerly a chartered accountant in Dundee and Edinburgh. His younger brother, Capt. Stanley L. Watson, 4th Black Watch, was killed in action on September 25 last.

Second Lieut. Thomas Burton Forster, Royal Irish Regiment (killed on June 10), was the second son of Major-General John Burton Forster, formerly commanding the same battalion as that in which his son was serving, and grandson of Captain J. B. Forster, 62nd Wiltshire Regiment, who was killed in the Crimea. Second Lieut. Forster passed for the Army in 1904, but as there were not enough vacancies he decided to proceed to Canada, where he was engaged in ranching for ten years. On the outbreak of war he enlisted and soon gained a commission, proceeding to the front in October last, where he had been constantly in action till June 9, when he was wounded.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. SHAW.

A wounded corporal in the C.M.R. battalion, of which the late Col. A. E. Shaw was O.C., writing to the Editor of *Canada* to ask where he could procure his photograph, says: "He was held in high esteem by all his men, as he was as fair and as just a man as ever had command of any troops, and it was an honour to serve under him."

A Winnipeg sergeant writes to Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith: "Our old friend Col. Shaw, or, as you knew him, Capt. Shaw, of the Strathcona Horse, paid the price. He died as he lived, with a smile and a 'Come on, boys.' Say! it is worth something to know men like we have out here; no grumbling or complaining at the last or in the tight corners."

♦♦

Major Hamilton Gault has had one of his legs amputated. Sec.-Lieut. H. T. Heneker, Bedfordshire Regt. (wounded), belongs to Montreal.

Sec. Lieut. A. E. Layng, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (wounded), was formerly in the 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles.

Among the missing officers, Lieut.-Col. Hay belongs to Quebec, and Lieut. Green to Haileybury, Ont.

Lieut. John Aird, son of the General Manager of the Bank of Commerce, is in the Royal Flying Hospital, having been threatened with appendicitis.

Notes on Officers appeared on page 374.

CANADIANS IN SWITZERLAND.

Released Prisoners' Gratitude.—Letters from Germany.

THE following is a further list of Canadian prisoners of war interned in Switzerland as received by the Prisoners of War Department of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cuckspur Street, London, S.W., the figures in brackets denoting the battalion:

Allen (8), 21334, W.; Baker (14), 25919, G. C.; Carr (13), 24114, H.; Ganev (3), 10033, T. A.; Graham (2), 8331, T.; Holloway (3), 18355, G.; Lyons (7), 23409, T.; Murphy (15), 46509, J.; Sellars (7), 16390, L.-Cpl. S.; Swann (7), 21281, W. H.

Delighted Letters.

Letters received by the Red Cross Society from Chateau d'Oex tell of the Canadians' delight in getting out of Germany. Here are two of them:

"I beg to thank you for all your kindness to me whilst I was a prisoner of war in Germany. I received a few parcels of provisions and clothing, and I believe that many parcels must have gone astray. You have done good work and I was one that appreciated it.

"Please have my parcels stopped, because I am receiving now, here in Switzerland, the very best of comfort and pleasure. All of us who are interned here cannot tell in words how we received such a wonderful and kind reception. Ever since we passed the German Frontier into Switzerland kindness seems to be 'everlasting.' It all seems like a dream. Our train was full of beautiful flowers and all kinds of presents, which were either handed to us or thrown in through the windows. Flags were flying, and we all had small ribbons of silk, flags, etc., and flowers in our hats, and oh we were all so excited and relieved to know that we were all out of the hands of such a country of cruelty and poverty as Germany. They cannot last out very long judging by the food supply of civilians and soldiers. We are all British and always will be."

"I am very pleased to inform you that I am now interned in Switzerland. I must thank you very much for your parcels, which we could not get along very well in Germany without. If you will allow me to make a suggestion, I should say, 'Send sugar to the troops there,' as prisoners are not allowed to buy it.

"I can assure you we have had a very wonderful reception here and are looked after well, so I beg that you will stop my parcels (they are needed in Germany). I will write to the people in B.C. who are paying for packets and let them know I am here."

From Prisoners of War in Germany.

The following are among the many letters lately received by the ladies of the Canadian Red Cross Society from Canadian prisoners of war in Germany:—

"It fails me to express my gratitude for the fine parcels of goods and clothing, which have all arrived in good condition. They have caused us to be very healthy and happy."—E. T. Isaacs, 22382, 2nd Batt.

"I am most thankful to you for the parcels that you so kindly sent me. I have received three, and I may say they arrived in good condition. You can imagine my thoughts when they arrived, and glad to see that some people do not forget the unfortunate ones. I am in fairly good health myself, hoping that you are enjoying the same."—Wm. Mitchell, 90th Winnipeg Rifles.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to despatch this letter to you with my sincerest thanks, and also that of my comrades. The work of the Red Cross is greatly appreciated by the men here, and many of the men, myself included, having few friends this side of the ocean, eagerly look forward to their



THE CANADIAN MAYOR OF RICHMOND (DR. HUNTER)

Presenting the members of the Council to Queen Mary at the Richmond Red Cross Horse Show on Friday, June 19.

Photo: Lovell Smith & Francis Byrne & Co., Richmond.

Red Cross parcels. The articles I am mostly in need of at present are underclothes, a jersey, a cap and a pair of trousers (mine are beginning to get rather *too thin* in the seat). These would be very welcome. Once more extending to you my thanks with that of my comrades, and at the same time apologising for encroaching on your valuable time."—Giessen.

★ ★
The issue of a new and revised edition of "All About the German Navy," by Fred T. Jane (London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd.; 1s. net), is particularly appropriate and interesting at the present time. It contains eight full-page illustrations and 55 silhouettes of various types of the German Navy, with a description of each class.



THE MORNING WASH AT THE FRONT: A CALGARY BATTALION.

Official Photograph: Canadian Government Copyright Reserved.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Customs revenue for the first two months of the fiscal year shows an increase of nearly \$10,000,000.

—Up to May 15 a total of 326,640 men had joined the colours. By divisions the total recruiting is as follows:—No. 1 (London), 27,589; No. 2 (Toronto), 73,500; No. 3 (Kingston, Ottawa), 34,189; No. 4 (Montreal), 27,936; No. 5 (Quebec), 6,286; No. 6 (Maritime Provinces), 30,706; No. 10 (Manitoba, Saskatchewan), 67,125; No. 11 (Alberta), 29,928; No. 13 (British Columbia), 29,381.

Ex-Mayor W. D. Morris has enlisted, and Mr. G. C. Hardman, M.L.A., has joined the new Forestry Battalion.

—Mr. R. W. Breadner has been appointed Commissioner of Taxation, and Mr. James A. Russell Assistant Commissioner.

—Owing to labour scarcity more than 1,000 peaceful interned aliens have been released from the camps. They have mostly been sent to the coal mines of Nova Scotia and Alberta.

It is stated that Col. A. T. Ogilvie, of the 150th Brigade, C.F.A., Victoria, B.C., will command the Petawawa Artillery Camp this summer.

—The Ontario Health Officers' Association have elected the following officers:—President, Dr. A. W. McPherson, Peterboro' (who is at the front); Acting President, Dr. A. J. Macauley, Brockville; Vice-President, Dr. T. A. Vardon, Galt; Secretary, Major J. W. S. McCullough, Toronto. Executive: Dr. W. A. Crain, Crysler; Dr. W. E. McBain, Rainy River; and Dr. Jas. Roberts, Hamilton.

—A statement from the Deputy Minister of Militia shows that 18,506 soldiers now in training have gone off on leave to help in seeding operations on the farms.

TORONTO.—A programme has been outlined by the Harbour Commission involving an expenditure of \$700,000. The work of transforming the old harbour will be commenced.

—Mr. Donald J. Sellers, President of the Sellers-Gough Fur Co., Ltd., and ex-Ald. James H. McGhie have died.

—An association of returned soldiers for Toronto district has been organised.

—Work is to be immediately commenced on the new offices of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd., on Bay Street.

—Ex-Ald. R. S. Score, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Toronto, has died. He was always keenly interested in all forms of sport.

GALT.—Customs returns at Galt for the month of April totalled \$38,395, \$2,276 less than the same month last year, when heavy imports of munitions machinery swelled the total.

OWEN SOUND.—Professor Thomas Murray, Principal of the Collegiate Institute, and one of the best-known educationists of the Province, is dead.

—Fire caused by lightning has gutted the large warehouse of Lemon Bros., the loss being estimated at over \$50,000.

BERLIN.—At the annual Convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Charles P. Doughty, Guelph; Vice-Presidents, Mr. John Briggs (Hamilton), Mr. George Myland (Peterboro'), Mr. Thomas Blumley (Kingston), Mr. James Usher (Ottawa), and Mr. Otto Ball (Berlin); Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Joseph T. Marks, Toronto.

"Kitchener" has been suggested as the new name for this place.

WOODSTOCK. Estimates have been passed by the City Council calling for a tax rate of 28½ mills, an increase of 4½ mills, due chiefly to an additional war expenditure.

BARRIE. Jonathan Sissons, noted agriculturist and former gaol governor, has died.

FORT FRANCES.—Col. D. C. Mackenzie, commanding the 141st Battalion, has secured an albino beaver for presentation to King George on behalf of the regiment.

BROCKVILLE.—Fire, on June 2, damaged the block of the Senator Fulford estate, and for a time threatened the heart of the business section, including the post-office building and the Custom House. The entire building was practically gutted, and the loss is placed at upwards of \$100,000.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The death has occurred here of Mr. Etienne Theodore Paquet, a former Provincial Secretary and Postmaster of Quebec.

The Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, has been released by acclamation.

—Mr. D. O. Lesperance has resigned from Montmagny, owing to ill-health.

—The St. Maurice Mines Company, Limited, with a capital of \$400,000, has been incorporated.

MONTREAL.—On the ground that too many clerks in the past had been given places at the City Hall, the Board of Control has sent out notices to some 1,200 municipal employees informing them their services would not be required after December 31. Some difficulty may arise in notifying those employees who are at the front.

The McGill Graduates' Society have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Prof. C. W. Colby; Vice-Presidents, Prof. C. H. McLeod, Mr. E. E. Howard, and Captain Sise, Adjutant of the 148th Battalion; Treasurer, Mr. A. R. Howell; Secretary, Mr. W. W. Robinson.

—Total Customs receipts for May of \$3,245,750, as against \$1,855,000 for May, 1915, have established a new high record for the port.

—At the 37th annual session of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.O.F., the officers elected for the ensuing year were:—Grand Master, Mr. R. McArthur, Lachute; Deputy Grand Master, Rev. P. Pargau, Clarenceville; Grand Secretary, Mr. T. J. Potter, Montreal; Grand Treasurer, Mr. D. J. Dickson, Montreal; Grand Representative, Mr. R. W. Dickson.

—On behalf of the officers of the Canadian Grenadier Guards, Lt.-Col. James Cooper, who has retired from command of the regiment, and gone to the R.O., after 41 years' service with the Canadian Militia, has been presented with a silver tray suitably inscribed.

—Plans are under way for the organisation of three more English-speaking battalions in the Montreal division for Overseas service.

—The Dominion Steel Corporation has announced a voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in the wages paid to all workers.

—The Orpheum and Gaiety Theatres and the Imperial Theatre of the Keith interests have been merged.

—The M.A.A.A. has elected Mr. W. E. Findlay President for the coming year; Vice-President, W. R. Granger, Hon. Auditor, W. O'H. Percy, and Hon. Director, Alex. Bissett.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Provincial Government is giving consideration to the personnel of the Advisory Board to be appointed in connection with the scheme to provide ready-made farms for returned soldiers.

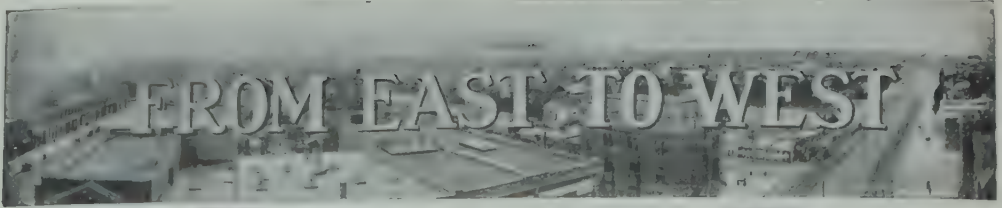
Dr. Ernest A. Smith, Liberal Opposition candidate in Westmoreland, has defeated the Hon. P. G. Mahoney, The new Minister of Public Works, by 83 votes.

ST. JOHN.—Exports from St. John during the past fiscal year are valued at more than \$120,000,000, an increase of over \$76,000,000 in one year. The port has had the greatest winter trade in its history.

The embargo placed on canned lobsters by the French Government will seriously affect the lobster packers of this Province, as hitherto about one-half the pack has been sold to French houses.

—Mr. Louis Smith, aged 104, St. John's oldest resident and a Crimean veteran, has died.

—Deal freights continue to soar. The steamer *Olive* was recently chartered to load at Bathurst for the West Coast of England at 400 shillings.


**PRINCE
EDWARD**

ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Charlottetown Hotel Company, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$175,000.

—Mr. Richard E. Johnston, attorney, and brother of Mr. J. J. Johnston, K.C., a member of the Prince Edward Island Legislature, has been elected President of the Intercolonial Club, Boston.

NOVA

SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. F. J. Logan, M.P.P., of Halifax, and Dr. Covert, of Canning, have been appointed to the Legislative Council, to fill the vacancies created by the death of Hon. David MacPherson, of Halifax, and Hon. A. P. Welton, Kings.

Mr. W. F. Carroll, M.P. for Cape Breton South, is now a private in the 185th (Cape Breton) Battalion. He is the only member of Parliament serving his country in the ranks.

—Lumber shipped to the United States from this city for the first quarter of 1916 shows considerable increases, the figures being:—1916. \$267,920; 1915. \$206,385.

—The report of the Halifax Graving Dock Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31 states that the working in Halifax shows a gross profit of \$23,878.

—Nominations were received on June 13 for the Provincial Election, which was to take place last Tuesday.

DIGBY. Dr. J. Edgar Jones, Postmaster and former Mayor, is dead.

NEW GLASGOW.—Work on the erection of the shipyard has begun. The first steamer to be built will be for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

MANITOBA

PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Building permits have exceeded last year's total by \$500,000.

The *Free Press* first crop report, covering 114 points in the West, indicates that with favourable weather from now on there is every prospect of at least an average crop.

—The Rev. A. B. Baird, D.D., has been elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, held here.

—Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ended June 1 reached a total of \$40,910,238, as compared with \$16,492,300 for the corresponding week last year.

Mr. J. D. McArthur has secured \$2,000,000 at slightly less than 54 per cent. from American financial concerns for the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway.

—Rev. Henry Kenner, a veteran minister of the Methodist Church, has died here.

The total recruits secured for Overseas service in Military District No. 10 now amount to 66,542.

An historical precedent has been established by Miss I. R. MacLean, of this city, in obtaining the degree of LL.B. at the recent University law examinations. Miss MacLean expects to take charge of the practice of her brother, Captain MacLean, when he leaves with his battalion for the front.

THE PAS.—Steel laying on the Hudson Bay Railway on the last half of the road has been resumed upon the 99-mile stretch between Manitoba Rapids and Kettle Rapids. The Dominion Minister of Railways states up to February 29 last \$10,404,182 had been expended on the line, and \$4,861,773 on terminals at Port Nelson; the estimated total cost of the project would be \$26,000,000, of which \$16,000,000 would be for the road itself and \$10,000,000 for the Port Nelson terminals, exclusive of the grain elevators. On 241 of the 424 miles of railway to be built, steel had been laid and grading completed on 378 miles. He was informed that the rails would be laid into Port Nelson by the autumn of 1917.

SASKAT-

CHEWAN.

REGINA. After fighting deportation proceedings for nearly a year, David D. Bennett has been brought here from Chicago and charged with forgery in connection with hay supplies furnished to the Remount Department.

Mr. J. P. Brown, Chief Clerk of the roads branch of the Highways Department; Mr. E. M. Devline, M.L.A. for Kinsington; and Mr. E. L. H. Smith, former Manager of the Broad Street branch of the Bank of Ottawa, have been committed for trial in connection with the Highways scandal.

—Mr. Peter Gunn has resigned from the Legislature to become Sheriff of Peace River District.

SASKATOON. The Chalmers Motor Company will make a large extension to their plant here.

ALAMEDA. The village of Steelman, fifteen miles north-west of Alameda, on the G.T.P. line, has been destroyed by fire. Operations for rebuilding will commence without delay.

ALBERTA

PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Edmonton waterworks for April showed the largest surplus in the history of the department, with over \$4,400 profit for the month. The bank clearings at the end of May showed an increase from the corresponding week of 1915 of 20 per cent.

—Mrs. Arthur Murphy has been appointed a Police Magistrate to deal with women and girls.

CALGARY.—Dr. Mahood, medical health officer, estimates the present population of the city at 70,000. The electric light department shows a good increase of connections, and the gas company's records also show an increase.

The report of the Hospitals Board for the year 1915 shows assets of \$456,656, and liabilities of \$40,498.

LETHBRIDGE.—A fine of \$500 or an option of six months in gaol was the sentence on J. Juilke, a Burdett farmer, convicted on a charge of trading with the enemy. Letters from Juilke to a German paper in the United States contained money to be used for the prosecution of the war.

KELSEY. The North Star elevator at Kelsey has been burned with 17,000 bushels of oats and 10,000 bushels of wheat.

BRITISH

COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Premier Bowser intends to run in Kamloops as well as Vancouver at the next election. Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands, will not be a candidate in Fernie Riding, but is expected to run in Prince George.

The Minister of Mines is introducing a Bill to provide assistance for proprietors in the early stages of development of mineral claims.

It is stated that the rise in the price of silver means an addition to the income of B.C.'s silver-producing mines of \$70,000 a month.

VANCOUVER. Plans are being completed for the building of a terminal railway to connect the Kitsilano Reserve with the new Dominion elevator.

The University of British Columbia has appointed Prof. George E. Robinson Dean of the College of Arts; Robert H. Clark, Assistant Professor of Chemistry; Andrew H. Hutchinson, Assistant Professor of Botany; and S. J. William, Associate Professor of Classics.

Mr. E. B. Parkinson, Collector of Inland Revenue for Vancouver, has died, aged 64.

PRINCE RUPERT. Mr. M. P. McCaffrey, Mayor, on a visit to New York, disposed of Prince Rupert city bonds to the amount of \$1,600,000.

A number of homes in the south-west portion of Port Essington have been burned out.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on the Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Morris, K.C.M.G., who has been Prime Minister of Newfoundland since 1909, arrived in London on Monday, rejoining Lady Morris, who has been over assisting the Newfoundland War Contingent Association, and doing other war work for several months. During a stay of some weeks Sir Edward will visit the New-

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia will leave Ottawa on June 26 for a visit to the military camps in the Western Provinces. Their Royal Highnesses will spend a fortnight at Banff, Alberta, and a week in Victoria, and will return to Ottawa on August 2.

Prince Alexander of Teck has accepted the hon. colonelcy of the 1st Cadet Battalion the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

An engagement is announced between Capt. Jack J. Middleton, R.A.M.C., of Toronto, and Betty, third daughter of the late Mr. George King and of Mrs. King, Whincote, Bexhill-on-Sea.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Armstrong, daughter of Mr. J. E. Armstrong, M.P., to Mr. Fred Bronson, has been arranged to take place early in the autumn.

The marriage took place on June 15 at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. E. C. Wilson, of Capt. Archer Fortescue Duguid, Canadian Field Artillery, and Miss Naomi Winslow, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pelham Winslow, of Winnipeg. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Frances Winslow, and Miss Annie Duguid, sister of the bridegroom. Capt. Peter Duguid, 3rd Gordon Highlanders, was best man. After the ceremony relatives and intimate friends were received at Airlie Lodge, Kensington, the residence of Mrs. Carlyle, a cousin of the bride. The members of the bride's family present were Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Miss Frances and Master Terence Winslow. Other Canadians present were Lady Cameron, Mrs. Homer Dixon, and Mrs. Lorne Cameron, of Winnipeg; Colonel and Mrs. Worthington, of Sherbrooke, and their daughter, Mrs. Craft; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Hale, of London, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Stavert, of Montreal; and Capt. Jasper Winslow, of Fredericton, N.B.

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 17, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Lieut. Robert Booth Acker (Chicago), of No. 23 Stationary Hospital, B.E.F., and Nursing Sister Mary Flint (No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, France), daughter of Mrs. Charles Flint, of Winnipeg, the Rev. Canon Carnegie officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Irma Bingham, of Winnipeg, and Lieut. D. Hayes, of Chicago, acted as best man. Lieut. and Mrs. Acker left after the ceremony, which was very quiet, for Scotland.

On June 21, at St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington, the marriage took place of Capt. Fred Bell, C.A.M.C., of West Cliff Hospital, Ramsgate, son of Dr. C. N. Bell, of the Board of Trade, Winnipeg, to Miss Dorothy Nairn, of Winnipeg. The mother, sister, and Capt. Percy Bell, brother of the bridegroom, were present at the ceremony.

Mr. Joseph Martin, Liberal M.P. for East St. Pancras, left Winnipeg last Saturday en route for England, where he intends resuming his Parliamentary duties. He has been absent since June, 1914.

Mrs. Vidal ("Sister Beatrix"), the widow of General Vidal, late Adjutant General of the Canadian Forces, is at present devoting her time to the work at the Duchess of Connaught Canadian Red Cross Hospital at Taplow. The daughter of the late Chief Justice, Sir Henri Taschereau, of Montreal, and a grand niece of the late Cardinal Taschereau, Mrs. Vidal can claim to be related either by birth or by marriage to all the old French-Canadian families who have contributed to the history and progress of the Province of Quebec. She is possessed of great charm of personality, and, like her



[Photo] [F. A. Swaine.]

THE RIGHT HON. SIR E. P. MORRIS, K.C.M.G.,
Premier of Newfoundland.

foundland Regiment, both at its training base in Scotland and at the front. He is proud of the fine reputation already won by the regiment, and also of the splendid manner in which the Island Colony has contributed voluntarily towards Imperial defence for a quarter of a century. A special effort is at present being made to add more men to the Royal Naval Reserve, consequent on the Jutland battle. In New York Sir Edward Morris was successful in raising a \$5,000,000 loan, in three-year 5 per cent. Gold Notes, to be applied towards reimbursing the Imperial Government for Newfoundland's war expenditure and also covering railway extension.

Lady Davidson, wife of Sir W. E. Davidson, Governor of Newfoundland, was a passenger on the C.P.R. R.M.S. *Metagama*, sailing for Canada on June 16.

With reference to Sir George Foster's admission to the Privy Council, a correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the late Sir Richard Cartwright was also made a Privy Councillor (in 1902) while Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir George Foster has returned to London from Paris.

Sir George Perley will represent the Dominion Government on the Executive Council for the purpose of carrying on the management of the Imperial Institute under the new Act.



[Photo] [Bassano.]
MRS. VIDAL ("SISTER BEATRIX").

elder sister, Lady Pope, of Ottawa, she is a brilliant conversationalist. In the early autumn Mrs. Vidal hopes to be able to organise and open a convalescent home at Nice, in France, where, under the shadow of her generous sympathy and care, our Canadian wounded soldiers' health may be restored to them. Her only son is at present serving at the Front. Mrs. Vidal is as popular as she is well known throughout Canada.

There was quite a Canadian flavour at a banquet of one of the old City companies last week. The Worshipful Company of Gardeners, whose records go back to 1345, ranks sixty-sixth among the ancient guilds of the City of London. The election of the Master takes place in June each year, after which the Gardeners and their guests dine at the old hall of the Bakers' Company, which dates back to the Great Fire. This year an innovation was made in the banquet which the newly elected Master, Capt. B. Hansford, C.B., referred to as one which set a useful precedent. Instead of the Master Elect taking the chair, this position was occupied by the newly elected member of the court, Mr. W. P. Bull, of Toronto, who invited a number of Canadian officers and others as his guests.

The Lord Mayor who is a member of the Gardeners was present with his sheriffs, and in the course of a very stirring speech, in which he referred to his recent visit to the front, mentioned his meeting with some Canadian units who had just come from the trenches after the recent severe fighting, and he spoke in the highest terms of their cheerfulness and fine military spirit.

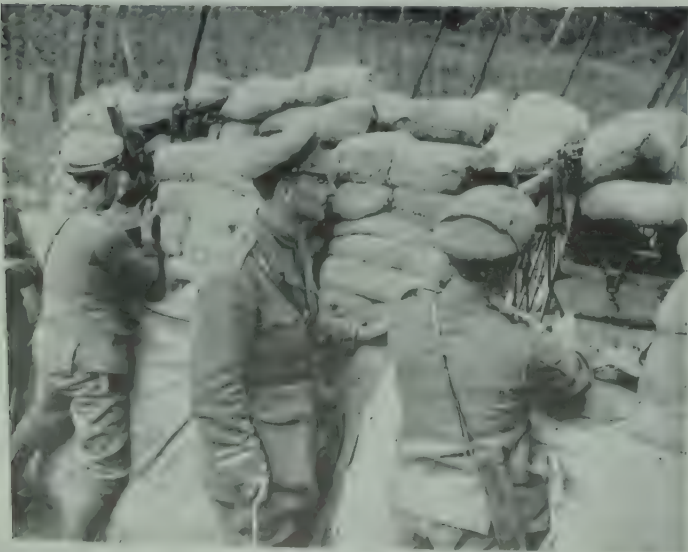
With
the Canadians
at
the Front.



CHURCH PARADE



INSTRUCTIONS IN SNIPING



REST BILLET

June 24, 1916

Official Photographs :

Canadian Government
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RY BATTALION.



INSTRUCTIONS IN SHIPING.



AY BATTALION.



COOKING BEHIND THE LINES : A WINNIPEG BATTALION

KENNETH DURWARD

ULSTER HOUSE,
CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.

ORIGINATOR AND
SOLE DESIGNER of

The **"Durward"** Trench Coat.

The Coat that has stood all tests
and has the recommendation of
numerous Commanding Officers.



THE MILITARY RAINCOAT.

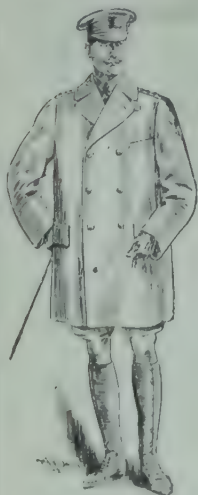
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ALL WOOL DURWARDETTE
Light in weight, easy and
comfortable.

Price from **3** Guineas.



THE "DURWARD" TRENCH COAT.

Made up from the finest
Khaki material; lined with
Fleece, Sheepskin, or Fur,
and interlined with Oil Silk,
making it the most serviceable
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THE BRITISH-WARM. Lined Camel Fleece.

A large selection in various
sizes kept ready for im-
mediate wear or to order

From **4** Guineas.

Patterns and estimate on
application

CASHMERE, CHAMOIS, LEATHER AND WOOLLEN WAISTCOATS

in various sizes at moderate
prices.

DAINTY LUNCHEON BLOUSES

Designed to meet the present
demand for refined yet inex-
pensive Blouses for Luncheon
or Afternoon Tea Wear.

BLOUSE, as sketch, in fine
White Voile, entirely hand-
made by our own skilled
workers, finished with lace in
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21/9

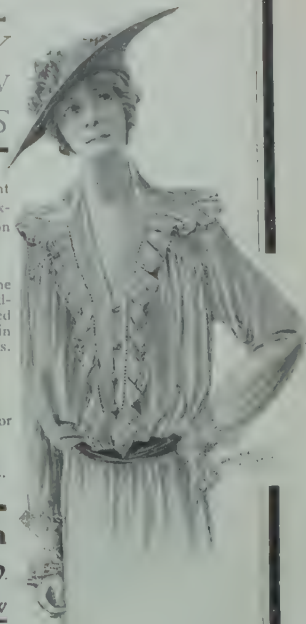
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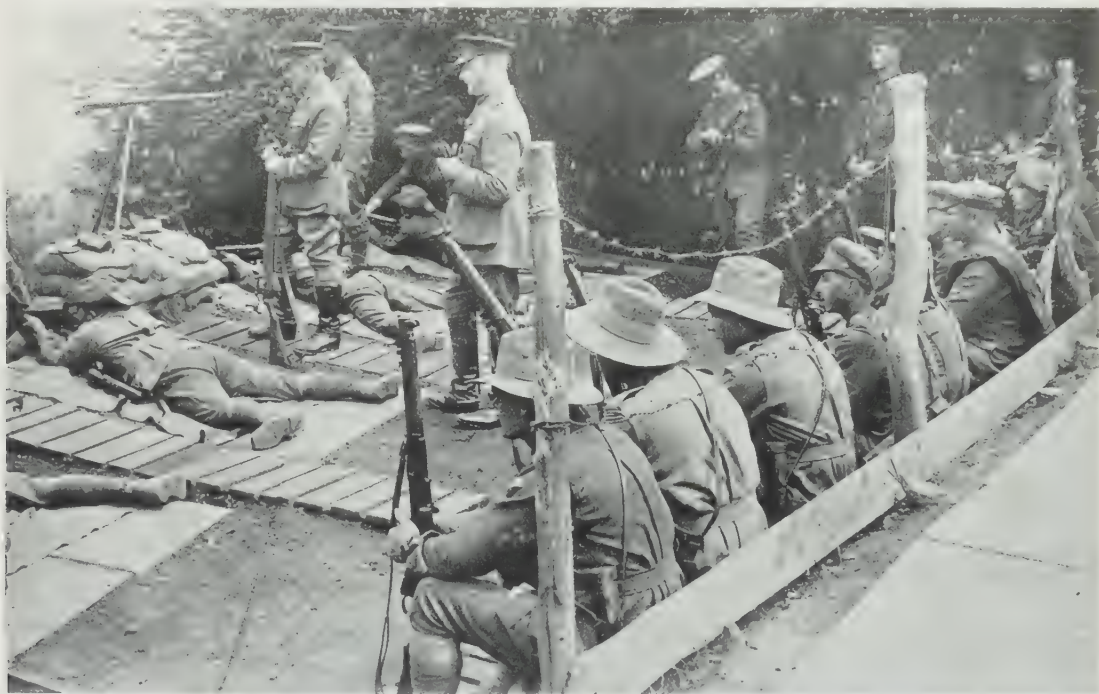
Officers Returning to Canada.

THE following officers of the C.E.F. have recently returned to Canada on special duty, on special leave, or on sick leave:

Colonel J. W. Bridges, C.A.M.C. (3rd Can. Div.; late No. 2 General Hosp.), M.O. in charge of party, and on leave until July 19; Lieut. Col. H. W. Laird, C.A.S.C., to duty at Sewell Camp, Man.; Lieut.-Col. M. A. Colquhoun (O.C. 4th Ont. July 15; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Kaye, R.C.R. (Brig.-Major, 1st Train. Bde.), to Staff duty at Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. A. Wilson (O.C. 33rd Ont. Res. Batt.), not returning; Lieut.-Col. H. G. Mayes (Dir. of Phys. Train. and Bay. Fight., Train. Div.), to temporary duty at Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Jamieson (O.C. 1st Divl. Mtd. Troops), to duty in Military Training in Canada; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Snider (O.C. 27th Winnipeg Batt.), on leave.

Major C. T. de Lanaudiere (23rd Res. Batt.); Major W. A. Burgess, C.A.M.C. (2nd Field Amb.), on leave; Major E. M.

Rand McNally (1st Ont. Batt.; late 12th Res. Batt.), leave until July 22; Capt. C. E. Dowding (33rd Ont. Res. Batt.), leave until July 2; Capt. L. S. Vien (Roy. Can. Art.), to report to the Adjutant-General; Capt. J. A. Ray (C.A.V.C.), leave until July 23; Capt. P. Goforth (Can. Base Depot; late 17th Res. Batt.), leave until August 30; Capt. W. Beverley (Crowther (3rd Toronto Batt.), leave until July 27; Capt. T. A. Goodechild (C.A.M.C.), not returning; Capt. J. A. C. McLennan, C.A.S.C. (No. 3 Depot Unit of Supply), leave until July 3; Capt. W. A. Wilkins (C.A.M.C.), M.O. in charge of party, to duty in Montreal; Capt. H. Kingston (24th Montreal Batt.), Officer in Charge of a party, and on leave until July 12; Capt. C. E. Cooper-Cole, C.A.M.C. (No. 2 General Hosp.), M.O. in charge of a party, and on leave until August 24; Capt. L. H. Grover (Dept. of D. of R. and O.), Permanent Conducting Officer; Capt. J. Eager (C.A.M.C.), M.O. in charge of a party; Capt. L. Plante (22nd Fr.-Can. Batt.), to a new post in the 178th Batt.; Capt. H. Herbert (69th Fr.-Can.



AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE": CANADIANS, AUSTRALIANS, NEW ZEALANDERS, SOUTH AFRICANS AND "IMPERIALS."

Official Photograph; Canadian Government Copyright Reserved.

Vesey, C.A.M.C. (3rd Field Amb.), resigning his commission; Major John Preece (20th Ont. Batt.), on leave till July 4; Major W. Batey (Dept. of D. of R. and O.), Permanent Conducting Officer; Major L. E. Hudon (22nd Fr.-Can. Batt.), permanently unfit for further military service; Major J. F. Fell (Eng. Train. Depot), to instructional duties in Canada; Major R. G. Hardisty (49th Edmonton Batt.), to appointment in a new battalion; Major D. S. Mackay (C.A.M.C.), to command a new unit; Major E. M. Harris, C.A.S.C. (2nd Divl. Sup. Col.), leave until July 2; Major G. H. Hughes (41st Fr.-Can. Res. Batt.), not returning; Major E. G. Hanson (2nd Bde., 1st Divl. Art.), leave till July 3; Major J. O. D. Laeroix (C.A.M.C.), not returning; Major W. Mayall (C.A.S.C.), to duty in Canada; Major R. G. Codd (C.A.S.C.), to duty in Canada; Major F. H. Honeywell (39th Ont. Res. Batt.; late 8th C.M.R.), to appointment in a new battalion; Major W. R. Kingsford (Roy. Can. Regt.), Conducting Officer; Major E. McMurtry (24th Montreal Batt.), leave until July 24.

Capt. D. F. Pidgeon (Roy. Can. Regt.), to instructional duties in Canada; Capt. E. Bristol (15th Toronto Highland Batt.), leave till August 2; Capt. C. W. Vipond (C.A.M.C.), leave until July 18; Capt. A. E. Barton (1st Bde., 1st Divl. Art.), to report to the Adjutant-General, Ottawa; Capt. T. H.

Res. Batt.), to duty in Montreal; Capt. E. A. Richardson, C.A.M.C. (Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hosp., Tallow), resigning his commission; Capt. F. Kennedy (12th Res. Batt.), to report to Adjutant-General; Hon. Capt. W. Allison (51st Batt.), resigning his commission; Capt. C. Lindsay (Can. Pay Office, London), Assistant Conducting Officer, and on leave until August 31; Capt. W. A. Child (Dept. of D. of R. and O.), Assistant Conducting Officer; Capt. G. C. Wright (4th Ont. Batt.), on leave; Capt. C. S. McKee (C.A.M.C.), on leave; Capt. A. A. Young (27th Winnipeg Batt.), to a new post; Capt. D. R. Fowler (36th Ont. Res. Batt.), to a new post; Hon. Capt. and Chap. the Rev. R. C. McGillivray (Chaplain Services, C.E.F.), on leave; Capt. L. B. Graham (C.A.M.C.), M.O. in charge of party; Capt. C. J. Morgan (5th West Cav. Batt.), on leave; Capt. L. M. Grignon (C.A.V.C.), on leave; Capt. H. Paget (11th Res. Batt.), on leave; Capt. S. D. Richardson (C.A.S.C.), on leave.

Lieut. W. V. Sifton (2nd C.M.R. Batt.), on leave; Lieut. A. L. Brick (1st Divl. Cyclists), to a new post; Lieut. A. Nolan (Can. Eng. Train. Depot); Lieut. H. E. Machell (19th Ont. Batt.), on leave; Lieut. C. S. Major (Dept. of D. of R. and O.), Permanent Conducting Officer; Lieut. J. T. Lewis (2nd Divl. Signal Co.), leave until August 8; Lieut. C. Dorval

(22nd Fr.-Can. Batt.), leave until July 31; Lieut. G. Chisholm (2nd C.M.R. Batt.), leave until September 26; Lieut. J. Humphrey (C.F.A.), leave until September 2; Lieut. B. Wilson (C.F.A.), Assist. Conducting Officer, and on leave until September 6; Lieut. C. E. Kidd (3rd Toronto Batt.), leave until July 30; Lieut. H. M. Dodsworth (C.A.S.C.), not returning; Lieut. N. F. McKee (15th Toronto Highland Batt.), leave until August 26; Lieut. W. K. McNee (21st Ont. Batt.), to instructional duties; Lieut. J. D. Logan (43rd Winnipeg Highland Batt.), Assist. Conducting Officer, and on leave until July 12; Lieut. C. H. Stanyon (C.A.S.C.), not returning; Lieut. C. A. Bell (37th Ont. Res. Batt.), leave until July 15; Lieut. H. Kerr (18th Ont. Batt.), leave until August 22; Lieut. J. C. Manson (Can. Eng. Train. Depot), leave until August 22; Lieut. W. F. Willis (Fort Garry Horse), not returning; Lieut. E. M. Arnold (4th C.M.R.), not returning; Lieut. H. Hobbs (49th Edmonton Batt.), Assist. Conducting Officer and Paymaster, and on leave until August 3; Lieut. C. A. Bailey (1st Ont. Batt.), Assist. Conducting Officer, and on leave until August 1; Lieut. A. E. Samuel (9th Res. Batt.), to a new post in the 202nd Batt.; Lieut. E. N. L. Reid (12th Res. Batt.), permanently unfit for further service; Lieut. W. D. Sprinks (12th Res. Batt.; late 4th Ont. Batt.), leave until July 4; Lieut. G. H. Estabrooke (7th B.C. Batt.), leave until July 22; Lieut. W. A. Knox (Res. Bde., C.F.A.), Assist. Conducting Officer, and on leave until August 15; Lieut. J. F. White (4th Inf. Bde. M.G. Co.), leave until July 9; Lieut. W. L. Christie (C.F.A.), leave until August 5; Lieut. A. P. Dowling (1st M.G. Co.), leave until July 25; Lieut. H. A. Swaine (21st Ont. Batt.), leave until July 26; Lieut. H. E. Lys (27th Winnipeg Batt.), leave until July 4; Lieut. G. A. Holland (3rd Toronto Batt.), leave until August 1.

Nurs. Sist. F. M. Nichols, C.A.M.C., on duty to Canada, and on leave until July 26; Nurs. Sist. A. B. Davis, C.A.M.C., permanently unfit for further service; Nurs. Sist. R. Harvey, C.A.M.C., resigning her commission; N. S. Rena McLean, C.A.M.C., Medical Attendant, and on leave until July 9. Cpl. J. E. Thornley, Winnipeg (11th Res. Batt.), also returned home, to accept a commission in a new battalion.

—**—

ALBERTA'S FIGHTING MEN.

One-third on Voters' List in Khaki.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of Alberta, who is staying in London on a short visit, referred in the course of an interview with a representative of *Canada* to the splendid contribution which the Province had made to the fighting forces of the Empire. "No less than 33,000 men from Alberta have enlisted," said Mr. Sifton, "being more than one-third of the total voters' list at the last election. Of our 55 members of the Provincial Legislature 13 are in uniform."

"The agricultural outlook," continued Mr. Sifton, "is good; and the Province throughout is feeling the benefit of the extraordinary harvest of last year. The farmers are prosperous,

JEWELLERS TO H.M. THE KING SILVERSMITHS

Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company Ltd.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE (L.A.S. & SONS)



Military Jewellery

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's Military Badge Jewellery is of highest quality and workmanship, and is correct in detail. Badges are made in Plain Silver or Gold or may be set with Diamonds and other precious stones and enamels. Illustrated is the new Badge of the Canadian Artillery made as a Brooch. The prices are

Silver and Enamel	15 0
15-ct. Gold and Enamel	£3 0 0

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112 Regent St. London W.

especially in the good prices which prevail, and the smaller towns and villages are sharing in their prosperity. The larger cities have not yet quite recovered from the effects of the financial depression of three years ago; but there are marked signs of a full return to normal conditions."

Mr. Sifton, who came over on the ss. *Philadelphia* via New York, referred to the great confidence manifested by bankers and merchants there in the Allies' cause.



WINNIPEG BATTALION IN RESERVE

(A Photograph Canadian Government Copyright Reserved)

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Since agricultural production is the base upon which the structure of Canadian prosperity is founded, it is eminently satisfactory that the reports in regard to the prospects of this season's crop are, so far, very encouraging. There has never been any suggestion that the total result achieved in 1915 when every possible acre was planted, every resource utilised and when Nature did her very best to fruitfully human effort could be equalled in 1916. The labour situation, the necessity of resting a certain proportion of the land under cultivation, and other factors, precluded that possibility. But, fortunately, a really good crop this year will be quite sufficient. Last year's abnormal production not only averted disaster, but started the return of prosperity, and considerably less will suffice this year to continue the process.

* * *

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office is informed by the Canadian Census and Statistics Office, that wheat will occupy this year in Canada a total area of 11,491,600 acres, of which fall wheat covers 1,042,200 acres, and spring wheat 10,449,400 acres. In the three North-West Provinces the area sown to wheat is estimated at 10,471,200 acres. The area devoted to oats for 1916 is 10,499,500 acres, to barley 1,317,500 acres, rye 109,000 acres, peas 159,200 acres, and mixed grains 395,000 acres. The acreage under hay and clover is 7,965,000, an increase of 88,000 acres. The area under alfalfa is 88,700 acres.

* * *

The total area under wheat this year is, therefore, less by only about 1½ per cent. than last year, when 12,985,400 acres of wheat were planted, but it is nearly 10 per cent. in excess of the average acreage for the preceding six years. This, in view of the conditions glanced at above, can only be considered eminently satisfactory.

* * *

In the Western Provinces spring seeding was finished rather later than usual, having been delayed by broken weather. This, however, is not by any means wholly a misfortune. An exceptionally early spring is frequently followed by cold weather, in which there is no growth, and during which there is danger in the southern districts that the seed may be uncovered by high winds. It is not so much a question, therefore, as to when the seed is put in the ground as when and how thoroughly it germinates and how rapidly it grows thereafter. Granted suitable weather conditions, there is no reason why the Western wheat crops should not this year be just as far advanced by July 1 as they were at the same date last year. The High Commissioner's report, which is dated June 16, states that "in Manitoba the wheat is practically all showing above ground, as are also early-sown oats, and everything is making fair growth. Cultivated grasses and pasture are in abundance. In Saskatchewan wheat and early-sown oats are making good growth, and in Alberta crops are in fine condition, and the present prospects are most favourable."

* * *

Other items of the High Commissioner's report emphasise the improvement in general business conditions, as compared with last year. Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ended June 10 reached a total of \$40,910,238, as compared with \$16,492,300 for the corresponding week last year. Large bank clearings, as we have more than once remarked, are not in themselves conclusive evidence of prosperity. Their value in this connection is, however, at its greatest at a time like this, when speculation is at a minimum.

* * *

The fact that the Customs receipts for May at Winnipeg were \$810,336, as compared with \$468,267 in May, 1915, seems to indicate a great increase in the purchasing power of the population of the Western country tributary to Winnipeg, and the figures for Brandon, \$29,637 for May, 1916, against \$18,430 for May, 1915, confirm this impression.

* * *

In Western Canada business in general merchandise is usually at its lowest in the spring. This year business in staple lines is stated to show very little falling off, and country collections are good. Automobile dealers continue to report a very heavy demand for cars, and they find difficulty in getting sufficient to fill orders.

* * *

The second list, just issued by the American Dollar Securities Committee, of securities which the Treasury is prepared to purchase, and which will be subject to special income tax, contains no addition to the number of Canadian securities which the first list showed to be included in the scheme.

Elizabeth, Ltd., 45, South Molton Street, W., commence next Monday their annual sale of Elizabeth's old English sun bonnets, smocks, garden aprons, etc., in beautiful colourings for haymaking, fruit picking, gardening, dairy work and milking. Canadians in London should pay a visit to this firm during the summer sale.



CANADIANS

HELP

THE R.S.P.C.A. FUND FOR
SICK & WOUNDED CANADIAN
— HORSES IN FRANCE. —

THE ONLY FUND

approved by the Army Council
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CANADIAN-BRITISH
ARMY HORSES.

Headquarters:
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Write for an Illustrated Booklet
describing the Work.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

to aid the thousands of Horses
suffering in this terrible war.
DON'T FORGET THEM.

£8,000 required
for accommodation for the
CANADIAN ARMY HORSES
now under treatment.

Cheques should be crossed Coutts & Co., and forwarded
to the Hon. Secretary at above address.

On Monday, 1st June Messrs. Roberts and Co. of the London Hall Street Store, will begin their great summer sale, which will continue throughout July. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this deal will affect not the women folk of the Christian officers and men now over here a unique opportunity of purchasing bargains in practically every department of feminine wear. The sale will also include an extensive selection of officers' equipment, a number of special bargains for soldiers and sailors, and a great assortment of shirts, pyjamas, etc., for civilian use. An excellent illustrated sale catalogue is published by the firm, and will be found of great convenience to intending purchasers.

Canadian Finance:

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Wednesday, July 5.

GENERAL CARRY-OVER.

Continuation Day.	Ticket Day.	Pay Day.
Tues., June 27.	Wed., June 28.	Thurs., June 29.

The Stock Exchange, after a further advance on the progress of the Russian offensive, has turned weaker, and business is not so brisk.

Among Canadian securities the tendency has been reactionary in places. Colonial Government issues, however, have continued to receive moderate support from bargain hunters and Dominion gilt-edged issues are often higher on the week. The Old Fours have risen another point to 87½, while the Four and a Half per Cents. at 95½ are ¼ to the good.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics have fallen back nearly \$2 to around 184. Grand Trunk stocks have kept in the background. The First Preference at 66½ is 1 down, and junior issues have shed ½. The Three-Year Notes at 100 and the Five-Year Notes at 99½, however, are both about a point to the good. Canadian Northern issues have held their ground.

Hudson's Bays among land shares have fluctuated a good deal, awaiting the promised dividend announcement. The quotation is rather lower on balance at 6 15-16.

There has been little movement among industrials. Canadian Cars, Dominion Steels, and Steel of Canada are all unchanged. Canadian Marconis have been active and strong with the Marconi group, and are up to 9s.

As regards South American traction issues, Brazilian Tractions at 63 are about a point down. There has been a further sharp advance in City Services to 306.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, June 8.

The stock markets in both Toronto and Montreal are just now considerably duller than for some time past. A few specialties, such as Canada Cement, Canada Forgings, etc., are active, but except for these the general tone is weaker, though declines in most cases are small.

Among current prices Dominion Steel Corp. is 57½; Scotia, 129½; Steel Co. of Canada, 62½; Canada Forgings, 208; Canada Cement; 72; Canadian Car, 70; Canadian Gen. Electric, 114; Montreal Power, 245; Laurentide, 187; Shawinigan, 131; Canada S.S. Lines, 29. Pref., 84½; Ames-Holden, 33½, Pref., 78½; Canadian Cottons, 51½; Dominion Textile, 85. The Directors of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. have declared payable on July 1 a full year's dividend arrears on the company's 7 per Cent. Preferred stock. This leaves only one half-yearly dividend still in arrears, and it seems likely that this may be cleared off when the regular autumn dividend is declared.

The Dominion Steel Corporation's report, now available, shows the largest profits in the company's history, and thoroughly justifies the optimistic reports which have been current for some time past. Net earnings at \$7,004,316 were practically double those of the previous year. After providing for depreciation, interest charges, discount on bonds, and

for the dividends on the corporation's own Preferred stock and that of its subsidiaries, the net surplus remaining was \$3,015,225, which is equal to 9.39 per cent. on the corporation's Common stock.

IMPERIAL TRADE.

In the course of an interview with a representative of Canada, Mr. A. R. Doble, of the Montreal Board of Trade, who has been representing that body at the recent conference of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, expressed himself as highly gratified with the results which have been arrived at. "Perhaps," he said, "the programme was a little too cut and dried, but the most outstanding feature was the magnificent spirit which had prevailed. In fact, the Council as a body not only unanimously met the demands of the Dominions, but went beyond them, and throughout the conference was ready to concede even more than was asked."

Mr. Doble is the President of the Khaki League of Montreal, which has done splendid work in Canada. No fewer than three convalescent homes are maintained by the League at the present time. The Khaki League, it may be mentioned, has no connection with the English organisation of the same name.

The members of the Canadian Trade Commission arrived at Bordeaux on Sunday, and were given a cordial welcome.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The Canadian Research Bureau has started operations in Montreal under Mr. Arthur D. Little, an ex-President of the American Chemical Society, for the purpose of developing the vast natural resources of Canada and supplying the requirements of the British Empire and her Allies from friendly sources. The discoveries and information obtained by the organisation will be supplied for the special information of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and circulated by them in bulletins issued from time to time to merchants, manufacturers, scientific societies, prospectors, and students throughout the world.

This organisation has been formed at the instance of Lord Shaughnessy, who considered that the time was ripe to undertake a scientific research into Canada's mineral, metal, hydro-electric, and chemical resources, in view of the fact that up to the present so little has been done in the way of investigation and development when it is considered that Canada occupies an area larger than the whole Continent of Europe, much of which is practically virgin ground. Lord Shaughnessy is confident that this movement will confer immense benefits on the Empire at large and the Dominion of Canada in particular.

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. (Incorporated 1884.)	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£213,698
PAID UP	100,000
RESERVE FUND	100,000
TOTAL ASSETS (including unallocated capital) ..	2,172,000

This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

TIMBER LIMITS IN QUEBEC.

Owing to circumstances arising out of the war, the value of Canada's huge timber resources has recently become more widely appreciated. Greater interest, says the Agent-General for Quebec in London, is being taken in timber limits on the banks of the St. Lawrence River below Quebec. Some of the properties are Government limits, and others are freehold lands, and prices are being quoted for a property on the north side of the St. Lawrence, about 160 miles below Quebec, at the rate of \$1,000 per mile for Government limits and \$6 per acre for freehold lands. To this is added a figure for boats, wharves, and other equipment, as naturally special attention has to be devoted to harbour and loading facilities.

The value of the eggs produced in Canada last year was \$32,000,000.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 5 PER CENT. 40-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE COMPANHIA FERROARRIL DO JARDIM BOTANICO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 10, in respect of Interest due and PAYABLE on the 3rd July, 1916, on the 5 per Cent. 40-Year First Mortgage Bonds of the Companhia Ferrocarril do Jardim Botânico, will be paid on and after 3rd July, 1916, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

Coupons must be lodged at the Bank three clear days previous to payment, for examination.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1916.

For The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co., Ltd.,

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

9, Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 30-YEAR 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 23 in respect of Interest due and PAYABLE on the 3rd July, 1916, on the First Mortgage 30-Year 5 per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after 3rd July, 1916, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

Coupons must be lodged at the Bank three clear days previous to payment, for examination.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1916.

For The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co., Ltd.,

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

9, Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

SAO PAULO ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE 5 PER CENT. 50-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 9, in respect of Interest due and PAYABLE on the 3rd July, 1916, on the 5 per Cent. 50-Year First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after 3rd July, 1916, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.

Coupons must be lodged at the Bank three clear days previous to payment, for examination.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1916.

For Sao Paulo Electric Company, Limited,
J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

9, Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada.

CASH DEALINGS IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

In all cases we quote the latest price recorded before going to press.

Municipal—continued
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99	3	1908-88	...	...	...	...	80
100	3	1908-88	...	...	...	...	80

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EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$16,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,292,982.

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Reserve Fund...\$1,000,000

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1869.

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WAR OPPORTUNITIES

IN THE INVESTORS' PROVINCE

ONTARIO

The suspension of Germany and Austria's overseas trade has resulted in important orders for timber, wood pulp, paper, mineral products, etc., being diverted to ONTARIO, Canada's leading industrial Province.

The total exclusion of German and Austrian goods from Canada has had a marked effect on the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Many factories are working double shifts to cope with the rush of orders.

Ontario leads Canada with about 8,000 manufacturing establishments, 41 per cent. of Canada's mining production, and nearly half the timber cut.

After the war vast quantities of timber will be required for re-building purposes in the ravaged cities, towns, and villages of Europe. Ontario, with its vast forests of pine, birch, maple, beech and other valuable hard woods, can, with the aid of British capital, supply the timber demand of the world.

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NOTES ON INVESTMENTS.

The Recovery in Canadian Gilt-Edged Securities.

Whilst in many quarters misgivings are expressed as to the justification for, or the permanence of, the recent recovery in the values of public securities, this movement, especially so far as it refers to Canadian Government, Provincial and Municipal issues, is very gratifying to *Canada*, which several months ago foreshadowed the inevitable recovery in these securities. We warned our readers when the minimums were withdrawn that it would take some time for prices to adjust themselves to the new conditions, but offered the opinion that the depreciated values then current were likely to be succeeded by quotations more representative of the intrinsic merits of the securities in question. How fully events have justified the views we then expressed are shown by the following table of representative Canadian gilt-edged investments:—

	Lowest, 1916.	Latest markings.	Rise.	Yield % at present price.
Canada 3%, 1938	67 1/2	75 1/2	8	3 1/2
" 3 1/2%, 1930-50	60	76 1/2	16 1/2	4 1 1/2
" 4%, 1940-60	78	87 1/2	9 1/2	4 1 1/2
Alberta 4 1/2%, 1943	80 1/2	84 1/2	4	5 0 1/2
British Columbia 4 1/2%, 1941	82	89 1/2	7 1/2	5 0 1/2
Ontario 4%, 1947	73	77	4	5 0 1/2
Quebec 5%, 1937	60	67	7	5 3 1/2
Calgary 4 1/2%, 1930-42	77 1/2	92	14 1/2	4 17 1/2
Edmonton 5%, 1923-33	80	91 1/2	11 1/2	5 9 1/2
Montreal 4 1/2%, 1931-53	85 1/2	88 1/2	3	5 1 1/2
Regina 5%, 1943-63	84	89 1/2	5 1/2	6 15 3
Vancouver 4 1/2%, 1953	76	79 1/2	3 1/2	5 13 2
Winnipeg 4 1/2%, 1943-63	83	86	3	5 4 8

In comparing yields on the different issues included in the table, allowance must, of course, be made for the varying dates of redemption, and the reversionary capital increment which will then accrue. Such a substantial recovery, whilst in part due to the way in which investors have lately been absorbing high-class stocks of every description, which had been allowed to descend to absurdly low levels, is also in a large measure a reflex of the high esteem in which Canadian securities generally are rightly held in the Mother Country, and of the splendid manner in which the Dominion has met its engagements during the period of financial dislocation through which the Empire has passed since August, 1914.

* * *

Canadian Car Figures for Three Years.

Last week we referred to the lack of justification for the disappointment expressed at the nature of the annual report of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., and dealt briefly with the figures for the fiscal year 1914-15. This company has always been so much to the fore in the Canadian market—particularly last year in that period of exaggerated anticipation of war munitions benefits—that it is worth while returning to the subject this week. The following analysis of the profits and their allocation for the three past fiscal years are eloquent of the part the war has played in the affairs of this important Canadian industrial undertaking:—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Profit	\$2,351,325	673,035	321,839
Depreciation	349,166	276,576	325,000
Bond Interest	2,002,158	394,958	3,160*
	280,505	460,767	555,311
	1,721,653	65,808*	558,471*
Special Reserve	350,000	—	—
Preferred Dividend	1,371,653	65,808*	558,471*
	458,500	367,500	—
Common Dividend	913,153	433,308*	558,471*
	159,000	159,000	—
Balance	754,153	592,308*	558,471*
Previous Balance	1,440,266	2,224,578	1,632,269
Surplus	\$2,194,419	1,632,269	1,073,798

* Deficit.

How seriously the company's business suffered from the war may be judged from the fact that the sales for 1914-15 amounted to no more than \$5,500,000, against double in the previous year—\$11,100,000—and five times as much—\$27,000,000—in 1912-13. Now no one pretends that the heavy decline in sales and earnings in 1914-15, following upon the set-back of 1913-14, is pleasant reading, but it can have come as no surprise to those conversant with industrial developments in the Dominion since the commencement of the war, and it is, of course, already ancient history. As a matter of fact, the report for 1914-15 has been entirely supplanted as a market factor by speculation as to the benefits to be derived from the Russian contract, about which we are to learn more at the meeting next month. Let us hope Senator Curry will then be able to justify the more moderate anticipations as to this that have succeeded the exaggerated expectations of last year.

Points About the Russian Contracts.

When in 1915 imprudent speculators, utilizing the reports as to the Russian munition contracts far beyond justification, forced the Preferred stock up to over 130 and the Common stock to a corresponding elevation, *Canada* offered several warnings as to the danger of following such a movement. We pointed out the heavy cost of adapting existing plant to the manufacture of shells and the difficulties attendant upon the financing of such huge contracts. And events have justified our criticisms up to the hilt. Admitting so much, we think now that, carrying, as it practically does, two years' arrears of interest, the Preferred stock is undervalued at around 90. Many important developments have taken place since September, 1915, and according to a recent issue of the *Montreal Gazette*, "it was stated on authority that the company's net earnings for the first six months of 1916—October, 1915—March, 1916—from Canadian plants alone were as large as the deficit for the whole of 1915." It must also be remembered that in the present report no allowance is made for any of the profits accruing from the Russian business, the figures being based entirely on munition contracts from the Imperial Government and ordinary equipment orders. Evidence of the sound financial policy of the management is shown by the fact that even in such a bad year as 1914-15 the Directors did not hesitate to write off an extra amount to depreciation account, and that they charged to earnings on ordinary munition orders the sum of \$550,000 expended in installing special machinery for their execution. As to the much discussed Russian contracts, the report contains a long statement by Senator Curry, who maintains that the action of the management in securing this business has been justified, explains the attendant inevitable difficulties, and adds that the Directors are of the opinion that "the shareholders will have no reason to regret the company's activities in this direction." According to the separate account devoted to the Russian contracts, there was a net credit balance on this business at the end of September last of \$923,140, a very satisfactory beginning. We understand that at the forthcoming meeting it will be shown that a considerable proportion of the shells for the Russian Government have already been shipped, and that large weekly shipments are now being made. Altogether, allowing for the 14 per cent. interest in arrear, which would bring down the net price for the Preferred to well under 80, we think the shares are now as unduly depressed as a few months ago they were unduly elevated. With regard to the Common stock, we prefer to hear what Senator Curry has to say at the meeting before passing an opinion as to the justification or otherwise of its present market valuation.

* * *

Optimism in B.C.

From the Budget Speech of British Columbia's new Minister of Finance, the Hon. Lorne A. Campbell, we are able to form some idea of how the Pacific Province has fared since the beginning of the war. The full statement now to hand supplements the brief information previously received. On the whole, British Columbia has come out of a trying ordeal very well. She has suffered a loss of population, like other Canadian Provinces, which have sent their sons in thousands to fight for the Mother Country. But the present set-back is only, of course, an incident in the history of the Province. Mr. Campbell spoke with the confidence begotten of knowledge of the vast natural resources of British Columbia, when he said that he believed that the period of depression due to the war will be followed at no distant date by the greatest prosperity the Province has ever known. He has full faith that the railway policy of the Government will be abundantly justified by results. In dealing with the effect upon British Columbia's future of the definite opening of the Panama Canal, Mr. Campbell reminded the Legislature that the Eastern ports cannot look after all the grain crop of the prairies, and said that "so soon as . . . we have ships to handle grain and lumber there will be rolling through this Province to our coast elevators millions of bushels of wheat to take the Pacific route to Great Britain and the Continent and the Orient." Agricultural production is well up on the year under review—1915—and the amounts imported from other Provinces in Canada and, more important still, from outside the Dominion, shows a very heavy reduction. The fishery industry is in a prosperous condition, and the efforts to secure profitable markets for lumber indicate favourable prospects of a substantial increase in the export trade, given sufficient shipping to handle the cargoes. British Columbia's mining industry makes satisfactory progress, and the production for 1915 brought the total mineral output of the Province to well over the \$500,000,000 mark, whilst the prospects for the future are in every way encouraging, in view of the progressive production and the present high prices.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 6s., which will cover three questions.

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Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

The fullest particulars of special investment opportunities in Canada mentioned from time to time in the column headed "Investment Notes and Opportunities" are supplied on request to readers who are annual subscribers.

Enquiries by telegram in regard to new issues can be made if a reply is prepaid, but this privilege is extended only to annual subscribers.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE.

J. E. (Hampstead).—(1) The last payment in respect of preferred dividends was for the quarter ended June 30, 1914; the accumulated arrears, therefore, now amount to 14 per cent. (2) In this case preferred dividends have been regularly paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. No dividend has yet been paid on the Common stock. There is some suggestion that one may soon be declared, but so far there has been no official statement in regard to the matter. The company, however, is known to be in a very prosperous condition.

DEBENTURES.—(1) In Saskatchewan the amount to which debenture indebtedness may be incurred by a municipality is limited to 20 per cent. of the total amount of the assessment; but the cost of waterworks and sewerage and of school debentures, under the Secondary Education Act, is not to be reckoned in arriving at such 20 per cent. (2) Debentures for public school districts are issued under the "School Act" by the Board of Trustees of the district. The by-laws must be approved and the debentures countersigned by the Minister or Deputy Minister of Education. This countersigning is declared to be conclusive evidence of the legality of the issue of debentures.

STEEL.—Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., is a subsidiary of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., which owns all the former company's Common stock. The Steel Foundries Co. is itself an amalgamation, as in 1911 it acquired the Ontario Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Welland, Ontario, and since then has acquired all the stock of the Montreal Steel Works, Ltd. Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., has an authorised issue of \$5,000,000 Six per Cent. Bonds, of which \$3,650,000 has been issued. Of the bonds outstanding, \$750,000 has been set aside to retire a like amount of bonds of Montreal Steel Works, Ltd. The bonds are guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Canadian Car and Foundry Co. Present quotation is around 92.

W. M. M. (Bristol).—You are apparently confusing the Alberta Land Co., Ltd. (Canadian company) with the English company of the same name. The latter owns and deals in farm lands and town lots in various parts of Canada and also undertakes building contracts. It is the former company which was involved with the late Canadian Agency, Ltd. It acquired lands in Southern Alberta, part of which were to be provided with irrigation by the Western Alberta Land Co., Ltd., which went into a receiver's hands in June, 1914, and which, owing to its inability to secure finances, has been forced to suspend its operations until the end of the war. The Alberta Land Co. is without funds as its cash balance was on deposit with the Canadian Agency, Ltd., when that company went into liquidation. A committee for the protection of the interests of the holders of the debenture stock of the Alberta Land Co. was formed in March, 1915, and in August, 1915, issued a

report on the position of the company, a copy of which is, no doubt, obtainable from the Secretary of the Committee at Finner's Hall, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

GENERAL.

SCOTSWOMAN.—Enquire from the Canadian Red Cross Society, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

J. B. (Shorncliffe).—You do not enclose an Enquiry Coupon. See note on this page.

N.—The Provincial Superintendent of Immigration for New Brunswick has recommended that the Government invest a million dollars in placing one thousand families, representing about five thousand souls, on new farms situated along the N.T.R. near Moncton, or along the C.G.R. between Harcourt and Kent Junction, on Crown land. The Superintendent also recommends that as an illustration of a modern colony the Government should set aside a tract of good agricultural land near a good market, and have it laid off in 50 or 75 acre farms on either side of the highway along the railway. This scheme, he says, could be worked out on a large scale to give employment for returned soldiers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).
Seven Days Ending June 14.

Canadian Northern, \$880,400; increase \$476,900.

Canadian Pacific, \$2,629,000; increase \$1,006,000.

Grand Trunk, \$172,498; increase, \$19,660. G.T. Western, \$40,459; increase \$10,623. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, \$15,828; increase \$3,438. Total, \$228,785; increase \$33,721.

G.T.P. Prairie Section, \$16,916; increase \$6,112.

A useful public purpose should be served by the National Economy Exhibition, to be held at Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, from June 26 to July 8. A special series of lectures (and debates) arranged by "United Workers," of 175. Piccadilly, W., on the nation's finances during the war, on increased production during the war, and on the relations of labour and capital to each other during and after the war, will be given each day at 5.30 p.m.

We learn from Mr. Albert Lund, the Director resident in London of Messrs. Hiram Walker and Sons Ltd., of Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, that he has received a cable announcing the death on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., of Mr. Franklin H. Walker, the President of the firm. It will be remembered that his predecessor as President, Mr. Edward C. Walker, died in March last year, and Mr. C. C. Ambery, the then secretary, in April last year. There will be general sympathy with the firm in their further loss.

PHILHARMONIC HALL.

The filmed performances of Pavlova in "The Dumb Girl of Portici" at the Philharmonic Hall are attracting large and appreciative audiences. For her services Pavlova received the record sum of £10,000 cash, with an interest in the film.

ÆOLIAN HALL.

On Monday Mme. Beatrice Langley and Mlle. Juliette Folville, assisted by Mr. C. Warwick-Evans, gave a successful piano-forte and violin recital at the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W.

For to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m., Messrs. Michell and Ashbrooke announce a Tchaikovsky concert by Mark Hambourg and the Shapiro Symphony Orchestra, under George H. Shapiro, the Russian conductor.

We have received a copy of a handsome illustrated souvenir of the launch of the Canadian ice-breaker *J. D. Hazen* from the Montreal yards of Messrs. Canadian Vickers, Ltd., of which Mr. F. Orr-Lewis is President and Sir H. Montagu Allan Vice-President. The *J. D. Hazen* has just been sold to the Russian Government.

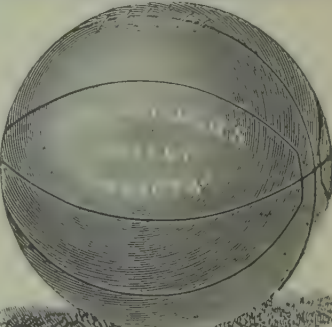
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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA." No. 546. June 24, 1916

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION. A Government Victory.

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, on Wednesday received a cablegram stating that at the General Election the previous day 31 Liberal and 12 Opposition members had been returned; all the members of the Government had been elected, and the Leader of the Opposition defeated.

The Canadian booth at the sale at the Caledonian Market raised £270 of a total of £30,000.

In connection with Dr. Barnardo's Homes' Founder's Day, to be held on Saturday, July 1, at the Girls' Village, Barking-side, Essex, an urgent appeal is made for 100,000 half-crowns to help to pay the food bill for the great family of 7,500 children during the coming months.

At a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada at Winnipeg the resolution for union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches was carried by 466 votes to 88. The minority deny the right of the majority to take such action, and declare that they will now constitute an Assembly of their own.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 3s., or 75c., for 24 words or under, every additional word one halfpenny or one cent, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

COLLIS.—On June 11, at Creston, B.C. to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Collis—a son.
MIDGLEY.—At Galt, Ontario, on June 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Midgley—a daughter.
WHITE.—At Scotstoun Farm, Stonewall, Manitoba, on June 14, the wife of William Frame White—a daughter; both well.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMSON—TURNBULL.—On June 15, at St. Mary's, Harrow-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. A. M. Bashford, J. D. Adamson, Lieut., R.A.M.C., to Edna Turnbull, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turnbull, of Winnipeg.
DIXON—ROSS. At New Southgate, London, on June 10, Walter Arthur Dixon, Driver, C.F.A., to Mabel, younger daughter of Mrs. Ross and the late William Ross, of Edinburgh. (Winnipeg papers, please copy.)
SEYMOUR—MERRITT.—On June 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, Murton Adams Seymour, Sub. Flight-Lieut., R.F.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Seymour, of Vancouver, B.C., to Marion Emily, only daughter of Major W. H. Merritt, C.F.A., and Mrs. Merritt, Rodman Hall, St. Catharines, Ontario.

DEATHS.

CLARK.—On June 17, at his residence, Lapsewood, Sydenham Hill, after a long illness, Edward Clark, J.P., late Trustee and Manager of the London Stock Exchange, in his 75th year.

ON SERVICE.

CARTHEW.—Killed in action on June 5, William Morden Carthew, Lieut., Canadian Infantry, elder son of the late Rev. W. H. M. Carthew, and of Mrs. Carthew, of Belton Old Hall, Great Yarmouth. Aged 29 years. (Canadian papers, please copy.)
OSLER.—On June 16, at No. 10 Casualty Clearing Station, of wounds received at Ypres, on June 13, Lieut. R. F. L. Osler, Canadian Infantry.
PAGE.—Killed in action, on June 10, Henry Rauchmell Page, of Winnipeg, and Brough Fold, Kent, Lieutenant, Canadian Infantry, second son of the late David Page, M.D. Aged 39.
POPE.—Killed in action, Norman Pope, Canadian Infantry, son of A. N. Pope, Pencland, B.C., and dearly loved brother of Muriel Birkett, Chislehurst. Aged 29.

R.S.P.C.A. WAR WORK.

Looking After Canadian Horses.

Many letters sent to the R.S.P.C.A. by officers of the Army Veterinary Corps show that the men actually in the field and looking after our war-horses feel that the arrangement whereby the Society and the Corps work together—with the cordial approval of the Army Council—is the best possible in the circumstances.

An adjutant, acknowledging a gift of sheepskins, which protect the shivering, wounded horses from galls and other disorders, says:—

"I wish I could tell you of how much benefit they are to these poor creatures that are suffering for us and cannot think or speak for themselves. We have an exceptionally good lot of horses. Your gifts enable us to treat them properly."

Another letter says:—

"I can't thank you enough for your goodness in sending me the 50 body-brushes. Your kindly gift saves the men from grooming with straw, as they were obliged to do before."

And another:—

"I am more grateful than words can express for these gifts. The whole aspect of the hospital has changed, thanks to you. The Colonel said it looked as spick and span as a racing stable. Everybody here is full of praise for the marvellous work done by the R.S.P.C.A., both at home and abroad. If you could see the good the gifts do the animals, you and the subscribers would rejoice indeed. The difficulties that arise in the handling of the enormous number of sick and wounded animals are greater than the layman could imagine, and the timely gifts from the R.S.P.C.A. have lessened our anxieties very, very greatly. Sometimes one had nearly despaired, I can tell you."

A special appeal is being made through our columns to Canadians to provide the £8,000 urgently needed to aid the Canadian Army horses at the front. Contributions may be sent either through the Editor of *Canada* or direct to the Hon. Secretary of the R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. Cheques should be crossed "Cutts and Co."

The work of the parcel department of the Canadian Red Cross Society has increased so enormously during the past week that another packing room has had to be taken. During the last eight days the department has been in touch with 3,976 men, and up to June 20 has sent 52,210 parcels to wounded Canadians in hospitals in Great Britain and France.

During the year 1915 the total income of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund amounted to £12,117 8s. 10d. Of this sum £3,245 11s. 7d. was earmarked by the donors for special purposes. All expenses in connection with the missions in Canada during 1915 were paid, and a sum of £3,495 3s. 5d., including 1914 balance, was put on one side to form the nucleus of the fund out of which the missions will be maintained when the Western Canada Fund comes to an end in four years' time. Continued prayers and contributions are asked. The annual report, giving interesting details of the work carried on, may be had from the Secretary, the Rev. Canon Beal, The Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Prizes for the big Canadian Athletic Meeting
to be held on the Folkestone Cricket Ground
on Dominion Day (July 1).



THE 30-GUINEA SILVER CUP PRESENTED BY MR. R. G. WOOD, J.P., FOLKESTONE, TOGETHER WITH SIX GOLD MEDALS, AS THE PRIZES IN THE MARATHON RACE.



SILVER CIGARETTE BOX PRESENTED BY MESSRS. J. WESTON & SON, THE WELL-KNOWN FOLKESTONE PHOTOGRAPHERS, AS FIRST PRIZE FOR THE HIGH JUMP.



THE 10-GUINEA SILVER CUP PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH FOUR GOLD MEDALS, BY MR. J. VICKERY, FOLKESTONE, AS PRIZES FOR THE RELAY RACE.

Financial and Mining Notes.

Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture.—The profit, including £865 brought forward, amounts to £15,651. A dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares is recommended, that £6,000 be placed to reserve fund, and £711 carried forward.

Central Railway of Canada.—In the scheme of arrangement submitted to the Exchequer Court of Canada it is proposed that bondholders shall hold all interest coupons overdue, and those to become due, until January 1, 1921, when they will receive First Mortgage bonds for the total amount of these coupons. The creditors will be paid in 6 per cent. Income bonds, the interest on which will be dependent on earnings after meeting interest on the First Mortgage bonds. Shareholders will receive no dividends until after the holders of First Mortgage bonds have received full payment of their interest for three consecutive years. All cash subsidies received up to January 1, 1921, will be used for the construction and equipment of the line, and all subsidies received after that date will go to meet interest on the First Mortgage bonds.

Northern and Dominions Mortgage.—The report for the year ended April 30, 1916, states that after allowing for interest on borrowed money and Debenture stock and making provision for management expenses and income-tax, there remains a profit of £11,212, add the sum brought forward, £663, making £11,875. It is proposed to pay dividend for the half-year to April 30, 1916, on the Preference stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, a final dividend for the year on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, making 5 per cent. for the year, to carry to reserve fund £2,000, leaving a balance of £1,873, which, subject to auditors' fee, it is proposed to carry forward. The sum invested on mortgage is now £189,768. There are in all 624 separate loans. The sum borrowed by way of loan to the company on deposit receipt and by the issue of Debenture stock amounted at the close of the financial year to £69,093.

Dominion Textile.—The report for the year ended March 31 states that the net profits, after paying interest on loans, all mill charges and writing off \$350,155 for repairs and improvements to the mills, amounts to \$1,481,185. To this is added \$74,377, being a dividend of 2½ per cent. on 29,751 shares of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company for 1915, in all \$1,555,572, out of which there has been paid interest on bonds \$192,556, dividend on Preferred stock \$154,820, dividend on Common stock \$500,000, rental of Dominion Cotton Mills Company \$368,055, rental of Mount Royal Spinning Company \$198,000, Patriotic Fund \$15,000, and after allowing for all bad and doubtful debts and putting aside a reserve of \$100,000 towards the Government war tax, there is left a surplus of \$211,608. This will bring the amount at credit of profit and loss account on March 31, 1916, to \$1,093,534, to which is added \$74,377, the annual dividend for last year on the stock of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, received since the closing of the books, making the total amount at the credit of profit and loss account \$1,167,911, against \$956,303 last year. Sales for the year amounted to \$10,438,098, compared with \$7,643,674 last year, an increase of \$2,794,424. Since the outbreak of the war a large number of new lines, not previously made in Canada, have been added to the already wide range of cloths, and the Directors do not anticipate any difficulty in holding this trade after the war is over.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—A branch has been opened at Turtleford, Sask.

National Trust.—The usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been declared.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—The Directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the Common shares.

Sao Paulo Electric.—Coupon No. 9, due July 3, on the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after July 3 at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power.—Coupon No. 10, due July 3, on the 5 per cent. 40-year First Mortgage Bonds of the Companhia Ferro-carril do Jardim Botânico will be paid on and after that date at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C. Coupon No. 25, due July 3, on the First Mortgage 30-year 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the same place.

Scottish Canadian Mortgage.—The report for year ending March 31 states that the revenue amounts to £7,310; less interest on loans, £7,093. A dividend at 5 per cent. on the Preference shares for year has been paid, leaving £3,871. The surplus is £328, making, with £2,302 brought in, £2,630, which the Directors recommend be carried forward. In view of the uncertain conditions, the Directors do not recommend any dividend on the Ordinary shares.

Canadian Car and Foundry.—The report for the year ended September 30, 1915, states that the combined output of the associated companies was about \$5,500,000 in value, against \$11,100,000 in 1913-14 and \$27,000,000 for 1912-13, a reduction of 50 per cent. and of 80 per cent. respectively. This great shrinkage in output carried with it a heavy reduction in profits, resulting in a deficit of \$558,472, after providing for all fixed charges, including bond interest and depreciation; but there is still an accumulated surplus of \$1,073,798, while depreciation and other reserve funds amount to \$2,326,927. Canadian Steel Foundries' special contracts with the Allies necessitated large capital requirements, and these should eventually realise to the company a very substantial profit. The net profits of the companies were \$321,840, against \$673,036; depreciation and renewals, \$325,000, against \$278,077; bond interest, \$555,312, against \$460,768; balance deficit, \$558,472, against \$65,809.

Canada Co.—The Directors recommend a dividend of 15s. per share for half-year to June 30, as compared with 25s. per share a year ago, payable July 10. The following is a comparative statement of lands disposed of and money received in Canada from January 1 to May 31, 1916.

—Land leased with right of purchase. 2,771 acres, at average price per acre of \$18.74, against \$16.46 a year ago; land sold for cash (including town lots), 347 acres, at average price per acre of \$5.24, against \$4.33; totals, 3,088 acres, at average price per acre of \$17.36, against \$15.14, an increase of \$1.91 an acre (12½ per cent.) on 1912 valuation. Land leased without option of purchase, 1,969½ acres, rental \$1,280; leased land converted to freeholds, 2,461 acres. Receipts: Purchase-money of land sold or converted to freehold, £8,502; rent, interest thereon and lease transfer fees, £5,570; lumber, £112; minerals and prospecting fees, £461; interest received on bank account, £13 £14,658, against £15,627.

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UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has established the following Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom:—

ACTING TRADE COMMISSIONER,
Sun Buildings, Clare Street, Bristol.

J. E. RAY,
Central House, Birmingham.

J. FORSYTH SMITH,
Pearl Assurance Building, E. Parade, Leeds.

F. A. C. BICKERDIKE,
Canada Chambers, 36, Spring Gardens, Manchester.

J. T. LITHGOW,
87, Union Street, Glasgow.

HARRISON WATSON,
73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

These Gentlemen will be pleased to furnish Commercial or other Information with respect to Canada.

Trade enquiries will be sent to Canada and published without charge in the Weekly Bulletin, which is distributed to business men throughout the Dominion.

TRADE ENQUIRIES. Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade enquiries received last week at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., were the following:—

An important firm of flour millers ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of cotton bags. They use the variety holding from 28lb. to 224lb. flour.

A Glasgow firm wish to hear from Canadian producers of refined metallic nickel and cobalt who can fill orders for export.

A member of a Winnipeg firm of importers and merchants now in London wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers who can supply small goods, including smoking pipes, willow ware, wooden bread plates, toilet brushes, hardware specialities.

From the High Commissioner's Office.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada during the month of May:—

A London merchant firm wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of canned or bottled fruits, jams, honey, confectionery, canned fish, canned meat and other food-stuffs.

An Irish firm are in the market for card-board for boxmaking, also paper, and ask for names of Canadian manufacturers.

A Yorkshire correspondent wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of paper, viz., kraft, sulphite, M. G. wrapping, and greaseproof, open to appoint an agent to develop the English market after the war.

A Yorkshire firm are in the market for liquid resin, and would like to hear from Canadian shippers.

A London firm are in the market for Canadian asbestos, and would like to get into communication with producers in the Dominion.

A London merchant asks for names of Canadian manufacturers of permanganate of potash (B.P. standard).

A correspondent in London is prepared to

take up the agency of Canadian manufacturers of medical or pharmaceutical preparations or druggists' sundries.

A Glasgow firm ask for names of Canadian producers of magnesite.

A London firm of shipping merchants have asked to be placed in communication with Canadian producers and exporters of carbide of calcium.

A London house desire to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of machine and hand shoe tacks.

A London firm are seeking supplies of wood pulp from Canada, and ask to be placed in touch with producers.

A firm in the English Midlands make enquiry respecting Canadian manufacturers of matches who may be seeking a new market for their goods.

A North of England firm interested in hides, butts, tanning materials, tallow, etc., desire to correspond with Canadian exporters.

A London firm who are patentees of machines for printing, goffering, fluting and embossing by one revolution of the cylinder leather, velvet, silks, satins, linen or other goods, and wallpapers, wish to get into touch with parties interested in Canada.

A firm at Marseilles wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of jams and preserves, hams and bacon, canned goods, cheese, etc., desiring representation in France.

A Toronto firm are in the market for paranitraniline, beta naphthol, orthonitroparatolouidine, scarlets, eosines for dry colour making, and would like to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers.

A correspondent at Halifax, N.S., makes inquiry for the names of the manufacturers of an extract for use in the manufacture of a non-alcoholic beer.

A Montreal exporter of butter, cheese, poultry, etc., wishes to form connections with United Kingdom importers.

A Toronto firm ask for names of United

Kingdom importers of nickel and copper matte

A manufacturers' agent at Winnipeg seeks agencies for the sale of hardware specialities—builders' hardware, "Locks and C." cutlery, tools, silver plate and flatware, sporting goods, etc.

A Nova Scotia correspondent asks for names of paint manufacturers and others in Great Britain interested in barytes

A Montreal correspondent wishes to act as agent for United Kingdom manufacturers of automobile, carriage, upholstery, and boot and shoe leathers.

A Winnipeg firm is seeking the representation for Western Canada of any lines of English-made machinery and goods pertaining to them. The firm in question specialise in railroad contractors and municipal supplies

A Toronto firm desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom houses seeking sole representation in Canada for their goods. Although largely concerned with grocers' sundries, they will be able to undertake business in other lines.

A New Brunswick firm asks to be placed in touch with the makers or vendors of revolving bar cutter machines for coal cutting, electrically operated, known as the "Pick-Quick." They also wish to correspond with makers of other coal-cutting and excavating machinery.

—*—

The Sudbury Nickel Refineries, Ltd., of Ottawa, has been Federally incorporated, with a capital of \$5,000,000. The company has the patent rights to a new process of nickel refining.

The Dominion Government has been informed that the embargo placed by the Imperial Government on imports of canned fruits, vegetables, etc., has been raised, in so far as it affects these imports from British Dominions.

THE EXPORT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

(LIMITED).

Head Office - - - MONTREAL, Canada.

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MANUFACTURES AND
NATURAL PRODUCTS
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LONDON OFFICE: 62-65, CHANCERY CROSS.

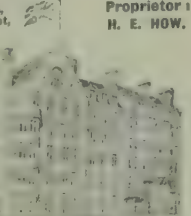
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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES.
Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Office.—19, Victoria Street.
S.W. Acting High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir
GEOFFREY H. PARSONS, K.C.M.G., M.P. Secretary,
MA. W. L. GRIPPIN.

Immigration Office.—Assistant Superintendent,
LIEUT. COL. J. OGDEN SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN A. REID, Trafalgar
Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, S.W.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agent-General.—MR. RICHARD McBRIDE, K.C.M.G.,
British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Agent-General.—MR. P. W. SCHWEN, Dudley House,
37, Southampton Street Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57a, Pall Mall,
S.W.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Agent-General.—LIEUT. COL. RICHARD REID, 163,
Strand, W.C.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Agent-General.—MR. HARRISON WATSON, 73, Basing-
hall Street, E.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Agent-General.—LIEUT. COL. P. PELLERIN, King's
House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

The following are the names of those Cana-
dians who have registered during the week ending
June 20 at the above-mentioned offices, also at the
Canadian Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross,
S.W.; at the Grand Trunk Railway, 17-19, Cockspur
Street, S.W.; at the Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur
Street, S.W.; and at the Dominion Bank, 73, Corn-
hill, E.C.

Ailey, Mrs. H. R., Toronto—46, Inverness Terrace,
W.

Adams, M. J., Toronto—N.Z.E.F., Franco.

Aitken, Capt. G. G., Victoria—Witley Camp, Mil-
ford.

Bell, Mrs. A. A., St. John, N.B. Lady's Bank
House, 34, Hammer-smith Road, W.

Bhagton, Capt. and Mrs. L., Quebec—Hotel Cecil,
Campbell, Lieut. G. A., Dawson City, Y.T.—Hotel
Cecil.

Campbell, Miss L. M., Ottawa—Kenilworth Hotel,
Clark, T. D., Montreal—39, Tazza Road, Hamp-
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Cotton, Misses J. and K., Cowansville, Quebec—
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Dryman, J. V., Toronto—Hotel Cecil.

Duff, Capt., Vancouver—The Motor Club, Conventry
Street.

Dunlop, G. R., Ottawa—Adelphi Hotel.

Eaton, Mrs. V., Kingston, 69, Grosvenor Street.

FitzRandolph, Miss H., Fredericton, 69, Grosvenor
Street.

Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E., Winnipeg—Grand
Hotel.

Gibson, Lieut. M. M., Vancouver—1, Lancelotti Close,
Giles, A. P., Toronto—41, Wimpole Street, W.

Graham, Mrs. T. Y., Toronto, 3, Court Road, W. Nor-
wood.

Griffith, Miss R. E., Sherbrooke, Hotel Cecil.

Harris, Maj. G. M., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.

Harris, Lt. A. K., Winnipeg—Savoy Hotel.

Knight, Capt. M. J., New Westminster—Canadian
Convalescent Hospital, Bromley.

Leckie, Miss E. L., Vancouver—Ladies United Ser-
vices Club.

Linton, Capt. A. P., Regina—Berners Hotel.

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treuil.

Mackenzie, Miss V., Windsor Hotel.

Macdowell, Capt. T. W., Hotel Cecil.

McKay, Capt. D., Woodstock, Ont., Grand Hotel,
Mickleborough, J. W., Toronto—Regent Palace
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Mills, Lieut.-Col. J. E., D.S.O., R.C.A., Victoria
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Murray, Mrs. G., Toronto—8, Esmond Gardens,
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Porking, Miss M. L., Montreal—Hotel Cecil.

Reid, Lt.-Sub. Lt. Ellis V. (R.N.), Toronto—Savoy
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Roberts, K., Vancouver 356 Fulham Road S.W.
Rochette, Edgar, Quebec—Penbrook Coll., Oxford.

Stitt, Miss I. G., Ottawa—Kenilworth Hotel.

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Tingley, R. F. H., Moncton—Hotel Cecil.

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Saturday, June 24.—S.S. *New York* (American),
Liverpool to New York.
R.M.S. *Orduna* (Cunard), Liverpool to New
York.

S.S. *Minnehaha* (Atlantic Transport),
London to New York.

R.M.S. *Pratorian* (Allan), Glasgow to
Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, June 27.—S.S. *Auronia* (Cunard), London
to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, June 30.—R.M.S. *Sicilia* (Allan), Liver-
pool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 1.—R.M.S. *Tuscania* (Cunard),
Liverpool to New York.
S.S. *Philadelphia* (American), Liverpool to
New York.

Tuesday, July 4.—S.S. *Folia* (Cunard), Bristol to
Quebec and Montreal.

Wednesday, July 5.—S.S. *Finland* (American),
Liverpool to New York.

Friday, July 7.—R.M.S. *Missanabie* (C.P.R.),
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 8.—S.S. *St. Louis* (American), Liver-
pool to New York.
R.M.S. *Sazonia* (Cunard), Liverpool to
New York.

Tuesday, July 11.—R.M.S. *Corinthian* (Allan),
London to Montreal.

Wednesday, July 12.—S.S. *Baltic* (White Star),
Liverpool to New York.

Friday, July 14.—R.M.S. *Scandinavian* (Allan),
Liverpool to Montreal.

S.S. *Fyndam* (Holland-America), Falmouth
to New York.

Saturday, July 15.—S.S. *St. Paul* (American), Liver-
pool to New York.

R.M.S. *Carpathia* (Cunard), Liverpool to
New York.

Wednesday, July 19.—S.S. *Adriatic* (White Star),
Liverpool to New York.

Friday, July 21.—R.M.S. *Montezuma* (C.P.R.),
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, July 22.—R.M.S. *Cameronia* (Cunard),
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S.S. *New York* (American), Liverpool to
New York.

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6. *Microtus pennsylvanicus* Mill.

Journal of Management Studies 46(1)

Duff, Capt. Vancouver

4. *Staphylococcus*

Ex. 1	1	1	1
Ex. 2	1	1	1

1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 26

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